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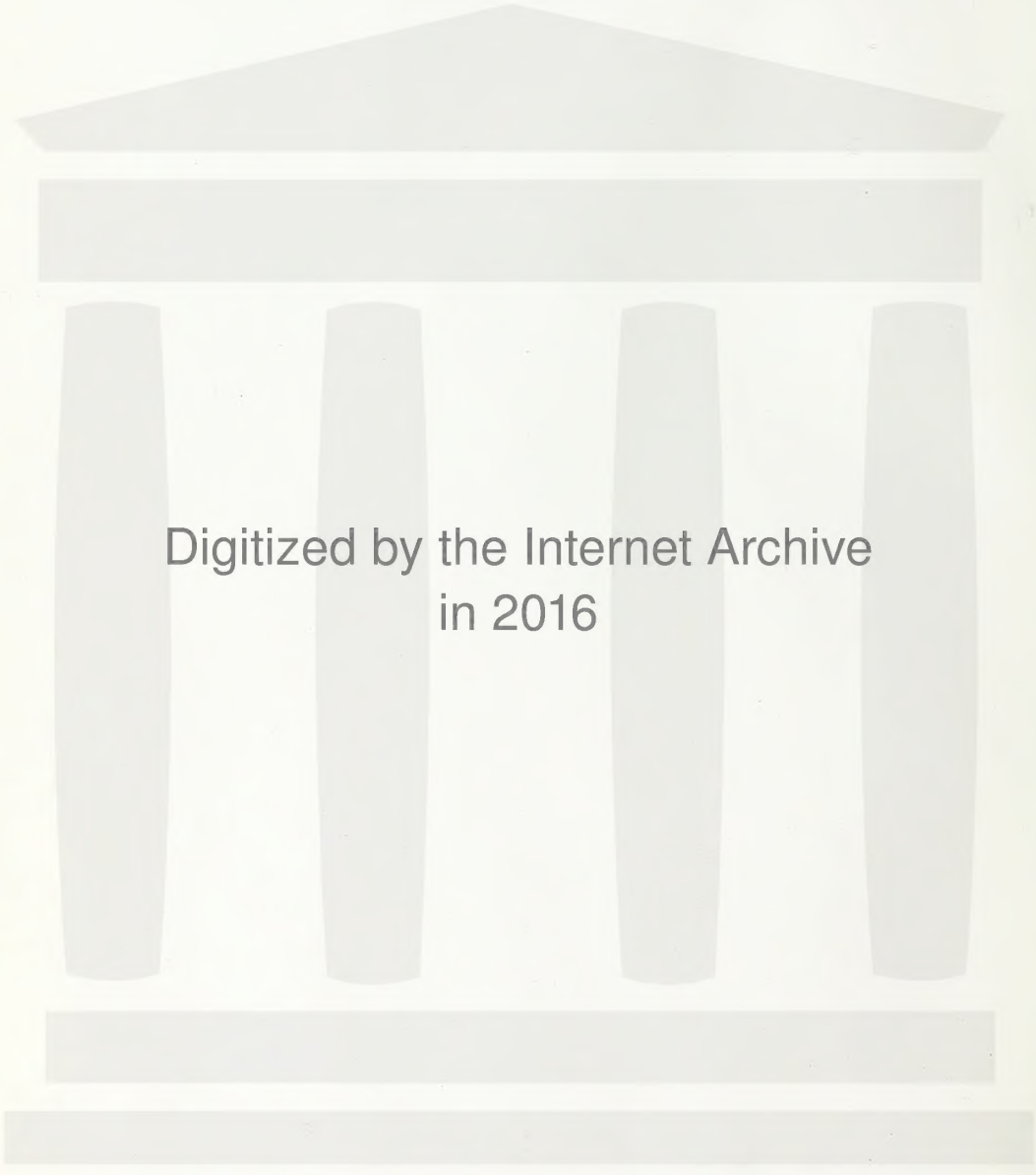
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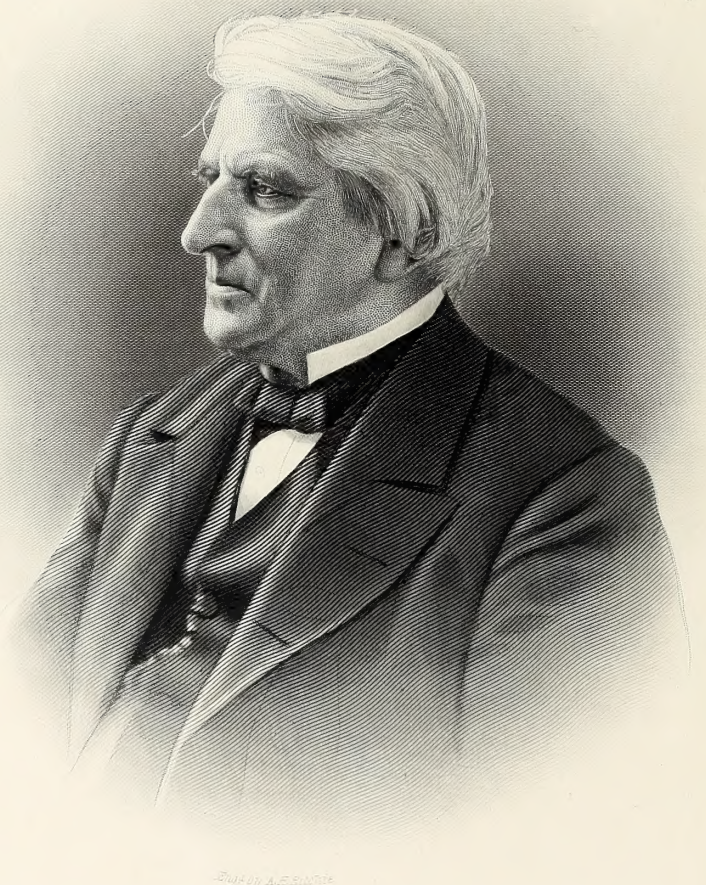

Engd by A.B. Walter

Abm Coles

BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK

AND

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

V I

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
1898

PREFACE.

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IN offering to subscribers the Biographical and Genealogical History of the City of Newark and Essex County, the publishers feel satisfied that they have been successful in producing a compilation of distinct historical value, and that all specifications set forth in the prospectus have been duly touched. The scope of the work has been such as to demand a large financial expenditure and a most discriminating research, and the result stands in evidence that the object of the publication, as defined in the prospectus, has been fully attained—"to fill up the wide gap in the biographical history of Essex county, and to give to the present and future generations a much deeper source of reliable information touching this locality."

The editorial direction of the work had been undertaken by the late Frederick W. Ricord, who had designated the lines along which said work should be carried on to completion. Death's hand interposed, and released Judge Ricord from his labors. At the request of the publishers, his daughter, Miss Sophia B. Ricord, consented to continue the editorial work assigned to her distinguished father. Miss Ricord, who had long been associated with her father in this kind of work, was therefore enabled to give her personal supervision in accordance with the plans by him formulated. It is felt that, in a measure, the publication will stand as a memorial tribute to one of the noblest men that has honored and been honored by the state of New Jersey, and it is a source of much gratification to the publishers that they were thus able to secure the co-operation of Judge Ricord, whose name here appears as representing the last editorial work with which he was associated. To Miss Ricord also are due the thanks of the publishers, as well as of all subscribers, and it is believed that the history, in its specific province, can not but meet with the favorable reception which it merits.

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J. W. Reed.

INTRODUCTORY.

Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Farther than this what propriety can there be in advancing reasons for the compilation of such a work as the one at hand? Essex county, now venerable with age and honors, has sustained within her confines men who have been prominent in the history of the state and nation from the early colonial epoch. Her annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood and womanhood, and, as Sumner said, "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral elements; lead men to risk all upon conviction, faith,—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals instrumental in the production of a great nation. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out this as a logical result. They have wrought on the lines of the greatest good.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it the one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence widespreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. In his efforts he who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of

value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned, "line upon line; precept upon precept."

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the method of causation in an approximate way. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master, wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success. Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action, but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are not less the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement.

Longfellow wrote, "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England bard were uniformly applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the omission of the aspirate, the cut of his neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle a spade or, with pen in hand, burn the midnight oil in his study, in the endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material and spiritual progress of his race. The humble and lowly often stand representative of the truest nobility of character, the deepest patriotism and the most exalted purpose, and through all the gradations of life recognition should be had of the true values and then should full appreciation be manifested.

In the Biographical and Genealogical History of the City of Newark and Essex County the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task set them. The work is purely biographical in its province, and in the collation of material for the same there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of subjects, and yet to exclude none worthy of representation within its pages. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial makeup of the county in the past have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names

worthy of perpetuation here have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathetic interest of those concerned or the inability to secure the information demanded. Yet, in both the contemporary narrative and the memoirs of those who have passed on to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," it is believed that there has been such utilization of material as to more than fulfill all stipulations and promises made at the inception of the undertaking.

In the compilation recourse has been had to divers authorities, including various histories and historical collections, and implying an almost endless array of papers and documents, public, private, social and ecclesiastical. That so much matter could be gathered from so many original sources and then sifted and assimilated for the production of a single work without incurring a modicum of errors and inaccuracies, would be too much to expect of any corps of writers, no matter how able they might be as statisticians or skilled as compilers of such works. It is, nevertheless, believed that no inaccuracies of a serious nature can be found to impair the historical value of the volumes, and it is further believed that the results will supply the demand which called forth the efforts of the publishers and the editorial corps.

To other and specific histories has been left the task of touching the general history of the county and the city of Newark, for the function of this work is aside from this and is definite in its scope, so that a recapitulation would be out of harmony with the compilation. However, the incidental references made to those who have been the important actors in the public and civic history of the county will serve to indicate the generic phases and will shadow forth much to those who can "read between the lines." In conclusion we can not do better than to quote another of Carlyle's terse aphorisms: "There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography,—the life of a man."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

HISTORY.

ABRAHAM COLES,

the widely known poet, scholar, philanthropist, and eminent physician and surgeon, was born in the old homestead of his family, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, December 26, 1813, and died, during a visit to California, at the Hotel del Monte, near Monterey, May 3, 1891. He was of Scotch and Dutch descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of New York and New Jersey. His great-grandfather, William Coles, had, with his wife, established himself, in early colonial days, at Scotch Plains, and there Dr. Coles' grandfather, James Coles, was born in 1744. The latter married, in 1768, Elizabeth Frazee. Their son, Dennis, the father of Dr. Coles, was born at Scotch Plains, in 1778, and died there in 1844. He was "a man of great culture, skilled in mathematics, a lover of polite literature, a polished speaker, a member of the state legislature, a charming reader, and an accomplished writer." He acquired the printers' art, with Shepard Kollock, and in 1803 established at Newburgh, New York, a newspaper, the Recorder of the Times, which he conducted for three years,—a literary and financial success, which, also, under another name, it continued to be as late as 1876. He married, in 1802, Katrina Van Deurzen, daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Newburgh, and a descendant of the famous Dutch dominie, Everardus Bogardus, and his noted wife, Anneke Jans. At the solicitation of his parents, Dennis Coles sold out his Newburgh business (1806) and with his wife returned to Scotch Plains, where his son was born, as stated above.

Dr. Abraham Coles was educated by his parents until the age of twelve, when he entered the dry-goods store of a relative in New York city, with whom he remained five years. Here he acquired a thorough business education, while at the same time devoting his spare time to reading and study. At the age of seventeen he withdrew from this business to accept a position as teacher of Latin and mathematics in the academy of the Rev. Lewis Bond, at Plainfield, New Jersey. Subsequently, for six months, he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, and although the law was not to prove his

chosen vocation, he, during this time, acquired a taste and solid foundation for legal study, which he never abandoned and which in after years was invaluable to him in his association with eminent jurists. After reading Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries with care, and in the meantime consulting his natural tastes and inclinations, which drew him strongly toward medicine, he chose the latter, and, first attending a course of lectures at the

DEERHURST.

University and College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which he graduated in 1835. The following year he opened an office, as physician and surgeon, in Newark, New Jersey. In 1842 he married Caroline E. Ackerman, daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria S. Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She died in 1845, leaving one son and one daughter.

Dr. Coles soon won a high position in his profession, becoming especially distinguished in surgical cases, to which he was frequently called in consultation. In 1848 he went abroad, visiting England and France and making a special study of their hospitals and schools of medicine. He was in Paris during the stormy days—May and June, 1848—of the dictatorship of General Cavignac and the so-called French republic that followed, and, as correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, described the bloody scenes of which he was an eye-witness. Returning to Newark he at once resumed practice. At this time he was regarded as the most accomplished practitioner in Newark, eminent alike for his professional and literary acquirements. In 1853 and 1854 he was again abroad, traveling extensively, studying the continental languages and adding largely to his store of medical knowledge by contact with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. At Florence he made the ac-

quaintance of the Brownings, Hiram Powers and others then and subsequently distinguished for their attainments in literature and art. In September, 1854, he took passage for home, on the Arctic, but after leaving Liverpool, he had his ticket made good for the following steamer, and then disembarked at Queenstown. The Arctic proceeded on her voyage, was run into by a small French steamer, called the Vesta, off Cape Race, in a dense fog, and sunk, with a loss of three hundred and twenty-two lives.

But the life, character and celebrity of Dr. Coles, eminent as he was as physician and surgeon, are chiefly connected with his literary and scholarly attainments, his published writings, and particularly his religious hymns and translations, which have given him a world-wide reputation. He had early in his professional career been a contributor to various periodicals, but it was not until "Wednesday evening, March 17, 1847," that his first translation of the "Dies Iræ" appeared in the Newark Daily Advertiser, from a copy of which, after an interval of more than fifty years, we now quote:—

In the following version of that fine old specimen of Latin rhyme, the Dies Irae, the translator is fully conscious of not having done justice to the sounding cadence, exquisite rhythm, barbaric strength and beautiful simplicity of the original. This powerful poem, the composition of a monk who lived in the twelfth century, while it has commanded the admiration of critics generally, upon many eminent characters it would seem to have exercised a wonderful influence. It is stated of Dr. Johnson that he could never read the verse commencing, "Quaerens me sedisti lassus" without bursting into tears. It was a great favorite likewise with Sir Walter Scott. His "Lay of the Last Minstrel" contains a partial translation, and we are told by his kinsmen and biographer that in his last hours of life and reason he was overheard repeating portions of the Latin original. The Earl of Roscommon likewise uttered in the moment when he expired, with great energy and devotion, two lines of his own version of the seventeenth stanza—

"My God, my Father and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in my end."

Goethe introduces snatches of it in his "Faust." To these names might be added many others who have borne similar testimony to its extraordinary merit. This is farther shown by the numerous translations which have been made into various languages. In Germany particularly there has been a surprising number,—some executed by her first poets. With them care has generally been taken to preserve the trochaic ending and double rhyme of the Latin. The almost universal neglect of this in English versions is a great defect, which can only be accounted for by the difficulties involved in the retention. A translation which appeared some years ago in the New York Evangelist (October, 1841) forms the only known exception and was highly applauded as an exemplification of success where everybody had failed. But doubtless it was the arduousness of the task that so far conciliated criticism as to lead to the most indulgent blindness to material faults. It were presumption, however, in the present translator to think that he has succeeded much better in overcoming the difficulties referred to. It is well known that this Hymn has been set to music of the sublimest excellence, forming, as it does, the subject of Mozart's "Requiem," the last and best of his immortal compositions, the excitement of preparing which, it is said, hastened his death.

TRANSLATION.

Day of wrath, that day of burning,
All shall melt, to ashes turning,
As foretold by seers discerning.

O what fear shall it engender
When the Judge shall come in splendor,
Strict to mark and just to render.

Trumpet scattering sounds of wonder,
Rending sepulchers asunder,
Shall resistless summons thunder.

All aghast then Death shall shiver
And great Nature's frame shall quiver
When the graves their dead deliver.

Book where every act's recorded,
All events all time afforded,
Shall be brought and dooms awarded.

When shall sit the Judge unerring,
He'll unfold all here occurring.
No just vengeance then deferring.

What shall I say that time pending?
Ask what Advocate's befriending
When the just man needs defending?

King almighty and all knowing,
Grace to sinners freely showing,
Save me, Fount of good o'erflowing.

Think, Oh Jesus, for what reason
Thou endur'dst earth's spite and treason,
Nor me lose in that dread season.

Seeking me Thy worn feet hasted,
On the cross Thy soul death tasted,
Let such labor not be wasted.

Righteous Judge of retribution,
Grant me perfect absolution
Ere that day of execution.

Culprit like, I, heart all broken,
On my cheek shame's crimson token,
Plead the pardoning word be spoken.

Thou who Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying Thief's petition,
Cheered'st with hope my lost condition.

Though my prayers do nothing merit,
What is needful, Thou confer it,
Lest I endless fire inherit.

Mid the sheep a place decide me,
And from goats on left divide me,
Standing on the right beside Thee.

When th' accurs'd away are driven,
To eternal burnings given,
Call me with the bless'd to Heav'n.

I beseech Thee, prostrate lying,
Heart as ashes, contrite, sighing,
Care for me when I am dying.

On that awful day of wailing,
Human destinies unveiling,
When man rising, stands before Thee,
Spare the culprit, God of Glory.

A. C.

This translation undoubtedly attracted the attention and admiration of scholars throughout the literary world. Harriet Beecher Stowe introduced a portion of it into her Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Henry Ward Beecher had it set to music for his Plymouth Collection of Hymns.

In 1859 Dr. Coles published, with some slight alterations, this translation, together with twelve other versions which he had made since 1847. This volume, entitled "Dies Iræ in Thirteen Original Versions" (sixth edition, 1892), appeared in the Appleton's best style of binding, and contained an introduction, history of the hymn, music, and photographic illustrations of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, Rubens, Cornelius, and Ary Scheffer. The book met with immediate success.

James Russell Lowell, in the Atlantic Monthly said: "Dr. Coles has made, we think, the most successful attempt at an English translation of the Hymn that we have ever seen. He has done so well that we hope he will try his hand on some of the other Latin Hymns. By rendering them in their own metres, and with as large a transfusion of their spirit as characterizes his present attempt, he will be doing a real service to the lovers of that kind of religious poetry in which neither the religion or poetry is left out. He has shown that he knows the worth of faithfulness."

Richard Grant White, in a critical review, spoke of the work as "one of great interest, and an admirable tribute from American scholarship and poetic taste to the supreme nobility of the original poem. Dr. Coles," he says, "has shown a fine appreciation of the spirit and rhythmic movement of the hymn, as well as unusual command of language and rhyme; and we much doubt whether any translation of the 'Dies Iræ,' better than the first of the thirteen, will ever be produced in English, except perhaps by himself. * * * As to the translation of the hymn, it is perhaps the most difficult task that could be undertaken. To render 'Faust' or the 'Songs of Egmont' into fitting English numbers would be easy in comparison."

James W. Alexander, D. D., and William R. Williams, D. D., scholars whose critical acumen and literary ability were universally recognized, pronounced the first two "the best of English versions in double rhyme," while the Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime, D. D., in the New York Observer, said, "We are not sure but that the last version, which is in the same measure as Crashaw's, but in our judgment far superior, will please the general taste most of all." The Christian (Quarterly) Review said,—"Dr. Coles' first translation stands, we believe, not only unsurpassed, but unequaled in the English language." The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the diocese of Connecticut,

wrote,—"Your first version is decidedly the best one with which I am acquainted."

William Cullen Bryant, in the Evening Post, wrote,—"There are few versions that will bear to be compared with these; we are surprised that they are all so well done." Rev. Dr. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., president of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, wrote to Dr. Coles—"I wonder how you could have drawn out thirteen translations of the 'Dies Iræ,' all in the spirit and manner of the original, and yet so different. I thought each the best as I read it."

"If not all of equal excellence," said George Ripley, in the New York Tribune, "it is hard to decide as to their respective merits, so admirably do they embody the tone and sentiments of the original, in vigorous and expressive verse. The essays which precede and follow the hymn, exhibit the learning and the taste of the translator in a most favorable light, and show that an antiquary and a poet have not been lost in the study of science and the practice of a laborious profession."

Lady Jane Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, while on her visit to this country, met Dr. Coles at the home of a mutual friend. Congeniality of tastes, as well as the interest taken by Dr. Coles in the search for her husband, ripened the acquaintanceship into that of mutual regard and friendship. Among the Doctor's letters we find the following, in Lady Franklin's handwriting:

"New York, October 22, 1860.

"Dr. Abraham Coles:

"Dear Sir:—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of thanking you once more for your most beautiful little book, the 'Dies Iræ in Thirteen Original Versions,' which I value, not only for its intrinsic merit, but as an expression of your very kind feelings toward me. Believe me,

"Gratefully and truly yours,
Jane Franklin."

In 1865 he published his first translation of the passion hymn, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," which, like "Dies Iræ," has been made the theme of some of the most celebrated musical compositions. It was set to music in the sixteenth century by Palestrina, and has inspired the compositions of Haydn, Bellini, Rossini, and others. The prima donna, Clara Louise Kellogg, in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," used Dr. Coles' translation. Dr. Philip Schaff, alluding to some eighty German and several English translations that had been made up to that time said: "Dr. Coles has best succeeded in a faithful rendering of the Mater Dolorosa. His admirable English version carefully preserves the measure of the original." In 1866 appeared his "Old Gems in New Settings" (third edition, 1891), in which many treasured old Latin hymns, including "De Contemptu Mundi" and "Veni Sancti Spiritus," are skillfully and gracefully translated. In the following year he published his translation of "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (second edition, 1891).

In 1866, before the centennial meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society, held in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and of which he was president, Dr. Coles read his poem entitled "The Microcosm," which was published with the proceedings of the society. This poem was subsequently (in 1881) published in a volume containing "The Microcosm (fifth edition, 1891), National Lyrics, and Miscellaneous Poems," together with three additional versions of "Dies Iræ." The volume was

favorably criticised both in this country and Europe. The Hon. Justin McCarthy, of England, wrote: "I am surprised to see, in looking through your volume, 'The Microcosm, and other Poems,' that you have been able to add three more versions to those you have already made of that wonderful Latin hymn, 'Dies Iræ.' Certainly it is the most difficult to translate. I like your last version especially." "The idea of 'The Microcosm,'" said John G. Whittier, "is novel and daring, but it is worked out with great skill and delicacy." In lines of easy and flowing verse the author sets forth with a completeness certainly remarkable, and with great power and beauty, the incomparable marvels of structure and functions of the human body.

As an example, we quote a few lines from the section on "Muscular Dynamics."

Bundles of fleshy fibres without end,
Along the bony Skeleton extend
In thousand-fold directions from fixed points
To act their several parts upon the Joints;
Adjustments nice of means to ends we trace,
With each dynamic filament in place;
But where's the Hand that grasps the million reins,
Directs and guides them, quickens or restrains?
See the musician, at his fingers' call,
All sweet sounds scatter, fast as rain drops fall;
With flying touch, he weaves the web of song,
Rhythmic as rapid, intricate as long.
Whence this precision, delicacy, and ease?
And where's the Master that defines the keys?
The many-jointed Spine, with link and lock
To make it flexile while secure from shock,
Is pierced throughout, in order to contain
The downward prolongation of the brain;
From which, by double roots, the Nerves arise—
One Feeling gives, one Motive Power supplies;
In opposite directions, side by side,
With mighty swiftness there two currents glide—
Winged, head and heel, the Mercuries of Sense
Mount to the regions of Intelligence;
Instant as light, the nuncios of the throne
Command the Muscles that command the Bone.

In Europe one of the most enthusiastic admirers of "The Microcosm," was the late Dr. Theodor Billroth, professor of surgery in Vienna. The New York Herald says: "The poems that follow 'The Microcosm,' are mainly religious, and, for simplicity, feeling, and, withal, great scholarship, have been equaled by no hymn writers of this country." "The flavor of 'The Microcosm,'" said the New York Times, "is most quaint, suggesting on the religious side George Herbert, and on the materialistic side the elder Darwin. Some of the hymns for children are beautiful in their simplicity and truth."

EVEN ME.

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings,
Thou canst perfect praise to Thee!
Wilt thou not accept the worship,
Humbly rendered, Lord, by me?
Even me.

Things that to the wise are hidden,
Children's eyes are made to see;
Thee to know is life eternal,
O reveal Thyself to me!
Even me.

Thou hast given me power of loving,
Give me power of serving Thee,
Is there not some humble service
Which can now be done by me?
Even me.

Hands and feet should ne'er grow weary
When employed, dear Lord, for Thee;
Tongue should never cease the telling
Of Thy grace who diedst for me.
Even me.

Infant mouths need not be silent,
Stammering lips can publish Thee,
Sound Thy name o'er land and ocean,
Be it sounded, Lord, by me!
Even me.

THE CHILDREN'S TE DEUM.

We praise, we magnify, O Lord,
As little children can,
That wondrous love which brought Thee down
To die for sinful man.

While here on earth Thou didst not frown
And bid them to depart,
When mothers brought their children near,
But took them to Thy heart.

Encouraged by Thy voice and smile,
We toward Thy bosom press;
O, lay Thy hands upon our heads,
And mercifully bless!

Help us to sing, dear Lord! we feel
That silence would be wrong;
Now every bird, with rapture stirred,
Is praising Thee in song.

The Critic (New York), after referring to "many beautiful and stately passages" in "The Microcosm," says, "following it is to

be found some of the best devotional and patriotic poetry that has been written in this country."

The following is from his poem "A Sabbath at Niagara."

Forevermore, from thee, Niagara!
Religious cataract! Most Holy Fane!
A service and a symphony go up
Into the ear of God. 'Tis Sabbath morn.
My soul, refreshed and full of comfort, hears
Thy welcome call to worship. All night long
A murmur, like the memory of a sound,
Has filled my sleep and made my dreams devout.
It was the deep, unintermittent roll
Of thy eternal anthem, pealing still
Upon the slumbering and muffled sense,
Thence echoing in the soul's mysterious depths
With soft reverberations. How the earth
Trembles with halleujahs, loud as break
From banded Seraphim and Cherubim
Singing before the Throne, while God vouchsafes
Vision and audience to prostrate Heaven!
My soul, that else were mute, transported finds
In you, O inarticulate Harmonies!
Expression for unutterable thoughts,
Surpassing the impertinence of words.
For that the petty artifice of speech
Cannot pronounce th' Unpronounceable,
Nor meet the infinite demands of praise
Before descending Godhead, lo! she makes
Of this immense significance of sound,
Sublime appropriation, chanting it anew,
As her "Te Deum," and sweet Hymn of Laud.

THE LAND OF THE FREE.

(Air, Star Spangled Banner.)

We hail the return of the day of thy birth,
Fair Columbia, washed by the waves of two oceans!
Where men, from the farthest dominions of Earth,
Rear altars to Freedom, and pay their devotions;
Where our fathers in fight, nobly strove for the Right,
Struck down their fierce foemen or put them to flight;
Through the long lapse of ages, that so there might be
An asylum for all in the Land of the Free.

Behold, from each zone under Heaven, they come!
And haughtiest nations, that once far outshone thee,
Now paled by thy lustre, lie prostrate and dumb,
And render due homage, and no more disown thee.
All the isles for thee wait, while that early and late,
Not a wind ever blows but wafts hither rich freight,
And the swift sailing ships, that bring over the sea
Th' oppressed of all lands to the Land of the Free,

As entranced I look down the long vista of years,
And behold thine existence to ages extended,
What a scene, O my Country, of wonder appears!
How kindling the prospect, surpassing and splendid!
Each lone mountain and glen, and waste wilderness then,
I see covered with cities, and swarming with men,
And miraculous Art working marvels for thee
To lift higher thy greatness, thou Land of the Free!

From our borders expel all oppression and wrong,
Oh! Thou, who didst plant us and make us a Nation!
In the strength of Thine arm make us evermore strong:
On our gates inscribe Praise, on our walls write Salvation!
May Thyself be our light, from Thy heavenly height
Ever flashing new splendors and chasing our night,
That united and happy we ever may be
To the end of all time, still the Land of the Free!

July 4, 1853.

MY NATIVE LAND.

(Air, America.)

O beautiful and grand
My own, my Native Land!
Of thee I boast:
Great Empire of the West,
The dearest and the best,
Made up of all the rest,
I love thee most.

Thou crown of all the Past,
Time's noblest and the last,
Supremely fair!
Brought up at Freedom's knee,
Sweet Child of Liberty!
Of all, from sea to sea,
Th' undoubted heir.

I honor thee, because
Of just and equal laws,
These make thee dear:
Not for thy mines of gold,
Not for thy wealth untold,
Not that thy sons are bold,
Do I revere.

God of our fathers! bless,
Exalt in righteousness,
This Land of ours!
Be Right our lofty aim,
Our title and our claim,
To high and higher fame,
Among the Powers.

In 1874 he published "The Evangel" (pages 400, second edition, 1891). "The purpose of this volume," said George Ripley, in the New York Tribune, "would be usually regarded as beyond the scope of poetic composition. It aims to reproduce the scenes of the Gospel history in verse, with a strict adherence to the sacred narrative, and no greater degree of imaginative coloring than would serve to present the facts in the most brilliant and impressive light. But the subject is one with which the author cherishes so profound a sympathy, as in some sense to justify the boldness of the attempt. The Oriental cast of his mind allures him to the haunts of sacred song, and produces a vital communion with the spirit of Hebrew poetry. Had he

lived in the days of Isaiah or Jeremiah, he might have been one of the bards who sought inspiration at Siloa's brook, that flowed fast by the oracle of God."

The Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton, referring to the work, said,—"I admire the skill which 'The Evangel' displays in investing with rainbow hues the simple narrations of the Gospels. All, however, who have read Dr. Coles' versions of the 'Dies Iræ' and other Latin hymns must be prepared to receive any new productions from his pen with high expectations. In these days, when even the clerical office seems in many cases insufficient to protect from the present fashionable form of skepticism, it is a great satisfaction to see a man of science and a scholar adhering so faithfully to the simple Gospel."

Henry W. Longfellow, in a cordial note to Dr. Coles, remarks,—"As your work is narrative and mine dramatic, he must be a very captious critic who should venture to suggest any imitation."

"Dr. Coles," says John G. Whittier, "is a born hymn writer. His 'All the Days' and 'Ever with Thee' are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest of epics."

ALL THE DAYS.

(Tune, "Kinney Street.")

From Thee, begetting sure conviction,
Sound out, O risen Lord, always,
Those faithful words of valediction,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

Refrain—All the days, all the days,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

What things shall happen on the morrow,
Thou kindly hidest from our gaze;
But tellest us in joy or sorrow,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

When round our head the tempest rages,
And sink our feet in miry ways,
Thy voice comes floating down the ages,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

O Thou who art our life and meetness,
Not death shall daunt us nor amaze,
Hearing those words of power and sweetness,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

EVER WITH THEE.

(Tune, "Bethany.")

Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!
Through all eternity
Thy face to see!
I count this heaven, to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee.

Fair is Jerusalem,
All of pure gold,
Garnished with many a gem
Of worth untold:
I only ask to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

River of Life there flows
As crystal clear;
The Tree of Life there grows
For healing near:
But this crowns all, to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

No curse is there, no night,
No grief, no fear;
Thy smile fills heaven with light,
Dries every tear:
What rapture, there to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

In 1884 the Appletons issued Dr. Coles' poem, "The Light of the World," as a single volume also bound together with a second edition of "The Evangel" under the general title "The Life and Teachings of our Lord in Verse, being a complete harmonized exposition of the four Gospels, with original notes, etc."

Among the many foreign letters received by Dr. Coles, in which reference is made to this work, we find one from the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, M. P., written from 10 Downing street, Whitehall, London, and one from Stephen Gladstone, written from Hawarden Rectory, Chester, England.

The Rev. Alexander McLaren, D. D., writing from Manchester, England, says, —"I congratulate you upon having accom-

plished with success a most difficult undertaking, and on having been able to present the ever inexhaustible life in a form so new and original. I do not know whether I have been most struck by the careful and fine exegetical study, or the graceful versification of your work. I trust it may be useful, not only in attracting the people, which George Herbert thought could be caught with a song, when they would run from a sermon, but may also help lovers of the sermon to see its subject in a new garb."

The Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D., of Edinburgh, wrote,—"I am struck with your command of language, and your skill in clothing the simplicities of history with the elegance of poetry. Your 'Life of Our Lord' is no ordinary volume, and your notes are of a very high order indeed,—admirably written, and full of philosophical thought and scriptural research."

THE NATIVITY.

In that fair region—fertile as of yore,
Watered of Heaven; its valleys covered o'er
With corn; with flocks its pastures; scene in truth
Of that sweet Idyl called the Book of Ruth,
Where David, son of Jesse, tending sheep,
In deep glen seated, or on mountain steep,
Sung to his harp in morn or evening calm,
Many a holy pastoral and psalm—
As certain shepherds, simple and devout,
Under the starry heavens were lying out,
Watching their flocks, while one lifts up the chant,
"The Lord my shepherd is, I shall not want."
Or, as with upturned face, he ravished sees
Belted Orion and the Pleiades,
Singing, "When I the heavens consider, made
And fashioned by Thy fingers, thick inlaid
With stars and suns in numbers numberless,
Lord, what is man that Thou shouldst come to bless?"—
An Angel of the Lord beside them stood:
The glory of the Lord in mighty flood
Shone round about them luminous and clear,
And all the shepherds feared with a great fear.
"Fear not," the Angel said, "good news I bear,
Cause of great joy to people everywhere.
In David's city is a Saviour born,
Who is the Christ the Lord, this happy morn.
And this the sign to you: Ye shall not find
Prepared a stately edifice, designed
For His reception: this great Potentate
And Prince of Heaven and Earth, assumes no state;
Comes with no retinue; conceals and shrouds
His proper glory under veils and clouds
Of lowliness, in stable of an inn
His Showing and Epiphany begin.
There look and you shall find in manger laid
The Infant Christ in swaddling clothes arrayed."

Then suddenly were present, height o'er height,
A countless multitude of the sons of light,
In mighty chorus singing loud and clear.
Charming celestial silences to hear;
"Glory to God there in the highest heaven!
Peace here on earth, good will to men forgiven!"
—The Evangel, pages 59-61.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

* * * * * * He stood
On a raised plain mid a vast multitude,
Composed of His disciples—and all them
Who from Judea, and Jerusalem,
And from the shores of Tyre and Sidon came
To hear Him and be healed—His blessed name,
Now on all lips, because there was no case
Too desperate for His relieving grace;
The virtue that went out of Him was such
That men were healed with one believing touch.

All hushed, He sat, and lifting up His eyes
On His disciples, taught them in this wise.
Happy the poor in spirit, who
their deep demerit own,
In them My Kingdom I set up;
with them I share my throne.
Happy are they, who mourn for sin
with smitings on the breast,
The Comforter shall comfort them
in ways He knoweth best.
Happy the meek, who patient bear
unconscious of their worth,
They shall inherit seats of power,
and dominate the earth.
Happy who hunger and who thirst
for righteousness complete,
Their longings shall fulfillments have
and satisfactions sweet.
Happy the merciful, who know
to pity and forgive,
They mercy shall obtain at last,
and evermore shall live.
Happy the pure in heart, whose feet
with holiness are shod.
They shall run up the shining way
and see the face of God.
Happy the friends of peace, who heal
the wounds by discord given,
The God of Heaven shall hold them dear
and call them sons of heaven.
Happy are they who suffer for
adherence to the right,
They shall be kings and priests to God
in realms of heavenly light.
Happy are ye when men revile
and falsely you accuse,
Be very glad, for so of old
did they the prophets use.
Happy are ye, when for My sake,
men persecute and hate,
Exult! for your reward in heaven
is made thereby more great.
—The Light of the World, pages 76-77.

The late Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, in his memorial address before the New Jersey Historical Society (May 19, 1892),

said: "Dr. Coles was a man who possessed and enjoyed a religion founded upon the teachings of the Old and New Testaments. It was a religion which pervaded all the recesses of his heart, which gave a temper to all his thoughts, which entered into all the transactions of his life,—a religion of the soul, a religion of the closet, a religion which he cared not whether the world was cognizant of or not, never seeking to thrust it upon others, or to display it as a beautiful, well fitting garment. He recognized God as a being to be worshiped, to be loved and to be obeyed; and he accorded to his neighbor the same love that he had for himself. He was, however, a man of strong convictions, and in religious matters those convictions were the result of a thorough investigation by a mind well equipped, and influenced in its labors only by a desire to find out the truth. So ardent and thorough a student of the Scriptures as he was, reading them in the languages in which they earliest appeared, he was fully able to give a reason for the faith that was in him, which was strictly evangelical."

In refutation of certain statements and specious arguments published with the intent of proving that the gallons of wine made by Christ for free distribution at Cana were intoxicating and that He thus sanctioned with Divine authority the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, the Newark Daily Advertiser of Saturday, Nov. 27, 1897, in its leading editorial, said:

We print to-day a compendium of facts relating to the wine Christ made and drank, taken from 'The Life and Teachings of Our Lord,' by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, a work that has become a standard authority in this country and in Europe." * * * * * *

"Mahomet forbade wine, and Christ made it. The difference between Christ and Mahomet was that of divine knowledge and human ignorance. Mahomet mistook a part for the whole, and with his axe of prohibition struck at a branch, supposing it to be the trunk. The Omniscient Christ was guilty of no such error. He knew that the bane was manifold, and that to single out wine for special prohibition was folly.

The truth is, Christ forbade nothing. Not but ten thousand things are forbidden,—everything hurtful is so. Nature forbids, and nature is final. Why re-enact nature? reaffirm creation? deal in dittoes and deuteronomies? repeat laws established? settle what was never unsettled? Christ left nature as He found it, inviolate, unrepealed. His walking on the water did not abolish gravitation. Fact was fact the same as before; arsenic was arsenic; alcohol was alcohol. So far as nature forbade these they were forbidden; so far as nature permitted them they were permitted. Christ could go no farther than nature and be the Lord of nature. Consequently Christ could not have forbidden wine absolutely and been God.

Wine is many and different. There is a kind of wine which is not, and another which is, intoxicating: that is, has a toxic or poisoning power, for that is the meaning of the term. Was the wine Christ made the latter? Christ's character is the answer. If that says no, it is no; for the wine is to be judged by Christ, not Christ by the wine. Christ we know; the wine we do not know. That which best befitted Him to make, He undoubtedly made. * * * * Taking our stand, therefore, on the immovable rock of Christ's character, we risk nothing in saying that the wine of miracle answered to the wine of nature, and was not intoxicating. No counter proof can equal the force of that drawn from His attributes. It is an indecency and a calumny to impute to Christ conduct which requires apology. One thing is certain, He did not make fermented wine, for there was no time for fermentation.

In opposition to those who deny (for what is not denied by somebody?) that unfermented grape-juice is wine at all, we maintain that not only is it wine, but wine pre-eminently, the original, the true, as being nearest to the parent vine, and overflowing with the abundance of its life. Every step of that process called fermentation, whereby innocent sugar is converted into alcohol, is of the nature of a removal and eloignment. Wine and vine are etymologically the same. The Greeks called the vine "the mother of wine" (oinometor). Properly "oinos" is only then the child of the vine when vinous and vital it represents "the wine of the cluster," "the pure blood of the grape." Death follows life, and corruption death, and there results a deadly something which men call wine, but wrongly, for it is no longer vinous. The vine disowns it. It is a corpse, not a living thing. Alcohol is not wine, but an atrocious usurper of its name and rights.

Christ made wine. He was maker, not manufacturer. The key-note to the miracle is creation. This alone renders it worthy and intelligible. Christ was no Demiurge, but God. Not inferior nor different. "The Word was with God, and the Word was God." "All things were made by Him." It was fitting that He should in the outset make this appear; and so He did. In a miraculous moment, He did what, in His ordinary working in nature, He takes four months to do. Such was His debut—an epiphany of Godhead; a demonstration to the whole universe that He was "over all, God blessed forever." "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory"—giving, in His own Divine Person, by a new genesis, as "in the beginning" of the world, needed practical proof and illustration that God is; and that He is one, not two nor many; that He created matter; that nature is from Him; that though He exists and operates in nature, He is not nature, but a power apart from it and above it, acting upon it from without in omnipotent freedom of will, and di-

recting it to beneficent ends; that the God who feeds us is identical with the God who saves us,—thus sweeping away all the hoary diabolisms of disbelief, bearing the names of Atheism, Dualism, Polytheism, Materialism, Pantheism and Fatalism.

It is assumed, for this view necessitates it, that the wine of miracle was the same as the wine of nature, the wine of the cluster, holy and life giving, the type of all nourishment, and the type of salvation. The wine of art is not this. It represents evil rather than good. It is better fitted to typify destruction than creation. It is less a making than an unmaking. Alcohol is unmade sugar. Men brand it poison. The Bible furnishes for our warning many examples of the evil following its use.

Thus far we have limited ourselves to asserting that Christ did not make intoxicating wine; whether he ever drank it is another question. Here, too, His character is everything,—far more than doubtful philology. Anything He drank must, we know, have been a safe and unhurtful beverage, wherein there was no "excess." We are not permitted to suppose that the Saviour from sin was an example of sin; that He who taught self-denial practiced self-indulgence. Rather must we believe that every meal he ate was a lesson of temperance. He, knowing what is in man, the liability of the best to fall, ceased not to warn against a vain self-confidence and a false security. "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." * * * * "Pray that ye enter not into temptation." That the wine of communion was azymous wine, new wine, sweet and sacred, made the festal token of a heavenly renewal of divine fellowship, is proved by His own words: "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new (kainon) with you in my Father's Kingdom." * * * *

It is stated that all points in dispute have their final answer in the settlement of the one question,—"Does 'wine,' standing alone, mean, as is claimed, only and always the juice of the grape fermented, and never the juice of the grape unfermented; and was the same made and drunk by Christ and used by Him as one of the elements of the Last Supper?" The pivot, evidently on which everything turns, are the words "only and always," so that if it can be shown, in a single instance, that the word "wine," uncoupled with "new," is clearly used anywhere in the Bible in the sense of "new wine" or "must," the learning which denies it goes for nothing, and the whole argument based on that erroneous assumption falls to the ground.

"Must," as defined in all the dictionaries, is 'new wine.' Beyond all question oinos neos, in Greek, answers to vinum mustum in Latin, and new wine in English, and all refer to the unfermented juice of the grape. In Luther's translation, wherever oinos neos occurs in the New Testament, it is invariably rendered must. Must is from the Latin mustus, new, fresh, with vinum understood, and the Imperial Dictionary defines it to be 'new wine, wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.' In similar terms it is defined in all the languages of Europe. To say that new wine is not wine, is as absurd as to say that a new bottle is not a bottle. A thing is known by what it is called. It is mere trifling to say that what has the perpetual sanction of the highest literary and scientific authorities is unwarranted and incorrect. It is true that it is not wine in the sense of fermented wine, but it is called wine nevertheless; and my purpose is to produce undoubted examples from the New Testament of oinos being used in the place and in the sense of oinos neos—i. e., must.

In Matthew ix., 17, we read: "Neither do men put new wine (oinon neon) into old bottles else the bottles ("old" omitted) break, and the wine (oinos, alone, with neos omitted) runneth out.' In the parallel passage in Mark ii., 22, there are the same omissions in the second clause of the verse. In Luke, it is 'new wine' in both places, thus confirming the identity of the two. If oinos neos here means, as is admitted it does, must, then oinos inevitably means must likewise, seeing the two indisputably refer to one and the same thing. When neos (new) was no longer needed for definition it was dropped and only the general or generic term 'Wine,' was retained. It was in obedience to the same law of language that the defining adjectives 'old' and 'new' applied to bottles, were dropped after they had served their purpose. One only needs to omit the specific and defining words to see how pointless and meaningless all this becomes: 'Neither do men put wine into bottles; else the bottles break and the wine runneth out. But they put wine into bottles and both are preserved:'

What now is wanted to the completeness and absoluteness of the proof? Here we have the Holy Ghost for a witness, and a divine example of usus loquendi, clearly showing that oinos is properly used to denote the unfermented grape juice without the qualifying epithet neos, as well as with it. The proof is certain, contemporaneous, positive, inspired and infallible; not to be gainsaid or questioned, repeated by two evangelists and fortified by a third—proof drawn directly from the Holy Gospels themselves and Christ's own words. We might properly stop here without adding a single word. The proof adduced is of the simplest kind, needing for its full appreciation no learning beyond the ability to spell. Yet so conclusive that I cannot doubt that it would be accepted as such by any court in Christendom. I for my part would not ask to have the title to my own house and grounds supported by stronger proof.

Reference has already been made to that familiar principle which governs speech in the use of generic and specific terms, of which here we have an excellent example. New wine is expressly named, because the similitude pointed at is based on properties which are peculiar to unfermented wine. There are three necessary factors in the case: First, A fermentable liquor (which excludes, of course, any liquor that has undergone fermentation already); second, the possible presence of a ferment liable to be found in old bottles (i. e., bottles previously used), whether made of skins or glass or earthenware, for this, by exciting fermentation in a fermentable liquor, would inevitably give rise to the liberation of a large quantity of gas, which, if confined, would operate with rending and destructive violence; third, the closure of the bottle, for unless closed the gas would escape as soon as generated and cause no damage. But as the whole procedure avowedly looked to the prevention of fermentation, and thereby the preservation of the liquor in its unfermented state, the strict closure of the bottle, so as to effectually exclude the atmospheric air, formed a necessary part of it. Such was the Jewish method employed for preserving must from one vintage to another, which differs in no essential respect from that described by Latin writers—e. g., Cato, the elder, who lived two centuries before Christ, and Columella, who was contemporary.

One cannot fail to be struck how very remarkably the two methods, the Roman and the Jewish, tally. Thus another important point is established, that it was customary in the time of our Lord to permanently preserve the unfermented juice of the grape. Why preserved, unless to be drunk? It is clear, moreover, that this process was so common as to be known to everybody, otherwise Christ would not have said, virtually, 'No man' is so incredibly stupid or so ignorant (seeing the veriest child ought to know better) as to put 'new wine,' a fermentable liquor, in imme-

diate contact with a ferment if he wishes to preserve it. The structure of the whole similitude goes to prove that the thing entered into the daily domestic life of the people, living in a vine-growing country, and that the name of wine was constantly applied to it.

Nobody who is acquainted with the high value of grapes, and grape juice as food (grape juice being in this respect little, if at all, inferior to milk itself, which chemically it closely resembles) will wonder that pains should have been taken to preserve and store up a means of subsistence so luxurious and so cheap.

The above article attracted profound and widespread interest resulting in extra demands for the paper, orders therefor ranging from one hundred to six hundred copies.

The late Dr. Ezra M. Hunt and others eminent in their profession were, before graduation, students of medicine in the office of Dr. Coles, who was particular to impress upon the memory of his hearers the danger of prescribing for use in the nursery, hospital and in general practice preparations containing alcohol or opium, affirming that although they produce effects that differ, they agree in this that if used habitually they alike tend by a law as constant as gravity itself to establish a tyranny compared with which chains, racks, dungeons and whatever else go to make up the material apparatus of the most cruel despotism are as nothing.

Dr. Coles was not a prohibitionist in its political sense, but as a Christian, physician, chemist and scientist, he taught and practiced total abstinence. In the light of history, the power, and the consequent responsibility of arresting and preventing the spread of the plague of intemperance would seem to rest, primarily, with the members of the medical, and, secondarily, with the members of the clerical, profession, inasmuch as without their aid other philanthropists have generally, if not always, failed in their efforts to effect any permanent abatement of the ravages of the disease, centuries of evidence bearing witness to the fact that argument is of little or no avail with those who can quote their physician or pastor as their authority for non-abstinence.

In 1888 Dr. Coles put forth a volume of more than three hundred and fifty pages, entitled "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse, with notes, critical, historical and biographical, including an historical sketch of the French, English and Scotch metrical versions."

The New York Tribune, in a lengthy critical review of the work, said: "Dr. Coles' name on the title page is a sufficient indication of the excellence and thoroughness of the work done. Indeed, Dr. Coles has done much more than produce a fresh, vigorous and harmonious version of the Psalms, though this was alone well worth doing. His full and scholarly notes on the early versions of Clement Marot, Sternhold and Hopkins, and others, his sketches of eminent persons connected in various ways with particular psalms, his literary and bibliographical information, together impart a value and interest to this work which should insure an extensive circulation for it. Very much of the historical and other matter thus brought within the reach of the public is inaccessible to such as have not means of access to public libraries. In his version of the Psalms he has wisely preserved the rhythmical swing and the terse language which distinguish the early renderings."

The Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., chaplain in ordinary to the queen, in a letter to Dr. Coles, said: "The task of versifying the Psalms was too much, even for Milton, but you have attempted it with seriousness and with as much success as

seems to be possible. I was much interested in your introduction."

S. W. Kershaw, F. T. A., the librarian of the Lambeth Palace Library, London, England, also writes to Dr. Coles: "I am greatly interested in the introduction, in reading about the psalms of Clement Marot, and in the allusion to the Huguenots."

On the scroll in the hand of the beautiful symbolical figure of Poetry, by J. Q. A. Ward, in the Library of Congress, at Washington, the artist has memorialized Dr. Coles' version of Psalm xix., which is as follows:

The rolling skies with lips of flame
Their Maker's power and skill proclaim:
Day speaks to day, and night to night
Shows knowledge writ in beams of light,
And though no voice, no spoken word
Can by the outward ear be heard,
The witness of a traveling sound
Reverberates the world around.

In the bright east with gold enriched
He for the sun a tent has pitched,
That, like a bridegroom after rest,
Comes from his chamber richly drest,
An athlete strong and full of grace,
And glad to run the heavenly race,—
Completes his round with tireless feet,
And naught is hidden from his heat.

But, Nature's book sums not the whole:
God's perfect law converts the soul;
His sure unerring word supplies
The means to make the simple wise;
His precepts are divinely right,
An inspiration and delight;
His pure commandment makes all clear,
Clean and enduring in His fear.

The judgments of the Lord are true,
And righteous wholly, through and through;
More to be coveted than gold,
Of higher worth a thousand fold;
More sweet than sweetest honey far,
Th' unfoldings of their sweetness are;
They warn Thy servant, and they guard;
In keeping them there's great reward.

Who can his errors understand?
My secret faults are as the sand:
From these me cleanse, make pure within,
And keep me from presumptuous sin;
Lest sin me rule and fetter fast,
And I unpardoned die at last.
My words and meditation be
O Lord, my Rock, approved of Thee.

THE LIBRARY AT DEERHURST.

During his travels abroad, Dr. Coles had been greatly impressed with the private and public parks of Europe, and as early as 1862 inaugurated a unique project of land-

scape gardening upon seventeen acres of his ancestral farm, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, converting it into a park of rare and enchanting beauty. It was adorned with native groves, every attainable choice variety of tree and shrub, with imported statuary, garden and lawn effects. It was named "Deerhurst," from its herd of deer. Here he had his library and study, built of brick, stone, foreign and native woods, memorable alike for its architectural beauty, its "easy-chair," its works of art, and as the rendezvous of distinguished guests. Here the Doctor spent the last thirty years of his life, with his son and daughter as constant associates, the latter gracefully presiding over their father's establishment, among literary and professional friends.

While on a visit with his son and daughter to California, Dr. Coles died suddenly, May 3, 1891, from heart complication, resulting from an attack of la grippe. At the time of his decease his life and works were extensively commented upon by the press, secular and religious. Appreciatory letters were received by his family from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England; from the Royal Society, London; from the Academie des Sciences, Paris; from the home of Tennyson, Isle of Wight; from the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., etc., etc. The funeral services were held in Newark, New Jersey,—the private services at the home of his married life, on Market street, and the public services in the Peddie Memorial church, its pastor, the Rev. Dr. William W. Boyd, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, by reason of the serious illness of his son, was prevented from preaching the funeral sermon. An address, by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of New York, was preceded by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, and the singing of Dr. Coles' hymns, "Ever with Thee," and "All the Days." An address, by George Dana Boardman, D. D., was followed by the singing of Dr. Coles' translation of St. Bernard of Clairvaux's hymn, "Jesu Dulcis Memoria."

The memory of Jesus' name
Is past expression sweet;
At each dear mention, hearts aflame
With quicker pulses beat.

But sweet, above all sweetest things
Creation can afford,
That sweetness which His presence brings,
The vision of the Lord.

Sweeter than His dear Name is nought;
None, worthier of laud,
Was ever sung, or heard, or thought,
Than Jesus, Son of God.

Thou hope to those of contrite heart!
To those who ask, how kind!
To those who seek how good Thou art!
But what to those who find?

No heart is able to conceive,
Nor tongue nor pen express;
Who tries it only can believe
How choice that blessedness!

The New Jersey Historical Society attended in a body. James Russell Lowell, in a sympathetic note, one of the last he wrote, said: "I regret very much I cannot share in the sad function of pallbearer, but my health will not permit it." The pallbearers were: Vice-Chancellor Abram V. Van Fleet, Judge David A. Depue, ex-Chancellor Theodore Runyon, Hon. Amzi Dodd, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, Noah Brooks, Alexander H. Ritchie, Spencer Goble, James W. Schoch, William Rankin, Charles Kyte, Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Dr. A. W. Rogers, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Dr. B. L. Dodd, Dr. J. C. Young and Dr. T. H. Tomlinson. His

body was laid to rest by the side of that of his wife, in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

"Dr. Coles' style," says Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., Sc. D., LL. D., "has individuality as much as that of Samuel Johnson or Thomas Carlyle. One certainly sees how thoughts sublime find expression in terse and stately sentences, and how words are chosen, such as come out of the depth of inspiration and genius. There is not conformity to the style of any favorite author, or to the modes of thought of any favorite logician, but a forging of weighty words wrought out from the depth of quiet inner feelings and conceptions." "Dr. Coles' researches," says Edmund C. Stedman, "made so lovingly and conscientiously in the special field of his poetic scholarship, have given him a distinct and most enviable position among American authors. We of the younger sort learn a lesson of reverent humility from the pure enthusiasm with which he approaches and handles his noble themes. The 'tone' of all his works is perfect. He is so thoroughly in sympathy with his subjects that the lay reader instantly shares his feeling; and there is a kind of white light pervading the whole prose and verse which at any time tranquilizes and purifies the mind."

Noah Brooks, LL. D., author and editor, said: "Dr. Coles, although playful and mirthful in some phases of his disposition, was never trivial, and the most of his work which he has left us is an indication of the seriousness, even solemnity, with which he regarded human existence, its necessities, its responsibilities, and its future. He had no time to devote any part of his commanding talents to daintiness or superficialities. 'Christ and His Cross are all my theme' was evidently his maxim in life. His poetry was suffused with love and admiration of Christ's character and attributes, and he never saw man without beholding in him the image of the Master."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking of Dr. Coles, says: "I have always considered it a great privilege to enjoy the friendship of so pure and lofty a spirit,—a man who seemed to breathe holiness as his native atmosphere, and to carry its influences into his daily life." As regards his writings, he says: "There was no line which, dying, he could have wished to blot, and there was no line which the purest of God's angels, looking over his shoulder, would not have looked upon approvingly. * * * His memory will long be cherished as one of our truest and sweetest singers."

In addition to his published works, Dr. Coles left, at his death, in manuscript, translations of the whole of Bernard of Clairvaux's "Address to the Various Members of Christ's Body Hanging on the Cross;" the whole of Hildebert's "Address to the Three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity;" selections from the Greek and Latin classics, and various writings on literary, medical and scientific subjects.

The titles of Dr. Coles were: A. M., from Rutgers College; Ph. D., from Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, Pennsylvania; and LL. D., conferred in 1871, by the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

"In the presence of several thousand people, an heroic bronze bust of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, by John Quincy Adams Ward, with its valuable and unique pedestal," says the New York Herald, "was formally unveiled in the city of Newark, New Jersey, July 5, 1897.

"In deference to Mr. Ward's correct,

classical taste, a bust of Dr. Coles was decided upon in preference to a full-length statue. The base of the bust represents two large folio volumes, bearing the titles of the published works of Dr. Coles. These rest upon the capstone of the pedestal, consisting of a monolith from the Mount of Olives, which, in turn, rests on one from Jerusalem, beneath which are two from Nazareth of Galilee, resting on two stones from Bethlehem of Judea.

"The stones are highly polished on three sides, and are very beautiful. This is especially true of the monolith from Solomon's quarry, under Jerusalem, believed to be like unto those used in the construction of the Temple, and to which Christ's attention was called by one of His disciples, as He went out of the Temple on His way to the Mount of Olives. (Mark, xiii., 1). The fourth side, or back of each stone, has, for geological reasons, been left rough, as it came from the hands of the Judean or Galilean workmen.

"The foundation stone is a huge bowlder of about seven tons weight, brought from Plymouth, Massachusetts, the homeland of the Pilgrim Fathers; combined with this is a portion of one of the monoliths of Cheops, the great pyramid of Egypt. The memorial is surrounded by monoliths of Quincy, Massachusetts, granite, each fourteen feet long, bolted into corner stone posts, quarried not far from Mount Tabor, nigh unto Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee.

"Cast in solid bronze on the front of the pedestal is a copy of Dr. Coles' well known national song of praise, 'The Rock of Ages,' while riveted to Plymouth rock is a solid bronze tablet containing an oft-repeated extract from a treatise by Dr. Coles on law in its relation to Christianity.

"The song inscribed on the bronze tablet is as follows:

THE ROCK OF AGES.

(Isaiah xxvi., 4.)

A National Song of Praise.

Let us to Jehovah raise
Glad and grateful songs of praise!
Let the people with one voice,
In the Lord their God rejoice!
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

He, across untraversed seas,
Guided first the Genoese,
Here prepared a dwelling-place
For a freedom-loving race;
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Filled the land the red man trod
With the worshipers of God;
When Oppression forged the chain
Nerved their hands to rend in twain.
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Gave them courage to declare
What to do and what to dare;
Made them victors over wrong
In the battle with the strong.
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

'Midst the terror of the fight,
Kept them steadfast in the right;
Taught their Statesmen how to plan
To conserve the Rights of Man;
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Needful skill and wisdom lent
To establish Government;
Laid foundations resting still
On the granite of His will;
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Wiped the scandal and the sin
From the color of the skin;
Now o'er all, from sea to sea,
Floats the Banner of the Free;
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Praise the Lord for freedom won
And the Gospel of His Son;
Praise the Lord, His name adore
All ye people, ever more!
For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.

Abraham Coles, July 4, 1876.

"The tablet on the Plymouth rock reads as follows:

" 'The State, although it does not formulate its faith, is distinctively Christian.

Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, is a part of the law of the land. Reverence for law is indissolubly interwoven with reverence for God. The State accepts the Decalogue, and builds upon it. As right presupposes a standard, it assumes that this is such a standard, divinely given and accepted by all Christendom; that it underlies all civil society, is the foundation of the foundation, is lower than all and higher than all; commends itself to reason, speaks with authority to the conscience; vindicates itself in all government, giving it stability and exalting it in righteousness.—Abraham Coles, Memorial Volume, p. xxxvi.' "

The stones of Palestine were secured through the agency of the Rev. Edwin T. Wallace, A. M., our consul at Jerusalem.

The foundation bed is composed of Palestine, Egyptian and Newark broken stone, bound together with Egyptian cement, taken from the Pyramid of Cheops, mixed with American cement. Imbedded beneath the stones are a copy of the Bible; a complete list of the passengers of the Mayflower, with a sketch of their lives, from the Boston Transcript; the Declaration of Independence, with the signers thereof; the Constitution of the United States of America; a list of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution; the new constitution and list of members of the New Jersey Historical Society; list of the members of the American Medical Association; all the published works of Dr. Abraham Coles; some water taken from the Dead Sea by Dr. Coles; a stone ornament from Cæsar's palace at Rome, and other objects of local, state and national interest. Mindful of the services rendered the state by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, Dr. J. A. Coles, in a letter, dated June 16th, to the Hon. John W. Griggs, governor of New Jersey, had offered to give the bronze and its pedestal to the state, provided it could be located at Newark.

The Governor, in a friendly reply, and at a subsequent personal interview, explained to Dr. Coles, that, if given to the state, the memorial would, like the Doctor's recent gift of the famous painting of "The Good Samaritan," by Daniel Huntington, have to be located at Trenton, in order that the state might have the care and custody of the same, which it would not have if placed in the city of Newark. It being, therefore, left to Dr. Coles to choose between Trenton and Newark for the location of his gift, he decided in favor of his native city.

"That the unveiling might occur on July 5th, the Newark board of works," says the New York Tribune, "held a special meeting on June 22d, to consider the matter. The letter written by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles to Mayor Seymour, proffering the bronze bust of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, by J. Q. A. Ward, and its pedestal, to the city of Newark, was read, as was the mayor's communication on the subject. Commissioner Van Duyne then offered a resolution that the gift be accepted, and that Dr. Coles be authorized to place the same in Washington Park. The resolution was unanimously adopted."

The 4th of July occurring on Sunday, twenty thousand copies of a little book, consisting of patriotic songs, by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, set to music, were previously printed and given to the school children throughout the city; these were used in the Sunday schools and churches on July 4th, and on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze.

"On the afternoon of July 5th, Mayor Seymour presiding, the exercises in Washington Park were begun," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, "by the band playing and the large assemblage singing Dr. Coles' national hymn, 'My Native Land,' the music being under the direction of John C. Day, of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Letters were received from President and Mrs. William McKinley, executive mansion, Washington, D. C.; from Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, president of the United States senate; from Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; from Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of Chautauqua University, and from others prominent in political and literary circles."

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, the large American flag surrounding the bronze bust and its pedestal was unfurled by President William A. Gay, of the board of education, revealing, amid hearty cheers, the benignant and classical features of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, the donor, then made the address of presentation. "In recognition and appreciation," said Dr. Coles, "of the bond of fellowship that existed between the people of Newark and my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, on account of his active efforts in the promotion of the physical, religious, educational and scientific development of this city, it is with civic pride and pleasure I now present to your Honor the pedestal and bronze just unveiled by the president of the board of education,—an historic memorial different and distinctive from that possessed by any other city or nation, and, in editorial language, 'in harmony with the life career of the physician and scholar it commemorates.'"

The statue was formally accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor James M. Seymour. The Mayor said:

On behalf of the people of this city it gives me great pleasure to accept from our respected fellow citizen, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, this fine memorial of that distinguished gentleman, Dr. Abraham Coles. Nothing could be more appropriate on this spot, opposite our new free public library, than this bust.

Dr. Coles was one of America's greatest scholars. His cultured mind roamed through many fields and gave to the world some of its choicest treasures in literature, poetry and art. He was a scholar, a statesman, and a physician. He found time in his busy life to do and know many things, and do and know each better than most men know one. When on yonder plot of ground our new building shall have been erected and stored with the learning of all lands, there will stand in proximity an invitation and an object lesson to the youth of our city; yonder the offer of intellectual wealth; here a monument to its attainment; there the seeds of knowledge; here the emblem of its fruition.

Dr. Coles spent the greater part of his life in Newark. Here were his friends, of whom I am proud to have been one, his home and his family. His books and writings are known and read over all the world, but here we knew the pleasant, courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. His personality is still so fresh and strong in my remembrance that in offering this verbal testimony to his fame, I cannot forget that, like many other great men in all ages, he was greatest in meekness, charity and kindness of heart.

It is eminently fitting that this memorial should be surrounded by and mounted upon these tokens indicative of the bent of his mind. His predilections from his youth were toward religion, and whether engaged in the relief of his fellow men, through the medium of medicine, or surgery, penning those beautiful lines "Rock of Ages," or delving among the dead tongues of bygone days, it is easy to find in all his work a predominating desire to serve, as best he knew how, his God.

On behalf of the city of Newark I accept this bust, and though it cannot last as long as the memory of him whom it memorializes, let us hope that while it stands here in this public park it will have a widespread influence upon our young men, and incite them to emulate Dr. Coles' useful, studious, earnest life.

In accepting the statue on behalf of the board of works, President Stainsby said:

There is little that I need say at this time. It is a pleasure to commend both the filial and public spirit which prompted this donor. The men of means of Newark have not hitherto permitted their public spirit to take shape for the beautification of the city. With good streets and elaborate parks should come beautifying statuary, and all that speaks for culture and pride in our public men and the perpetuation of objects of interest in our city.

In this park now stand two monuments: One speaks for the foundry and the mechanic, the foundation of this city's strength. The other speaks of the professional man and the man of literature, made possible by our material greatness. The foundation stone will recall to all passers the sterling worth and fixity of principles of the Puritan fathers, and the superstructure bearing the bust will bring to our minds the religious in man, and both will be found typified in the life and character of Dr. Coles.

Mr. Stainsby was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, who delivered a review of the works of "Abraham Coles, the Physician-Poet." Dr. Tuttle said:

Dr. Abraham Coles is called the physician-poet, not because he is the only one of his profession who has put great thoughts into immortal verse, but because of a single work in which he has sung, with genuine poetic genius, of the organs and functions of the human body.

"Man, the Microcosm," is a perilous theme for a poet. It awakens the scientific rather than the poetic faculty. Nothing of the kind had appeared before in our speech. Armstrong's "The Art of Preserving Health," published over one hundred and fifty years ago, can hardly be called an exception. Only one with the daring of Lucretius and the genius of Pope, both of whom in many respects the Doctor resembled, could so set scientific and philosophic facts as to make them sensitive to the breath of the Muse.

Usually scientific accuracy is the death of poetry. Darwin laments that he, who, in the beginning of his studies, took the greatest pleasure in Shakespeare, in later years lost all relish for the great dramatist. On the other hand, a glowing imagination is apt to wing its flight beyond the sphere of proven facts which accurate science demands.

But this poem, which is an address delivered before the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, illumes the theme of a learned profession with the sacred speech of Polyhymnia. It at once commanded the attention and commendation of both physicians and artists; and from the time of its delivery its author has been known as the physician-poet.

This characterization, however, does not do him justice. We might with equal inaccuracy speak of David as the "warrior-psalmist," because the divine bard was a soldier and sometimes sang of war.

"The Microcosm" is but one of the many products of Dr. Coles' lyre, and the spirit that breathes here, as in them all, is not anatomy, but divinity. Correct as is his science, this is the spirit that pervades his song.

"For such as this, did actually enshrine
Thy gracious Godhead once, when thou didst make
Thyself incarnate, for my sinful sake.
Thou who hast done so very much for me,
O let me do some humble thing for Thee!
I would to every organ give a tongue,
That Thy high praises may be fitly sung;
Appropriate ministries assign to each,
The least make vocal, eloquent to teach."

Though the learning is that of the physician, the language and the spirit are those of a seraph. We must place our author among the sacred poets.

We cannot pause to consider at length the perplexing question, What is sacred poetry? We are among those who believe in the sanctity of the art, altogether aside from the theme in which it is employed. It is the voice of the soul's innermost life, expressing itself in form of creative speech, which kindles the feeling while it carries the thought. To turn such a gift to unholy uses is like turning the language of prayer into profanity. But in order to fix our author's place in the sacred choir, we accept the common thought that sacred poetry is that which treats of sacred things.

It may be epic, as in Job and Milton, or dramatic, as in the Song of Solomon and Bach's "Passion," or lyric, as in all the Psalms and hymns.

The most copious of our sacred poetry is the lyric. It is distinguished from others not by its metrical forms, nor altogether by the material it fashions, but by its personal thought or passion and its easy adaptation to song.

There are four distinct grades of lyric poetry by which the rank of the poet is determined. The first is what we may call the natural, and is characterized by the outburst of impassioned personal experience; the second is artistic, and is distinguished by the exquisite finish of its structure; the third is didactic, and is differentiated by its aim, which is to teach certain truths and facts. There are doubtless poets of high merit in this class, but its dominant motive is sure to give it the air of the school room, and these lyrics are often only doctrine in rhyme. The fourth class is the liturgical. It is arranged for a service already prepared, and is set to music already composed. It is usually characterized by poverty of ideas, wearisome repetitions and a fatal lack of passion.

The foremost poet of the natural order is David, the creator of the Hebrew lyric, who, at the very beginning, gave to the world the very finest specimens of the art. There is in all his songs a spontaneous outpouring of the passion of the moment. Every creation only images the soul of the poet, and his utterance is an elegy or an idyl, according as he is grave or gay. To this class belong also many of the old Latin hymns, as those of Thomas of Celano; Bernard of Clairvaux, and Francis Xavier. They utter the soul's innermost consciousness.

Measured by this standard, Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley are highest in the first rank of English hymnists. The doctrines of saving truth had become verities in their experience; and they poured them out in rushing torrents of song. Their hymns are their own souls' biography.

Dr. Coles has written more than fifty original poems, many of which merit a place high in the first class of lyrics. Some of them have the intuition, the passion, the imagery which remind us of Cowper.

In a poem entitled "Prayer in Affliction," he describes himself as bowed in sorrow in his home, made desolate by the death of his wife. But in his grief his faith discovers the promise of good out of ill. Then he cries:

"O, that my smitten heart may gush
Melodious praise—like as when o'er
Æolian harp strings wild winds rush,
And all abroad, sad music pour,
So sweet, Heaven's minstrelsy might hush
Brief time to listen, for I know,
The hand that doth my comforts crush,
Builds bliss upon the base of woe."

The whole poem is wondrously suggestive of the genius of him who wrote the immortal, "My Mother."

Some of his hymns throb with a spirit so akin to that of the matchless Wesley that we could readily believe they came from the Methodist's pen. Such is the following:

"Upon His bosom thus to rest,
I cannot ask to be more blest;
To know my sins are all forgiven,
For Jesus' sake, O, this is heaven.

While I love Him and He loves me,
I care no other heaven to see;
And if there be some higher bliss,
I am content while I have this."

But the Doctor did not devote his strength to the product of original hymns. He deliberately chose to turn masterpieces of ancient tongues into English

verse. Accordingly we are compelled to rank him in the second order of lyrists. He is "a poet of culture," whose aim is perfect, artistic expression.

What determined his choice was partly his scholarship, partly his intensely spiritual nature, and partly the elegant refinement in which he was born and lived. His learning was varied and accurate. He was a recognized authority in his profession, an accomplished linguist, a master of the classic and Sanskrit tongues, and a critical writer on the profoundest theological themes.

The vastness of his learning gave him such ample material for his verse that his poetic passion made no imperious call for the invention of the intuitive faculty.

We cannot think of him as we do of Burns, walking out under the stars, writhing in pain for some adequate form in which to embody the tumultuous passion he must express. He had but to lift his eyes, and select from his calm, wide vision the form he needed. Had he been an unlettered peasant, the poetic gift would probably have travailed in birth of song, which

BRONZE BUST OF ABRAHAM COLES.

Washington Park, Newark, N. J.

would have come forth in varied and original imagery. His poems would have shouted and danced like the Psalms of the Maccabees. But wealth of advantage is oftentimes poverty of invention.

As it was, his imagination was constructive rather than creative. Its images are more remarkable for their exquisite finish than for the original boldness of their conception. It was a fortunate thing for the world, and probably for the fame of our author, that he devoted his superb gift to rendering the best of the Hebrew and classic lyrics into English verse. He is not alone among the seraphs who have made the attempt, but is conspicuous in this goodly company as the recognized chief.

Others have copied the ancient masterpieces with wonderful accuracy, but in most instances have failed to reproduce that indescribable charm that gives to a poem its chief value. The spirit that breathes cannot be made to order. It must be born again. Otherwise the poem is a corpse. Dr. Coles has not used his art to exhume mummies. In his verses we have the living voices of the old-time singers.

As Corot caught the varying movement of the trembling foliage in the deepening twilight, and so placed it on his canvas that one can almost see the shadows lengthening and hear the rustling of the leaves, so our poet has reproduced the very soul of the Hebrew and Latin verses. They are not versified translations—they are regenerations. They are not wrought from without, but from within. Hence they retain that inestimable something that gives to a poem its immortality.

As a single illustration, we name his "Dies Iræ," eighteen versions of which come from the strings of his restless lyre. This sublimest masterpiece of sacred Latin poetry and noblest Judgment hymn of all languages has, through many ages, been inviting gifted tongues to voice its majestic solemnities in English speech.

More than thirty have had the temerity to respond. Among them are Earl Roscommon, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Macaulay, Archbishop Trench and General Dix, some of whom have given renditions of considerable merit. But among them all, Dr. Coles wears the greenest laurels. Competent critics, like Dr. Philip Schaff and John G. Whittier, unite in affirming that no man, dead or living, has succeeded so well in rendering the text and spirit of the wonderful hymn.

The doctor's baton has made our speech throb with the ancient rhythm and reproduced in astonishing degree the characteristic features of the original.

Here are its artless simplicity, its impassioned solemnity, its trumpet-like cadences which appall the soul with woeful terrors; its triple rhyme which "beats the breast like a hammer," and gives it an awful music of its own, making the heart shudder with dread apprehension. And in all this quivering of judgment-terror there breathes the intense Christian spirit of the original, which finds its strongest utterance in the appeal:

> "Jesus kind, do not refuse me!
> O, remember Thou didst choose me!
> Lest Thou on that day shalt lose me,
> Seeking me Thy tired feet bore Thee,
> Cruel nails for my sake tore Thee,
> Let all fail not, I implore Thee."

With equal skill he has put in English verse, hymns from Thomas of Celano, Fortunatus, St. Bernard of Cluny, St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and others, together with many selections from the Greek and Latin classics.

It was natural for one with our poet's deeply spiritual life to turn with special fondness to those fountains of sacred song that spring from the Hebrew Psalter. There rather than at Helicon the voice of his Muse was heard. He was himself a careful student of the Orient and familiar with the Hebrew tongue.

He believed that the life of the past was better expressed and preserved in its song than in its history,—that the inspiration of the Psalms was not merely poetic, but really and truly divine. He also believed that the much praised antiphonal parallelism which Herder describes as "that language of the heart which has never said all, but ever has something more to say," is not adapted to the Saxon genius or knowledge.

If then, while he translates the Hebrew into English, he also translates the ancient antiphonal into modern meter, he brings the divine soul of the psalm in living presence before us. The correctness of his view has been often demonstrated. Clement Marot's metrical version of the Psalms proved to be a potent factor in the French Reformation. There are few things that have told so mightily on the Scotch character as Rouse's version. It is asserted that in the time of the Reformation, psalm-singers and heretics became almost identical terms. It is an interesting fact, if it be true, as stated, that such was the value our Puritan forefathers placed on psalms in meter, that this was the title of the first book printed in New England.

The Church, however, has in a large measure ceased the use of metrical psalms in public worship. This is due partly to the evolution of the English hymn, under the inspiration of Watts and his successors; partly to the vitiated taste occasioned by the use of jingling ditties, and partly to the poor quality of many of the meterized psalms, which are in reality only mechanical paraphrases.

We believe that if Dr. Coles' thought can only be adequately realized, if accurate translation can be wedded to genuine poetry and set to fitting music, it will be a boon to the Church, which is now so sadly agitated with the question of the choral features of its service. We will not affirm that in his version of the Psalms he has in every instance satisfied either the critic's eye, or the Christian's heart.

Even the wings of Jove's bird sometimes grew weary. The peerless Milton often stumbled in his meter. Are David's own Psalms equal?

But the Doctor has given us a noble volume, which, aside from the other products of his pen, will place his name on the walls of "the immortals." And if psalm-singing never again becomes general in the home and in the Church, this rich collection will abide as a most helpful interpreter of the heavenly meanings of the Hebrew songs.

We can barely speak of one other work which this poet lived to complete,—the rendering of the Gospel in verse. To some souls the whole Christian life is a poem—the Gospel is music itself.

But he is a brave man who attempts to sing it all. Samuel Wesley, the father of John and Charles, made the daring effort to versify the Gospels. It was both a literary and financial failure.

With what success Dr. Coles has made a similar effort, it remains for the coming generations to declare. In the meanwhile, we listen to the judgment of the Right Honorable John Bright, of England, who says:

"When I began your volume I thought you had attempted to gild the refined gold, and would fail; as I proceeded in my reading that idea gradually disappeared, and I discovered that you had brought the refined gold together in a manner convenient and useful, and deeply interesting. I have read the volume with all its notes, many of which seem to me of great value. I could envy you the learning and the industry that have enabled you to produce this remarkable work. I hope it may have readers in all countries where our language is spoken."

One who consecrates his genius to echoing the thoughts and spirit of the peerless intellects of the

past is not apt to command popular affection. There are few Platos and Boswells whose names appear on the scroll of immortality. But if ever that ambition enticed the heart of our author, he can sleep tranquilly on the pillow of his deathless work.

Only six years ago, at the age of 78, he descended to the tomb. Already his hymns have been placed in many hymnals. His Greek and Latin translations are ranked by critics the very foremost. His psalms and gospels occupy an honored place in every great library of Europe and America.

As the years separate us wider and ever wider from those great productive periods of sacred song, which made glad the ages past, more and more will the coming generations feel the need of Dr. Abraham Coles' rich echoes.

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, there was more music. In the words of the New York Observer, "the whole occasion was a delightful tribute of honor to the memory of a noble man."

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES,

only son of Abraham and Caroline E. Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843, in his homestead building, No. 222 Market street, purchased by his father in 1842, and rendered historic by reason of its having, by its brick construction, stopped the spread of the great fire of 1836. He was prepared for college at the collegiate school of Forest & Quackenbos, in New York city, where he was awarded the prizes for proficiency in rhetoric and German. In 1860 he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, New York. In his senior year, by the unanimous decision of Professor Charles Davies, Professor Murray Nairne, and Professor William G. Peck, he received the Philolexian prize for the best essay. He graduated in 1864, and in 1867 received the degree of A. M.

After graduation he began the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his father, in Newark, New Jersey, and, after matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, entered, as a student of medicine, the office of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas. At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867, he received, from Professor Alonzo Clark, the Harzen prize for the best written report of clinical instruction given during the year in the medical and surgical wards of the New York hospital. He graduated with honor in 1868, and after serving in the New York, Bellevue, and Charity hospitals, opened an office in the city of New York, becoming a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society.

The years 1877 and 1878, he spent for the most part in Europe, attending lectures and clinics at the universities of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna. While at Edinburgh he was the guest of Professor Simpson. At Paris, he was the guest of his father's friend and college classmate, Dr. J. Marion Sims. At Munich, Bavaria, in company with Dr. Sims, he attended the meetings of the International Medical Congress, and, by invitation, there participated in the honors bestowed upon this distinguished American surgeon, whose excellent bronze statue now adorns Bryant Park, in the city of New York. After visiting Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, he returned home and became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, which he has continued in Newark and Scotch Plains to the present time. During his absence, by reason of his father's letters and those of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then secretary of state, at Washington, D. C., he was everywhere received with marked courtesy.

J. Ackerman Coles.

Soon after his return, at a literary gathering of friends, he, by request, read the following epitome of his travels:

HOME AND ABROAD.

Returned from foreign travel, I
No longer care to wander;—
Of that dear spot I call my home
My fond heart has grown fonder.

Drawn by the fame of far-off lands,
I sought to see them nearer;
And while they justified report
I felt my own was dearer.

Three years ago to carry out
Long-cherished dreams romantic,
I waved farewells, and found myself
Upon the broad Atlantic.

The warring winds began to blow
And make the cordage rattle,
And with the angry surges join
In fierce and mighty battle.

The tossing of the sea was grand,
But, Oh! too sympathetic,
The stomach, maugre the sublime,
Succumbed to the emetic.

From Queenstown, on your way to Cork,
You hear "the bells of Shandon,"
As up you sail the river Lee,
That stream they "sound so grand on."

I've barely time to tell you how
I went to kiss the Blarney,
And then proceeded to the lakes
Of beautiful Killarney.

With much to see, I rested not,
To every wish compliant;
Saw all the sights, and, last of all,
The Causeway of the Giant.

Then, rich in memories precious, I
St. George's Channel crossing,
Exchanged the Emerald for the Pearl—
Gem-isles the deep embossing.

Fair Albion, no words can tell
The debt of love I owe it;
It gave me language, gave the lore
Of prophet and of poet.

Gave Shakespeare, Milton gave, and ope'd
The door of school and college,
Whence I enjoy the sweet delights,
And blessedness of knowledge.

Hail, Father-land! Through all my veins
The warm blood warmer gushes;
Because of thee my joyful heart
Is musical as thrushes.

With keen delight, six crowded weeks
I roamed the country over;
And then to see the Continent
I crossed the straits of Dover.

I passed through France, the beautiful;
Through Leopold's dominions;
Through Holland, earliest free, of which
Dutch blood has Dutch opinions.

I coasted Norway to the Cape,
Where I beheld that wonder,
The midnight sun, which scarcely dips
The red horizon under.

The Pole I could not see, nor Poles,
For Poland, I found later,
Was placed far distant from the Pole,—
What error could be greater.

I Sweden, Denmark, visited,
And steppes and cities Russian;
Saw Warsaw, which war saw, when joined
Russ, Austrian, and Prussian.

I did the German capitals,
Up rivers, over bridges,—
Did Switzerland, the land of ice,
Crossed Alpine mountain ridges.

Passed into Italy, now one,
Of art the mighty centre;
Constantinople, Athens seen,
I ancient Egypt enter.

Then on to Palestine I sail
In Mediterranean steamer,
The land made sacred by the feet
Of our Divine Redeemer.

Returning from the East, I stopped
At Malta, and then hasted
Through Spain, through Portugal, through France,
Without a moment wasted.

I stood once more on English ground,
But soon for Scotland started;
Took in my trip the Hebrides,
And then for home departed.

I've told you nothing in detail,
Because of my great hurry,—
Then is it not all written out
In Baedeker and Murray?

For your sweet patience, listeners dear,
I own myself your debtor;
Before I went I loved my friends,
Returned, I love them better.

I would not flatter, but since I
Can give my reasons plenty,
As many as you choose to ask,
One million up to twenty.

I venture to declare, while I
Of ladies have seen many,
Those I see here are quite as good
And beautiful as any.

In 1891 Dr. Coles was elected president of the Union County Medical Society, of New Jersey, and has filled other offices of public and private trust. He is a permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the

Washington Association of New Jersey, a life member and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, a Fellow for Life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y., etc. He has contributed to the press, has published articles on medical and educational subjects, and has edited some new editions of his father's works.

On September 5, 1895, he wrote:

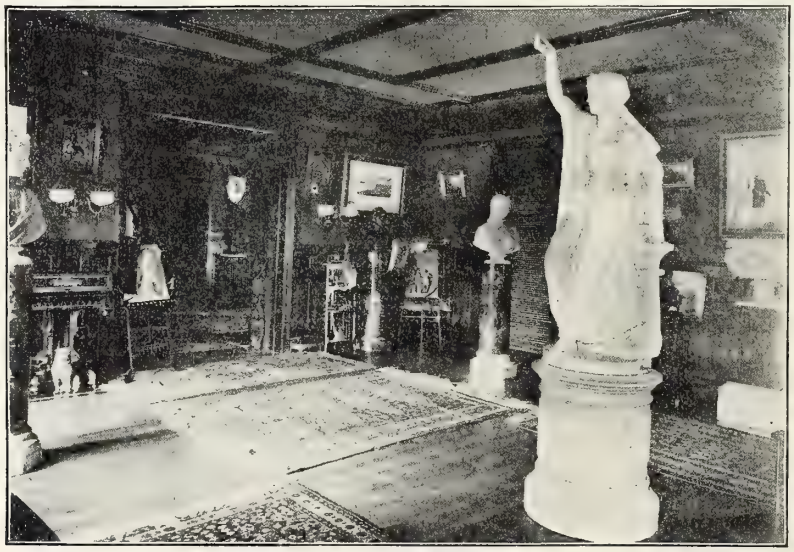
To the Honorable Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mayor of the City of Newark:

My Dear Sir,—As a gift to Newark, my native city, in whose educational, scientific and religious advancement my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, always took a deep and active interest, I have bought one of the most characteristic and beautiful groups in real bronze to be seen in this country or in Europe. It consists of three figures—an American Indian, his wife and her mother, each life size. The pedestal is of rare dark Italian marble. The whole was executed at Rome, Italy, in 1886, by the distinguished American sculptor, the late C. B. Ives, and is illustrative of the following facts, related by Parkman and other authorities:

After Colonel Bouquet had, in the fall of 1764, compelled the Indian tribes to sue for peace, he demanded the delivery, at Fort Pitt, of all captives in their possession. "Among those brought in for surrender," says Parkman, "were young women who had become partners of Indian husbands, and who now were led reluctantly into the presence of parents or relatives, whose images were almost blotted from their memory. They stood agitated and bewildered; the revival of old affections and the rush of dormant memories painfully contending with more recent attachments, while their Indian lords looked on, scarcely less moved than they, yet hardening themselves with savage stoicism, and standing in the midst of their enemies imperturbable as statues of bronze. Of the women, who were compelled to return with their children to the settlements, some, subsequently, made their escape, eagerly hastening back to their warrior husbands, whose kindness before, as well as at the time of, the surrender had proved to them the sincerity of their affection."

In our artist's group the mother discovers the wife of the Indian to be her daughter, who was carried off in early childhood. She, however, fails in her endeavor to obtain from her some sign of recognition. It was on this occasion that Bouquet, observing her distress, is said to have suggested that she should sing one of the songs she used to sing to her when a child. She did so; then, with a sudden start, followed by a passionate flood of tears, the long-lost daughter threw herself into her mother's arms.

In order that his work might be accurate and distinctive, Mr. Ives left Rome for this country, where he was successful in finding, for his model, an Indian who fulfilled all his requirements. Returning to Italy, he there perfected this, his great masterpiece.



DRAWING ROOM AT DEERHURST—"DEBORAH."

In 1832, the New Jersey legislature appropriated two thousand dollars to pay the Indians for a claim they made in regard to certain hunting and fishing rights. On this occasion the red men were represented by Shawriskhekung (Wilted Grass), an Indian of pure native blood. He was a graduate of Princeton College, having been educated at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society, which named him Bartholomew S. Calvin. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Continental army to fight for independence, and at the time he presented to the legislature the petition for pay for the Indian fishing rights he was upward of eighty years of age. This aged Indian closed his address with the following words: "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character

of New Jersey in bold relief and bright example to those states within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction, but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey," said Senator Samuel L. Southard before the legislature on this same occasion, "that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast of." For these as well as for other reasons, it has seemed to me to be pre-eminently proper that New Jersey should possess this magnificent monument cast in honor of the American Indian.

With your sanction I will have it brought to Newark, and have it placed on a suitably prepared foundation, all at my own individual expense, in the locality we shall decide upon. Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect, Yours sincerely,

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES.

To the above was sent the following reply:

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark, N. J.
September 13, 1895.

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, 222 Market Street, City:

Dear Sir,—The communication directed to the Mayor of the city of Newark, dated September 4, 1895, and containing your munificent offer to present to the city a handsome bronze group, was referred to the common council at its last meeting, held Friday, September 6th, accompanied by a message which read as follows:

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark, N. J.
September 6, 1895.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Newark;

Gentlemen,—I have the honor and pleasure to transmit herewith a communication which I received yesterday from Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles. In it he offers, as a gift to the city of Newark, a work of art, by an American sculptor of note, being a group in bronze which marks a most interesting historical event, and as a memorial will recall the valuable services rendered in the interests of science and education by his distinguished father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

I respectfully recommend that action be taken by your honorable body to acknowledge the valuable and interesting gift, and to co-operate with the donor in providing a suitable place for its erection.

Yours very truly,
J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

It was received and read with great gratification, and in response thereto, the following resolution of acknowledgment and acceptance was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, A beautiful work of art, by a sculptor of distinction, has been presented to the city of Newark by Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to convey to the donor the sincere sense of appreciation in which this gift is received by the municipal government and people of the city of Newark; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of five, of whom the mayor and the president of the common council shall be members, be appointed to act with the donor in the selection of a suitable site for the placing of this valuable gift."

In pursuance of the above resolution, I have the honor to extend to you, in behalf of the municipal government, the assurance of its high appreciation of your generous gift, and as chief executive to tender to you the thanks of its citizens.

The spirit which prompts the presentation of this artistic group of bronze to the city is worthy of the greatest commendation. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge, for the first time in the history of the city, a gift from one of its private citizens, which shall be for many generations a civic monument of beauty and a source of pride to the residents of Newark.

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,
J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

The committee, which consisted of Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mr. David D. Bragaw, president of the common council; Aldermen William Harrigan, Sidney N. Ogden, and Winton C. Garrison, after visiting the different parks, in company with the donor, finally decided upon the north end of Lincoln Park, as the most suitable site for the bronze.

Subsequently the mayor and common council presented Dr. Coles with a testimonial of the city's appreciation of his gift. This memorial the New York Tribune describes as "a beautiful specimen of the art of engrossing. It is in an album form, bound in dark leather of the finest quality, the fly leaves being of rich white moire silk. The body of the memorial contains the communication of the mayor to the common council announcing the offer of Dr. Coles, the resolutions passed by the council in accepting the gift, and the announcement by Mayor Lebkuecher to Dr. Coles of the acceptance. The delineator is Mr. John B. Morris, secretary of the board of assessments."

An editorial in the Newark Daily Advertiser said: "The public-spirited gift of a life-size bronze group to the city of Newark, is most heartily appreciated by New-

INDIAN GROUP, LINCOLN PARK, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
Executed by C. B. Ives and presented to the City of Newark by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles.

ark citizens. Dr. Coles could not have done a public act more graceful or more in harmony with the changing conditions of life in this community. We have been essentially an industrial people, and in our busy efforts to earn and save, there has been little time or leisure to be applied to the refinements of public art that belong to old and settled civilization. We are growing into that now. Soon we shall have a beautiful park system, and we hope to grace it with the adornments of art, contributed by educated and public-spirited citizens."

The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, chancellor of Trinity College, etc., in a letter to Dr. Coles, referring to the bronze and its pedestal, said: "An inscription of the last stanzas of your father's beautiful national hymns, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' and 'My Native Land,' upon the marble pedestal of the bronze historical group, would not only be a graceful tribute to your father's memory, but would also give a national as well as local value to the gift." The bishop's recommendation was carried out. In 1666 Newark was settled by people from Connecticut.

Thanksgiving day was selected by the common council committee and Dr. Coles as the time most appropriate for the unveiling exercises. The New York Herald referred to the occasion as follows: "Five thousand persons gathered in Lincoln Park, Newark, yesterday afternoon (November 28, 1895), to witness the unveiling and presentation to the city, of a life-size historic group in bronze by the distinguished American sculptor, C. B. Ives.

* * * The entire cost of the group, its pedestal and everything in connection with its erection and unveiling was borne by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, son of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

"The exercises opened with a national hymn, 'My Native Land,' by Abraham Coles, sung by the children, teachers and friends of the public and private schools of Newark, and elsewhere in the state, led by Professor Thomas Bott, James V. Orchard, and David B. Dana, cornetist, under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Drake.

"Just as the hymn was finished the statue was unveiled by the drawing back of a large American flag, by Miss Lucy Depue Ogden, granddaughter of Supreme Court Justice Depue, and Master Robert B. Bradley, grandson of the late United States Supreme Court Justice Bradley. A great cheer went up from the crowd as the group was disclosed to view, and when it had subsided Dr. J. A. Coles made a brief presentation speech, which embodied what he said, in his letter to Mayor Lebkuecher, in offering the group to the city.

"On behalf of the citizens of Newark, Mayor Lebkuecher then made an address of acceptance. He said: 'It gives me great pleasure to receive and accept, on behalf of the people of Newark, the beautiful piece of bronze statuary which your generosity has prompted you to present to this city. The people will appreciate in its fullest sense this artistic gift, and will hold in grateful remembrance the generous giver. In accepting it, I tender to you the thanks of all the people of our city. It should be a matter of self-congratulation and satisfaction that the city of Newark has reached that stage in its history and development when its citizens are able to give expression to their more cultured tastes. And now, Mr. President of the board of street and

water commissioners, upon your board devolves the duty of seeing to the safe keeping of this statue, and I now deliver it over to your care.'

"President Van Duyne, of the board of works, followed with a short address, and then followed one of the most interesting features of the whole ceremony. It was the delivery, by the pretty little Miss Grace E. Bates, grandniece of David D. Bragaw, president of the common council, of the keys of the metal boxes placed in the pedestal (containing the names of more than thirty thousand school children, a copy of the bible, a Newark directory, and various objects of local and general interest) to the equally pretty and tiny Miss Helen Coykendall, while held in the arms of her grandfather, Chief of Police Henry Hopper. It will be the duty of little Miss Coykendall to drop the keys into the Passaic river, from the draw of the Bridge street bridge, for safe keeping.

"Then another national hymn, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' was sung, and an address was made by the president of the board of education, Dr. Henry J. Anderson. This was followed by the singing of the 'Fourth of July,' a national hymn, and an address by the superintendent of public schools, Dr. William N. Barringer. The subject of his talk was 'A Nation's History, as shown by its Monuments.' 'Our Country's Banner' was sung; there was an address by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Frazer, of the First Presbyterian church; the singing of a bicentennial ode, entitled 'Two Hundred Years Ago,' and then the benediction, by Rev. Dr. R. M. Luther, pastor of the South Park Baptist church.

"All the national hymns and the ode sung were the compositions of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, in whose memory the group will really stand."

The Free Public Library is the possessor of one of the choicest specimens of artistic work in steel and bronze ever seen in Newark. It is a German Columbian memorial shield, executed for the German department of the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, and is the gift of the family of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The following description is from the Newark Evening News: The shield is of polished steel and bronze, and is about three feet in diameter. It is surmounted by the American eagle, which, with outspread wings, holds in its claws arrows, sprays of myrtle and a banner bearing the legend, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." Around the margin of the shield are the inscriptions: "Dedicated to the American People in Honor of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America." "1492—United We Stand, Divided We Fall—1892."

In the center of the shield in high relief stands a beautiful female figure representing Science, or the Goddess of Discovery. She is lifting a mantle from the Western Hemisphere, which is illuminated by the golden rays of the rising sun. Beneath are shown the mariner's compass and palms of victory.

Around the central group are placed the coats-of-arms of all the States and Territories (49 in all), tied together with bands bearing the words "E pluribus unum," "In God We Trust." Eight bas relief bronze medallions represent principal events in the history of America, viz.: "The Landing of Columbus," "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "Washington

Crossing the Delaware," "The Battle of Churubusco," in which the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, were totally defeated by the Americans, under General Scott (1847); "The Emancipation Proclamation," "The Capitol at Washington," "An allegorical picture representing progress in science, industry and commerce, with Columbia welcoming all to the World's Fair."

There are also eight bronze portraits on the shield, those of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Morse and Longfellow. Eight small shields record the names and population of the eight largest cities—New York, 1,627,000; Chicago, 1,100,000; Philadelphia, 1,040,000; Boston, 418,000; St. Louis, 450,000; Cincinnati, 306,000; Baltimore, 500,000, and San Francisco, 320,000.

"Dr. Coles and his sister, Miss E. S. Coles," says the Christian Herald, "have given to the Newark Public Library, from the estate of their father, the statue of Benjamin Franklin and his whistle, executed in Cararra marble by Pasquale Romanelli. It was made in Italy, in 1863, and attracted much attention at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876."

It stands on a carved pedestal of dark marble. The figure is exquisitely graceful, and the execution shows the highest technical power. The conception is based on the incident described by Franklin himself, in a letter written to a friend in Philadelphia, in November, 1779.

"When I was a child," he wrote, "seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pockets with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children, and being charmed with the sound of a whistle that I met by the way in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one. I then came home and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers and sisters

FRANKLIN AND HIS WHISTLE.

and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth, put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation, and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

"This, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind so that often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing I said to myself, 'Don't give too much for the whistle,' and I saved my money.

"As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle. * * * In short, I conceive that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimates they have made of the value of things, and by giving too much for their whistles."

The New York Tribune, April 20, 1897, says: "The Newark Free Library, which is soon to occupy a new and handsome building to be erected this year on a site selected, facing Washington Park, in Newark, has begun to receive gifts from citizens of wealth and culture. Yesterday the library trustees received, and placed in the library, two beautiful life-size medallions in high relief. Accompanying the gift was the following letter from the donor:

Prominent among the art treasures in the marble palace of the late A. T. Stewart, on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in New York city, were two pieces of statuary, designated "Sappho" and "First Love," by the well known American sculptor, Richard Hamilton Park. Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art will also remember this artist's beautiful memorial of marble and bronze, in "The Poet's Corner," to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849).

Two other works, to some fully as interesting, and to many, perhaps, more fascinating, are his two beautiful life-size medallions, in Cararra marble, portraying in high relief the profiles of two little girls, appropriately designated "Evening" and "Morning." The countenance of the one, as attractive as an evening sunset, bears the impress of weariness, attendant upon the close of a well spent day; while that of the other, bright and joyous, after refreshing sleep, is equally suggestive of early sunrise and the singing of birds.

All who love children and their innocent pleasures will find in these two medallions much to admire, and it is, therefore, with a feeling of confidence and pleasure that I, presuming upon your acceptance of the same, have ordered them, with their elegantly carved frames and pedestals, costing, originally, in Florence, Italy, about eight hundred dollars, to be sent this day as gifts to the Free Public Library of Newark, believing that vistors thereto will find in them additional incentives to the cultivation of the refined and beautiful in art. Sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

Newark, April 19, 1897.

"A letter sent to-day," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, "by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, to Principal Edmund O. Hovey, of the High School, announces the writer's gift to the school of an elaborate copper-bronze globe. A hint is also given of another gift for the new High School.

"Here is the text of the letter:

"My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your courteous letter, in which you kindly refer to the time when the late Dr. Abraham Coles, my father, was, for a number of years, a member of the board of education, chairman of the normal-school committee, and ever active in advancing the varied interests of the public schools of Newark.

"I appreciate your appreciation of the addresses you mention as made by him, in presenting to the president of the board of education, for graduation, the classes of 1872, 1873 and 1874.

"You, moreover, suggest the propriety of my giving something in bronze to remind the one thousand two hundred and four bright and intelligent boys and girls now in the high school, of the interest taken by Dr. Coles in the education of their parents, and in them, their successors.

"Your letter reached me at an opportune moment, soon after the arrival at my office of a box, not yet opened, containing a large copper-bronze globe, with its stand, which I had been successful in obtaining as an intended gift for the new High School of Newark.

"This globe is a model of the earth, and is remarkably interesting as representing, as it were, a survey of the bottom of the sea, of the lakes and of the rivers. It also shows the comparative heights of the mountains and the depths of the valleys on land. It shows us what every man, woman and child has always been curious to know, viz.: How the bottom of the sea looks. Here we see the cause of the dif-

ferent currents, and the results of volcanic eruptions beneath the ocean's bed. It is interesting to note and compare the oceanic levels, also the sudden and gradual depressions, and the varied elevations of the two hemispheres.

"No school in New York city, nor in New Jersey, I am informed, has such a model of the earth, and it was, in a measure, due to my desire that the metropolis of New Jersey should continue to lead in educational matters, that caused me to purchase the same as a gift for its High School. When you get into your new fire-proof building, it may be my privilege and pleasure to donate something else. When agreeable to the board of education, I will send the bronze globe and its pedestal, and locate them where you desire."

"Another acceptable gift to the Newark Free Public Library," says the New York Tribune, "is announced in the following letter:"

Gentlemen,—Of the more than seven hundred sculptures in marble that line the walls of the Museo Chiaramonti, of the Vatican, at Rome, Italy, there is, probably, no one that receives more attention from, or is better remembered by visitors, than the one known as the "Bust of Young Augustus," found at Ostia, A. D. 1808.

A beautiful life-size copy of this celebrated work, I was so fortunate as to discover a few days ago in the store of an importer, in New York city. Knowing the rarity and value of the bust, it being made of the finest Cararra marble, and of the same size and finish as the original, I immediately purchased it, with a suitable marble pedestal, as a gift to the Free Public Library, of Newark, where, anticipating your acceptance of the same, it, with its pedestal, will probably arrive to-morrow. With great respect, I have the honor to be Yours truly,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

The trustees subsequently acknowledged the receipt of and acceptance of the gift.

"To the New Jersey Historical Society," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, "for the erection thereon of a suitable fire-proof building, Dr. J. A. Coles has offered to give either one of two valuable plots of land in the city of Newark, fronting on and overlooking the Branch Brook Park. One plot is near its Sixth avenue entrance, with a frontage of fifty feet on the park, thence running back two hundred feet, to Fifth street, with a front thereon of fifty feet. The other plot is at the Boulevard entrance, and has a frontage of one hundred and twelve feet on the park, and fifty feet on Fifth avenue."

In order that the New Jersey Historical Society might, in addition to its other treasures, possess a complete and comprehensive library of reference, Dr. Coles has given it, in addition to other works, Appleton's Annual Cyclopædias and Registry of Important Events of the years 1876 to 1896, inclusive, embracing political, military and ecclesiastical affairs, public documents, biography, statistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture and mechanical industry, being twenty-two volumes, bound in half morocco, handsomely illustrated and indexed, the latest editions; also, as executor of the estate of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, one of the special sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica, consisting of twenty-five volumes, bound in half morocco, and printed in Edinburgh (1891) from the original plates, with the corrections authorized by the editor, the late William Robertson Smith, to which gift was added Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, six volumes, half morocco, and Appleton's Cyclopædia of General Knowledge, sixteen volumes, half morocco, last editions.

These seventy volumes in all constitute a complete and comprehensive condensation of the history of all ages and peoples. Every article is brought down to the latest possible date, thus including the most re-

cent events in history, and researches in science, art and manufactures.

On March 29, 1897, Dr. J. A. Coles wrote:

To the Hon. John W. Griggs, LL. D., Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Dear Sir,—I am the owner of the celebrated oil painting known as "The Good Samaritan," by our distinguished American artist, Daniel Huntington. The picture, with its frame, measures about nine feet in width by eleven feet in height, the principal figures being life size. It was executed by Daniel Huntington, in his studio, in Paris, France, in the years 1852-3, and in illustration or interpretation of the second great commandment of the law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Here, with wonderful skill, is vividly portrayed the arrival at the inn, the sympathetic interest of the host and others, and the respectful attention given to the orders of "The Good Samaritan."

Mr. Huntington informs me that while engaged on this painting he was visited in his studio by Paul Delaroche, the eminent historical painter of France, who took a deep interest in the progress of his work, and by friendly suggestions as to detail, color, etc., rendered him much assistance, a circumstance which adds immensely to the value of this picture, as it may be regarded as the joint work of these two great master minds. After its completion, requiring several months, it was, after attracting much attention in Paris, sent to this country, exhibited at the National Academy, then on Broadway, and formed one of the chief attractions at the Sanitary Fair Exhibition of Paintings, held in Fourteenth street, New York city, during the late civil war.

Mr. Huntington, having learned that I contemplated giving this picture, through you, to the people of New Jersey, wrote to me a few weeks ago, suggesting that I should first send the canvas to his studio in New York city, and leave it with him for a month, in order that he might retouch and restore any injuries done by the hand of time. This I have done, and Mr. Huntington has not only gone over the whole canvas, but has at the suggestion and request of friends, introduced a portrait of himself as the host of the inn. I have also had its artistic and beautiful frame relaid with the best of gold leaf.

Upon receipt of word from you, that as a gift, the painting will be acceptable to the state, I will, as soon as practicable, at my own expense, send it to Trenton, and have it hung in the place deemed most suitable for its reception in the capitol, a building associated with pleasant meetings therein of my father, the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., with his friends, some of whom are still living, while the portraits of others adorn its walls. It is with special pride I recall the recorded words of the late Governor Daniel Haines, and those of the late Henry Woodhull Green, chief justice and chancellor, who, in referring to the life and writings of Dr. Abraham Coles, affirm that "to him the world owes a debt of gratitude for his labor and research, which redound to the honor of our state." Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect, Yours sincerely,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

Governor Griggs' reply is as follows:

State of New Jersey, Executive Department.
Trenton, March 30, 1897.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles.

My Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 29th inst., tendering to the state of New Jersey the painting known as "The Good Samaritan." I assure you nothing would delight me more than to accept at your hands such a valuable gift on behalf of the people of the state. The picture will be accorded the best hanging that can be selected for it in the state house, and I will have an engraved plate, if it meets your pleasure, placed upon it, giving the name of the generous donor. Permit me to say that your generosity and goodness to your native state are deserving of the highest appreciation on behalf of the people, and when the picture shall have been received, I hope to express to you in a more formal way, the thanks and gratitude of the executive for your generous donation.

Whenever it shall suit your convenience to forward the picture, it will be received and cared for with all the consideration that it deserves. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor.

A special to the New York Sun, dated Trenton, New Jersey, June 11, 1897, says: "Daniel Huntington's painting, 'The Good Samaritan,' was received at the capitol this morning.

"The painting was so large that it could not be put in a freight car. It was brought here on a large truck, which started from Newark yesterday morning. A brass plate at the bottom of the frame bears this inscription: 'A gift to the people of New Jersey, in memory of Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.,' and this quotation, from one of Dr. Coles' works: 'We can weigh actions better than we can motives. The hand of Omniscience needs to hold the scales when hearts are to be judged.'"

"The painting was hung in the state house, opposite the front stairway."

Harper's Weekly referred to New Jersey as getting "an admirable painting in memory of a good and distinguished citizen."

The Newark Sunday Call and other papers also took occasion to speak of the value and appropriateness of the gift.

The two following incidents in the surgical life of Dr. Abraham Coles have but recently come to light and are here given as understood and reported: In fixing the ceiling of one of the churches in the city of

Newark, the scaffolding tipped and one of the workmen fell to the floor, where he lay unconscious and apparently dead. Several surgeons were hastily summoned, but seeing the case abandoned it as hopeless. Dr. Coles at last arrived, and listening at the man's breast thought he detected signs of life. He had him immediately removed to his home and placed on a couch. Kneeling beside him, after engaging for a few moments in silent prayer, he carefully trephined his fractured skull and lifted a portion of depressed bone from off his brain, whereupon the man regained consciousness and subsequently his wonted health.

A boy laughing, while eating a piece of watermelon, inhaled a large seed, which, lodging in his pharynx, produced symptoms threatening death. Dr. Coles was sent for and removed the seed by tracheotomy. The boy's mother saved the seed, had it mounted in gold, and wore it constantly thereafter in grateful remembrance of her son's deliverer. The boy grew to manhood and became a useful citizen of Newark.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, held at the college on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the following action was taken:

"EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"Resolved: That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles for his most welcome and valuable gift to the University of several bronze busts, handsomely and appropriately mounted.

"1. A copy of the Olympian Zeus, by Phidias.

"2. A copy of the bust of Plato, found in the house of the Papyri, Herculaneum.

"3. A copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the Temple of Hera, in Olympia.

"A true copy.

[Seal.] "JOHN B. PINE, Clerk."

Previous to the receipt by Dr. Coles of an engrossed copy of the above resolution, he had received a personal note, which read as follows:

Columbia University, in the City of New York.
President's Room, December 16, 1896.

My Dear Dr. Coles:

I have just seen the bronzes in the library. They are beautiful, and I am very sure they will be accepted with gratitude. I had the pleasure of telling the Alumni last evening of your generosity, and in due time you will receive the formal thanks of the Trustees. The Alumni received the announcement with applause.

Yours faithfully,
SETH LOW, President.

On June 29, 1897, to Dr. Coles was sent the following, also beautifully engrossed:

"The Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New York.

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, held at the college on Monday, the seventh day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the following action was taken:

"EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"Resolved: That the thanks of the Trustees be rendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, for his gift to the University of an heroic-size marble bust of the Parthenon Minerva, with its pedestal, bearing a bronze medallion portrait of Pericles, and also of an heroic bronze bust of Homer, a copy of the one in the Louvre which he has had cast especially for the University library building.

"A true copy.

[Seal.] "JOHN B. PINE, Clerk."

Upon the completion of the Columbia University Library the New York Tribune said: "The front, with its massive colon-

nade, gives at once the idea of grandeur and simplicity. And when the visitor steps inside, over the large tablet of brass near the threshold, which sets forth that the building is given by Seth Low in memory of his father, it is evident that the interior fulfils the external promise. Just within the entrance stands a magnificent bust of Minerva, upon a high pedestal, presented to the University by Dr. Coles. As the light falls upon this through the aisles of lofty pillars the effect is wonderfully beautiful."

"For Columbia University, on Morningside Heights, New York city," says the New York Herald, "Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have completed an elegant and very interesting work of art as a gift from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, N. J., an alumnus of Columbia College. It consists of a bronze bust of Homer, heroic size, a copy of the one in the Louvre, Paris, and was cast especially for the university at the celebrated foundry of Barbedienne, in France.

"The pedestal is square and is about six feet high, its base being of Numidian and the shaft of Sienna marble, both specimens having been carefully selected for the purpose. On one side of the shaft, set in the marble, is a large bronze plaque representing, in bas relief, Penelope busy at her loom.

"On the other side a bronze plaque of the same size depicts the return of Ulysses from his wanderings after the fall of Troy, as related in the Odyssey, the second of the two great poems attributed to Homer. Within a fortnight the gift will be transferred to the university.

"The story it tells is this: Penelope, the daughter of Icarus, the brother of Tyndarus, King of Sparta, was an accomplished Princess of great beauty. She had many suitors, and her father promised her as a prize to the one who should win in a foot race.

"Ulysses, being a competitor, outran the others, and his marriage to Penelope was celebrated about the same time as was that of Menelaus to Helen, the most beautiful woman in Greece, and the cause of the Trojan war.

"Ulysses, with Penelope, returned to reign over Ithaca. There their son Telemachus was born, and for several years their mutual happiness was supreme. In the meantime Paris, the son of Piram, King of Troy, with Æneas, were guests at the Court of Menelaus, then King of Sparta.

"Taking advantage of a temporary absence of Menelaus in Crete, Paris eloped with Helen to Troy. Menelaus, upon discovering his treachery, declared war against the Trojans, and in consequence of an oath, which bound the chieftains throughout Greece to aid one another, all, including Ulysses, were obliged to embark with Menelaus for the plains of Ilium, to lay siege to the city of Troy, as described in the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil.

"In the ten years' war that followed, Ulysses was distinguished not only for his prowess as a warrior, but also for his eloquence, sagacity and inexhaustible resources under difficulties. Learning that Troy could not be taken while the Palladium, a wooden image of Minerva, remained in the city, he, by stratagem, got possession of it, and managed subsequently to be carried within the walls of Troy concealed, with others, in the belly of a wooden horse. Emerging from this when the Trojans were off guard, he effected the total destruction of their city.

"The war was now over. Paris had been slain and Helen restored to Menelaus. Ulysses, accordingly, eagerly set sail for Ithaca. His vessel, however, no sooner left the shores of Ilium than a series of new dangers and trials encountered him, and another ten years passed before he arrived in disguise on his palace grounds, unrecognized by all, save by his faithful hound, whose exuberant joy Ulysses, in the bronze plaque on the pedestal, is represented as suppressing by holding his jaws tightly closed.

"Here he learned from a faithful servant and from Telemachus that during his twenty-years' absence Penelope, still beautiful, faithful and loving, had anxiously waited for his coming, and had kept at bay her many suitors, who argued his death, by telling them she would entertain no offers of marriage until she had finished weaving a certain robe, the threads of which she was careful to remove each night after her day's labor.

"This artifice having been made known to the suitors by one of her maids, she consented to bestow her hand on that one who on the following day should from Ulysses' bow shoot an arrow through the eyes of several axe heads placed in a row.

"Retaining his disguise, Ulysses, at the time of the trial, waited until all had failed, and then, readily shooting the arrow through the axe eyes, he, with some remaining arrows, slew the suitors and made himself known to his devoted and delighted Penelope, thereafter the historical and classical ideal of a devoted, faithful, prudent and sagacious wife.

"The bust and its pedestal will probably be located in Alumni Hall, inasmuch as the heroic bust of the Parthenon Minerva, given by Dr. Coles, as executor of the estate of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, graces the entrance hall of the Low Memorial Library.

"This beautiful marble bust of Minerva was executed at Athens, Greece, by the Greek artist, Droses, and is believed to be a correct copy of the one by Phidias that stood in the Parthenon on the Acropolis.

"It was made for and attracted much attention at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was afterwards purchased by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. for the estate of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, who was an art connoisseur of exquisite taste, but was more widely known to the literary world as the one of whom Whittier said:— 'No man, living or dead, has so rendered the text and spirit of the old and wonderful Latin hymns.' His translation of the Hebrew Psalms is also considered by scholars in Europe and America as the best.

"Since the death of Dr. Abraham Coles, in 1891, his son, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, as executor of his estate, has given many valuable works of art to institutions of learning in New Jersey, and elsewhere. The literary writings of Abraham Coles are found in nearly every public library in Europe.

"In 1848 he did surgical duty in Paris, France, during the revolution of that year, and in 1854 he was called as consulting physician and surgeon in England and on the Continent."

To the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Dr. J. A. Coles, as executor, has given two valuable bronzes cast in Paris at the foundry of Barbedienne. One is a copy of "The Dying Gaul" or gladiator found in the garden of Sallust,

which, with its right arm restored by Michael Angelo, is now in the Museum of the Capitol, in Rome. The other is a copy of the bust of Æsculapius in the Museum of the Louvre in Paris. Both appropriately and elegantly mounted by Tiffany & Co. have places in the trustees' parlor in the college. By reason of its grace and realistic anatomical accuracy, "The Dying Gaul" has always been regarded as the masterpiece of the Pergamenian school in sculpture, forming as it did with its companon piece, "The Fighting Gaul," the chief adornments of the triumphal monument erected in the second century, B C., to the memory of Attalus II. in Pergamos, Asia Minor, then at the zenith of its glory as a center of art, wealth and influence.

"To Princeton University," says the (N. Y.) Examiner, "Dr. Coles and his sister have given, with its marble pedestal, the magnificent life-size marble statue of 'Nydia,' made of the best Cararra marble, by Randolph Rogers, in Rome, Italy, in 1856. Several copies of it were subsequently made. One was at the Centennial Exposition, and another in A. T. Stewart's collection. The one given to Princeton is the original. It has been carefully preserved and its value enhanced by the lapse of time." To this idealization of the blind girl of Pompeii is attributed the foundation of Rogers' fame as an artist and sculptor, securing for him the commission to design (1858) the bronze doors for the capitol at Washington, D. C., and to finish the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia (1861).

"The original statue of Nydia," says the American Register, Paris, France, "was given to Princeton University in appreciation of the mutual regard which for more than fifty years existed between the trustees, faculty and instructors of the College of New Jersey and the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D."

From the president of the university the donors received the following acknowledgment:

Princeton, N. J., August 3, 1896.
Miss Emilie S. Coles and Dr. J. Ackerman Coles,
Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J.

My Dear Friends:

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, held during commencement week, in June last, I had the pleasure of reporting to them that I had received, in behalf of the college, from you, the beautiful marble statue of Nydia, which you so kindly presented to the college out of the estate of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The gift was very gratefully received by the trustees, and I was requested, in their behalf, to write to you expressing the very cordial thanks of the trustees for the beautiful statue which now adorns the Museum of Historic Art.

I have great pleasure in discharging the duty assigned to me by the trustees. Nydia will always be associated in our minds with the memory of your gifted father, and I venture to hope that the common interest which you and we have in this masterpiece of the sculptor's art will constitute a strong bond between you and Princeton University.

I trust that we may have the pleasure of seeing you at Princeton sometimes, and I beg to assure you that whenever you will honor us with a visit you will find a most cordial welcome in our home from Mrs. Patton and myself.

I am, very sincerely,
FRANCIS S. PATTON.

The Chicago Evening Post says,—"Princeton has a new and novel mascot. It was given to the college at the sesquicentennial celebration. It is an American tiger or jaguar, known for its great strength and fighting qualities. The specimen is an especially large one, being the one P. T. Barnum had in his museum in New York. After his death it was stuffed, and figured in the procession celebrating the laying of the Atlantic cable. It also appeared at the Old Guards' ball in New York and at other festivities in that city. It has been handsomely fitted up by the person who gave it, and is now in the biological laboratory, from which it will be removed when other quarters are provided

for it. The donor is Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, N. J."

Prof. William Libbey, secretary of the committee on reception and entertainment, sesquicentennial exercises, College of New Jersey, wrote to Dr. Coles, October 16, 1896:

"We will be very glad to accept the historic tiger, and use it upon the occasion of the torch-light procession. I telegraphed you in order that there might be no delay in getting the animal packed up, so as to reach us in time. Permit me, on the part of the college, to thank you most cordially for this indication of your interest.

"Yours very truly,
"WILLIAM LIBBEY, Secretary."

The tiger was carefully cased and sent under special guard to Professor Libbey. Extra precaution was deemed necessary to prevent its going to some other college. It took part in the procession, which was a brilliant success.

From Ainsworth Rand Spofford, LL. D., the Librarian of Congress, Dr. J. A. Coles has received the following letter:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your much esteemed favor, proffering, as a gift to the congressional library, a life-size bronze bust, to be preserved in the new library building, in memory of your father. This generous offer is fully appreciated, and will be communicated to the joint committee of both houses of congress on the library when organized. Meanwhile I am authorized to receive the gift to be assigned an honorable and appropriate place in the new building of the library of congress, now completed.

Permit me to express my high sense of the literary value of Dr. Abraham Coles' fine translations of Latin mediæval hymns and other works.

Very respectfully,
A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

J. Ackerman Coles, M. D.
Newark, N. J.

The University of Chicago was made the recipient of the bronze mentioned in the following correspondence.

To the president, William Rainey Harper, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.; Dr. Coles wrote:

"Belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., my father, is a bust of Homer, of the best quality of bronze. It is of heroic size, and was cast for Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York city, at the celebrated foundry of Barbedienne, Paris, France. This, with its imported marble pedestal, I, as executor of my father's estate, my sister, Emilie S. Coles, cordially concurring, now offer as a gift to the University of Chicago, and upon notification that the same will be acceptable to its board of trustees, I will send them thither by express, with all charges prepaid.

"I have just re-read in the magazine entitled 'The Old Testament Student with New Testament Supplement,' edited by yourself, your kind critical review of the 'New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse,' by Abraham Coles, a work which, I learn, has found its way into the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, England, and also into some of those on the continent of Europe, eliciting an endorsement of the criticisms uttered by yourself, while professor of the Semitic languages and Biblical literature at Yale University."

President Harper's reply is as follows:

"I wish to assure you of the appreciation of the university of the courtesy and kindness of yourself and sister in presenting to the university the bronze bust of Homer, with its marble pedestal. I cannot think of any gift which we would appreciate more, and I am very much pleased, indeed, that we may thus perpetuate the memory of your father in connection with the university. The boxes containing them may

be addressed directly to me, in care of the university, and I will make the proper presentation to the trustees, and they will then acknowledge the gift officially. I am very much disappointed that I did not have the pleasure of meeting you at the Princeton sesquicentennial."

The New York Tribune, in speaking of Harvard University, says:

"Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, whose gifts of valuable art objects to educational and public bodies have been generous, and who lately gave to the Chicago University a heroic bronze bust of Homer, has just presented to Harvard University a life-size bronze bust of Socrates. The bronze is part of the estate of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, a well known classical scholar and author. It was made by Barbedienne, in France, for Tiffany & Co. The donor, in giving the bronze to Harvard, said that he desired it to be a reminder of the friendly relations that existed between his father and the officers, professors and graduates of Harvard, especially President Thomas Hill, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Phillips Brooks."

"In acknowledging the gift, President Eliot writes as follows:

J. Ackerman Coles:

Dear Sir,—Your letter is just received. I hasten to say that the gift of a bronze bust of Socrates, with its marble pedestal, will be very welcome to Harvard University.

I am obliged to you for saying that this valuable gift, made by yourself and your sister, is intended as a reminder of the friendly relations which existed for many years between your father and the distinguished men—officers and graduates of Harvard—whose names you record. Your letter will be deposited in the archives of the university. Believe me, with high regard, sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

From North East Harbor, Maine, under date of July 6, 1897, President Charles W. Eliot writes to Dr. Coles:

My Dear Sir:

I desire to report to you that the admirable bust of Socrates, which you and your sister presented to the university, has been placed in the library of the classical department, in an advantageous position, and that it is universally regarded as a great ornament to the room. The admirable manner in which the bust is mounted adds greatly to the value of the gift. The library of the classical department is kept in Harvard Hall, in the rooms in the first story immediately on the right as you enter the first door. Whenever you come to Cambridge, I beg that you will visit this library and observe the appropriateness of this place of deposit for your excellent gift.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

J. Ackerman Coles, M. D.

Following is a copy of the correspondence relating to the estate's gift to Yale:

Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale University.

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest of the safe arrival at your university of the "Curtius Library," its careful packing having been personally superintended by Frau Curtius herself, who was particular to have it reach you in its entirety. I have read of its three thousand five hundred bound volumes and many pamphlets,—one hundred and fifteen being on Greek epigraphy, forty-five on Olympia, and seventy-five on Greek lyric poetry,—all classified and arranged for convenient use,—a library, in fact, covering the whole field of Greek philology and archæology, made especially valuable from the fact that, had not Professor Curtius been tutor to the Emperor Frederick, the German excavations (1875-1881) might never have been made, and Olympia be still left a buried city.

To the estate of Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., my father, belongs a beautiful life-size bronze bust, a copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the Temple of Hera, within the Altis, the sacred precinct of the Olympian Zeus. Of the same size as the original, this copy, cast for, and imported by, Tiffany & Co., of New York, my sister and I will be pleased to give to Yale University, deeming it a suitable addition to the invaluable "Curtius Library."

I remember with satisfaction and pleasure the relationship, scholarly and social, that existed for many years between the faculty, instructors and graduates of Yale and my father. As for myself, a graduate of Columbia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, some of my warmest friends are those of Yale.

Upon receipt of word that the proffered gift will be acceptable, I will send it, with its imported marble pedestal, to the university, by express, all charges prepaid. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

Under date of February 3d, President Dwight made answer:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your very kind letter of yesterday, I beg to express my most sincere thanks for the generous offer which it contains. On behalf of the university I accept the gift, which will be most appropriately connected with the Curtius Library, and will be most pleasantly commemorative of your honored father. The life and work of Professor Curtius

were worthy of all honor on the part of all scholarly men, and it is very interesting to us at Yale University to know that his wife was pleased to have his library —in such striking manner a monument perpetuating his name—placed here in this distant land. She added to the library a gift of the portrait of her husband, and thus testified most kindly of her good will to us. The addition which you now make, and which is suggestive of Curtius' work and influence in connection with the excavations to which you refer, will be a new testimony to what he did. I am sure that Mrs. Curtius will be glad to know of your generous gift.

If you will kindly, at your convenience, send the bust to our library, as you suggest, we will be glad to give it a conspicuous place.

May I ask you to present to your sister, who unites with you in the gift, the assurances of my very high regard, and to request her to accept the expression of my thanks to you in this letter as, also, intended for herself. Very sincerely yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

On receipt of this acceptance, the bronze and its pedestal were packed and sent, under the direction of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., to the university, and Dr. Coles received the following acknowledgment:

My Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of announcing to you, that the bronze bust and its pedestal, forwarded at your request, by the Tiffany firm, have arrived, and have been placed in a conspicuous position in our university library. The bust is very beautiful, and I beg you to accept, for your sister and yourself, my sincere thanks, for myself, and on behalf of the trustees of the university, for your most interesting and valuable gift.

The portrait of Professor Curtius has been placed very near the bust, and these two memorials, in connection with the library, will be a testimony, to all who come to Yale, of scholarship and of generosity. Believe me, very truly yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

June 27, 1897, Henry W. Farnam, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, writes to Dr. Coles:

Dear Sir,—As a member of our library committee, I desire to express to you my personal appreciation of your generosity in presenting to Yale the beautiful bronze copy of the Hermes, which now stands directly beneath the portrait of Professor Curtius.

I was attending the lectures of Professor Curtius, in Berlin, in 1876, when the Hermes was unearthed, and saw the first photograph that was sent out to the German directors of the excavations. I also knew Professor Curtius and his family personally. It was, therefore, especially gratifying to me that the acquisition of his library by Yale should have led you to complete the collection by sending us the Hermes.

Permit me to express my very warm thanks for your kindness and liberality, and believe me,

Yours most sincerely,

HENRY W. FARNAM.

J. A. Coles, M. D., Newark, N. J.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, from New Brunswick, New Jersey, reads: "President Austin Scott, of Rutgers College, announced to the students this morning that J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, had presented to the college a life-size bronze bust of George Washington, in memory of the late Dr. Abraham Coles. The bust is a replica of the famous marble statue executed from life, by Jean Antoine Houdon, for the state of Virginia, and now standing in the state capitol at Richmond. The bust is presented in commemoration of the support given, during the Revolution, to General Washington, by Rutgers College and the people of New Brunswick, and of the centennial meeting of the New Jersey Medical Society, held in the halls of Rutgers College, in 1866, at which time Dr. Abraham Coles was its president, and read his poem, 'The Microcosm.' The bust was cast in France, and was mounted by Tiffany.

"On motion of Dr. Jacob Cooper, and seconded by Dr. Van Dyke, the gratitude of the college was ordered expressed to Dr. Coles."

The president wrote to Dr. Coles:

My Dear Sir,—The board of trustees, at their recent meeting, requested me to convey to you the expression of their warmest thanks to yourself and your sister for your gift of the bronze bust of Washington. For the present it has been placed in the college chapel.

I am, faithfully yours,

AUSTIN SCOTT.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, for its use in connection with the Theological Seminary of said church, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Dr. and Miss Coles have given a unique and beautiful work of sacred historic art, in memory of their grandfather, Jonathan C. Ackerman, as well as that of their father. It consists of a life-size marble group, representing Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness of Beersheba. It is the

masterpiece of Alessandro F. Cavazza, who executed the same in the purest Cararra marble, in Modena, Italy, in 1872. "Ishmael," says the New York Christian Intelligencer, "in his utter weakness, has loosened his hold upon Hagar's neck, and has fallen back apparently lifeless across her left knee. The relaxed muscles of the lad, his death-like countenance, the agonized look of his mother, and the many other minute details of finished expression, show the artist to have been in full sympathy with his subject, and to have possessed the skill and knowledge (anatomical and ecclesiastical) requisite for its accurate portrayal."

President Woodbridge was authorized to accept the gift and to assure the donors, on behalf of the board of superintendents and the faculty, that the gift would be highly appreciated. Later there was received by Dr. Coles and his sister the following:

"General Synod, Reformed Church in America,

"Raritan, N. J., June 11, 1897.

"I have been directed by the General Synod to forward to you a copy of the following action, taken at its recent session held at Asbury Park, New Jersey. Resolved, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, hereby assures Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, and Miss Emilie S. Coles, that the gift of the statuary, representing Hagar and Ishmael, is fully appreciated, and that the thanks of the Synod is hereby tendered to the generous donors.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM H. De HART,
Stated Clerk."

The Lewisburg (Pennsylvania) Chronicle refers to a recent gift, in the following language: "Bucknell (Lewisburg) University has received a very valuable gift in the shape of a life-size bust of Julius Cæsar, a bronze copy of the one in the Louvre, in Paris, France. It is mounted on an Italian-marble pedestal, and has been placed on exhibition in the college library. No other copy like it is believed to be in America. It is the gift of Dr. J. A. Coles and his sister, in memory of their father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., an honorary alumnus of the university."

President John H. Harris, D. D., LL. D., wrote to Dr. J. A. Coles:

"Dear Sir: The bust of Julius Cæsar, with pedestal, arrived safely, and has been put in place. The work evokes much admiration, and the feeling of gratitude to the generous givers is universal.

"Please accept our hearty thanks for your kind remembrance and generous gift.

"Respectfully,
"JOHN H. HARRIS."

A letter from Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of the Chautauqua University, to Dr. J. A. Coles, reads as follows:

"Chautauqua, N. Y., July 14, 1897.

"My Dear Doctor: I send to the New York Tribune this evening a copy of the enclosed telegram. The bust and its marble pedestal are beautiful, and Chautauqua does really appreciate your great kindness.

"Faithfully yours,
"JOHN H. VINCENT."

"In connection with a great amphitheatre concert at Chautauqua, under the direction of Dr. Palmer, a life-size bronze bust of Beethoven, presented by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, was unveiled. Just before the unveiling, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, delivered a brief address on music. As the veil was lifted, the amphi-

theatre gave the splendid Chautauqua salute, in honor of Beethoven, and in recognition of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and his sister. Immediately following this Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood gave a piano solo,—the Sonata Appassionata, by Beethoven. The performance was brilliant. The Chautauqua salute was also given to Professor Sherwood."

"To the Hall of Marble Statuary, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York," the New York Evangelist says, "Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, who has added so largely of late to the art treasures of his own city, has made a couple of valuable gifts."

One gift is the famous statue, known as "The Promised Land," executed in Carrara marble, by the celebrated American artist, Franklin Simmons, at Rome, Italy, in 1874. A beautiful ideal life-size female figure, gracefully robed, is designed to represent the earnest longing of the spirit for "The Promised Land," "The Better Country," "The Celestial City of Zion." Upon the plinth of the statue, which rests upon an elegantly paneled octagonal pedestal of dark Spanish marble, are inscribed four lines of the mediæval Latin hymn, "Urbs Coelestis Sion," by St. Bernard, of Cluny, with its translation, by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, the hymn and the translation being well known to scholars throughout the literary world. Daniel Huntington, the second vice-president of the museum, and chairman of the committee on sculpture, in recommending its acceptance by the board of trustees, wrote:

"I am greatly pleased with the statue. It has a refined and spiritual character, as well as artistic grace and beauty."

The other gift from Dr. Coles, as executor of the estate of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, is a Cararra marble copy, by P. Barzanti, of Florence, Italy, of the antique statue, "Venus de Medici." The original, it will be remembered, was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, in the seventeenth century, and was taken to Rome, and deposited in the Medici Palace, whence it took its name. About the year 1680 it was carried, by order of Cosmo III., to Florence. In 1796 Napoleon Bonaparte sent it, with other works of art, to France, and had it placed in the Louvre, at Paris. Here it remained until 1815, when it was returned to Italy, and is now the chief treasure in the tribune of the Uffizi gallery at Florence. It is of Parian marble, and was executed by Cleomenes, the Athenian, the son of Apollodorus, who flourished between 200 and 150, B. C. From its exquisite proportions and perfection of contour, it has become the most celebrated standard of female form extant.

The copy, with its marble pedestal, given by Dr. Coles, is considered to be equal in every respect to the one in the gallery of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, England. Soon after its proffer to the museum, General Louis P. Di Cesnola, secretary and director, wrote to Dr. Coles as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that, upon the recommendation of the committee on sculpture, the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have accepted your gift, and have instructed their executive committee to convey to you an expression of their thanks for your generosity. In doing so, I may be permitted to add that these thanks will be constantly hereafter repeated by the people, to whose enjoyment and instruction the Museum of Art is devoted, and to which your gift is a valuable

contribution. With high regards, I remain,

"Very sincerely yours,
"L. P. DI CESNOLA,
"Secretary."

Deerhurst, since their father's death, has continued to be occupied by Dr. Coles and his sister. "Back from the house a short distance," says the Boston Transcript, "is the deer park; farther on is the labyrinth, a fac-simile of the Maze, at Hampton Court, near London, England. The mansion itself is substantial, elegant and beautiful, and replete with articles rich and rare, gathered in journeyings through foreign lands. The library is an ideal room. It is open to the roof, the rafters coming down in graceful sweeps, with here and there odd little windows, deeper ones, reaching to the floor and opening upon balconies. On every side are books,—in massive cases, filling deep recesses; on shelves substantially built around corners and supported by ornamental columns, and on daintier shelves, arranged above one's head. A vast and varied collection, in all languages, carefully and worthily bound." One very rare volume is remarkable as being the first book printed containing Arabic types, and is entitled, "Psalterium, Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus. Genuae, Petrus Paulus Porrus, 1516." Folio, half green morocco. This, the first Polyglot psalter, edited by Agostino Giustiniani, is important also, as containing the first printed biography of Columbus. It is printed as a long marginal note to Psalm xix."

"The fine collection of paintings, curios and bric-a-brac, belonging to Dr. Coles," says the New York Tribune, "which has been on exhibition in the art gallery of the Coles homestead building, No. 222 Market street, Newark, for the past two weeks, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Building Fund, is, without exception, one of the choicest collections in Newark, if not in New Jersey."

The art critic of The Queen, says of the oil painting (ten feet by five feet) entitled "The Fall of Man," by Bouverie Goddard, and exhibited by him at the Royal Academy, London, England, in 1877,—"Second to no picture painted since Sir Edwin Landseer's palmy days, in which animal forms and character have been represented and expressed on canvas is Mr. Goddard's truly noble 'Fall of Man.' In the distance appears the vision of the celestial warrior-guardians of the gate of that blissful garden, no longer the home of the fallen ones, from which, for the first time conscious of the fierce instincts of their nature, various animals are rushing away in amazement and alarm."

"The picture portrays," says The Academy, "the savagery of the brute nature ensuing upon the disobedience of Adam and Eve. * * * The difficulty of Mr. Goddard's attempt becomes all the greater, in that he does not represent any actual attack of one animal upon another, but only the moment when the attacking and ravenous impulse arises and manifests itself in gesture and demeanor."

"We have not, for a long time, met with a picture of animals by an Englishman," says The Athenæum, "showing so much care, energy, and learning, as Mr. B. Goddard's 'The Fall of Man,' in which the life-size beasts, terrified by the portents attending 'The Fall,' rush from the neighborhood of Eden, new ferocity being manifested by their actions and expressions."

The London Times says,—"One is at first puzzled to account for the tremendous commotion among Mr. Bouverie Goddard's wild beasts, carried to its height in a powerfully designed and well painted foreground group of a lion, lioness, and cubs, till we learn, more from the title than from the extract of Milton, appended to it, that, such was the effect produced among the beasts of the forest by the 'Fall of Man.' They are supposed to sympathize with the signs in the heavens, the eclipsed sun, the lowering sky, the muttering thunder, and sad drops 'wept at the completing of the mortal sin.'"

THE "HAMPTON COURT" LABYRINTH—EUTERPE.

Of the second painting, named "The Combat," or "A Bull Fight in the Vale," (seven feet by four feet,) painted in 1870, and exhibited the same year in the Royal Academy, the London Times, of May 30, 1870, said,—"After Sir Edwin's animal pictures, and, perhaps, Mr. B. Riviere's 'Charity,' there is nothing in the way of animal painting here so remarkable for the way the painter has brought landscape and animals into harmonious imaginative conditions as Mr. B. Goddard's 'Combat'—a couple of bulls in deadly encounter on the margin of a river, under a stormy sunset sky, watched by an excited and eager herd of cows. Full of action, original in grouping, and forcible in light and shade, this really is a powerful picture, an excellent illustration of the wealth of subject that lies yet undrawn upon in the wide range of animal life."

A third painting (nine feet by five feet), by Goddard, "A sale of New Forest Ponies at Lyndhurst Fair, England," is regarded by critics as equal in many respects to the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur.

The collection includes, also, works by the following artists: G. P. A. Healy, "The Arch of Titus," Rome, 1871 (canvas forty-eight inches by seventy-three inches),

in which the poet Longfellow and his daughter are seen standing under the arch, while the artist F. E. Church is seated sketching, with G. P. A. Healy and J. McEntee looking over his shoulder; all excellent portraits; through the arch a magnificent view is had of the Colosseum beyond. J. F. Cropsey (five), Corfe Castle, England (seven feet by five feet), "Lake Nemi and Village on the Appian Way, Italy" (six feet by four feet), also three other landscapes. Albert Bierstadt (five), "Mount Hood, in Oregon, at Sunset" (six feet by four feet), in merit and beauty, thought to be equal to his "Rocky Mountains;" "Mount Hood, Oregon, with storm approaching;" "Niagara Falls from Goat Island;" "Mount Blanc, from near Geneva, Switzerland;" "Dieppe, near the Club House, France." Daniel Huntington (three)—one a life-size portrait of Abraham Coles,—A. T. Bricher (two), J. F. Kensett (three), F. E. Church, J. E. Freeman, "Scene in the Pyrenees, Spain" (six feet by three feet); Jones, "Niagara;" Thomas Moran, Edward Moran (two), H. P. Smith, James M. Hart, William Hart, Julian Scott, Edward Gay, George Inness, W. S. Hazeltine, John Constable, R. A., Brunery; L. Verboeckhoven, A. Reinert, Paul Jean Clays, Jan Chilnisky, J. Carabain (two), H. De Buel, Rosa Bonheur (pen and ink sketch), J. H. L. De Haas, Edward Portielge, B. C. Koekkoek; J. G. Brown, N. V. Diaz de la Pena, J. B. C. Corot, Constant Troyon; Theodore Rousseau (two), George Jeannin, Eugene Fichel, Georges Washington, Julian Dupre, Jules Dupre (two), Charles Jacque, G. L. Pelouse, C. F. Daubigny, Karl Daubigny, H. Delacroix (two), F. De Vere, Lazerges, V. G. Stiepevich, Jean Francis Millet, Anton Mauve, Felix Ziem, R. Eisermann, "The Trumpter of Sackingen" (six feet seven inches, by four feet six inches); others are attributed to Rembrandt, Peter Pourbus (1510-1583), David Teniers, David Teniers, the younger (1610-1690) (two); Dubois, Til Borg (1625-1678), Luca Giordano (1632-1701), "Europa" (six feet by five feet), from Prince Borghese sale, Rome, a fair rival of the artist's painting in the Berlin Gallery; Jean Steen, Gerhard Douw, Hans Memling (1440-1495), the eminent decorator of missals and church books; Jacob Backer (1609-1651), pupil of Rembrandt, "The Antiquarian" (six feet by four feet six inches), remarkable for its realism and as illustrative of the permanency of colors used by the old masters; Ostade, Minderhout Hobbima (born at Antwerp about 1611), a small landscape of much grace and beauty; Holbein (1498-1543), portrait of his patron, Henry VIII, of England; Salvator Rosa; Ribera (1588-1656), Gerard (1770-1837), David Cox (1783-1859), etc., etc.

The marble statuary includes life-size busts of Abraham Coles, by J. Q. A. Ward; William Harvey, by Horatio Stone; Walter Scott, by Chantrey, a copy of the one at Abbotsford; Eve and Charity, by Hiram Powers; a full-length statue of the Hebrew prophetess, Deborah, by Lombardi; Martin Luther; a large copy of the Warwick Vase, in Cararra marble; the Village Blacksmith, full length figure, by Shakespeare Wood; the Venus of Melos, half of the size of the original in the Louvre, cast in bronze for Dr. Coles, at the foundry of Barbedienne; also bronzes by Barye, A. Gaudez, P. J. Mene, A. Mercie, Fournier, E. Pigault, G. Bareau, etc., etc.

Since the exhibition, which was a suc-

cess, the committee having the matter in hand have secured a large comfortable home for the Newsboys and five hundred dollars from Dr. Coles toward paying for same.

August, 1897, Dr. Coles wrote:

Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of Trinity College.

Dear Sir,—Belonging to the estate of my father, the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph D., LL. D., is a very beautiful life-size bust of Mozart, the first and only one in bronze cast from the original model. It was made for and imported by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, of New York city. To Trinity, as representative of the Protestant Episcopal colleges in America, I, as executor of my father's estate, my sister, Emilie S. Coles, cordially concurring, will be pleased to give this bronze, with its imported marble pedestal, as a memorial of the affectionate regard that existed between my father and yourself while you were president, professor and chancellor of Trinity, dean of Berkeley Divinity School, chairman of the house of Bishops and Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, from which state came the founders of the city of Newark, in 1666.

The correspondence carried on between yourself and my father, relative to the latter's "unequaled translations" of the "Dies Iræ," has suggested the seemingly eminent propriety of giving to Trinity the bust of "that great composer by whose means this immortal poem has come to be worthily wedded to immortal music."

As a graduate of Columbia, I am personally gratified in knowing that my alma mater honored herself in honoring you, in 1851, with the degree of LL. D. Upon notification that the proffered gifts will be acceptable to the trustees of Trinity College, I will have the bust and its pedestal boxed by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, and sent as you may direct, by express, all charges prepaid. Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect,

Yours Sincerely,
J. ACKERMAN COLES, Executor.

Replying to Dr. Coles, Ralph Birdsall, secretary to the Bishop, said:

"Bishop Williams thanks you very much for your kind proposition, and when the fall term begins at Trinity College he will send notification, that proper action may be taken in the premises."

Under a later date George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., president of Trinity College, writes to Dr. Coles:

"A letter just received from Bishop Williams informs me of your kind offer to present to Trinity College 'a life-size bronze bust of Mozart' from the estate of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles. We shall be very glad to have such a valuable addition to our rather meager collection of objects of art, and place it in Alumni Hall, where the portraits of benefactors and presidents are hung."

From Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, October 2, 1897, President Smith wrote:

"The boxes containing the bronze bust of Mozart and its marble pedestal have been opened and the work is placed in Alumni Hall, where it attracts attention and awakens great admiration. I beg leave to thank you in the name of the college, and will report the gift to the trustees at their next meeting."

To Amherst College Dr. Coles has given, from his father's estate, an heroic-size bust of Virgil, the only known bronze copy of the original in the Museum of the Louvre. It was cast at the foundry of Barbedienne, Paris, purposely for Dr. Coles, by order of Tiffany & Co., and by them was appropriately mounted on an imported pedestal of dark Italian marble.

President Merrill E. Gates, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., in his acknowledgment of the gift wrote: "The bust has great and exceptional value in itself, and coming from you, in memory of your father, his regard for Amherst and his relations with us in the past, it will have a double value."

Dr. Coles sent, also, recently, a valuable bronze and pedestal to the home of Washington at Mount Vernon, the receipt of which gift has been courteously acknowledged.

The New York Observer says: "Dr. Coles has given princely gifts of art to public and educational institutions, but none more appropriate or better appreciated than his donation to the public, of a superb

bronze bust of his distinguished father, the late Abraham Coles, physician, poet, author and scientist, which, with its pedestal of historic and religious interest, was unveiled in Newark, July 5, 1897."

The following "Tribute," by M. Winchester Adams, is from the Newark Daily Advertiser:

With thankfulness for the sweet hymns
To comfort "all the days,"
And admiration in our hearts,
Upon his face we gaze.
He is not dead—no one is dead—
Whose voice speaks through all time
In adoration, faith and love
In ev'ry clime.

The little children whom he loved,
Stop oft to read the song,
"The Rock of Ages," wondrous words,
So true and grand and strong.
It gives the weary pilgrim strength,
"God's mercy standeth fast,"
His promises "from age to age"
For aye shall last.

"Ever with Thee," what perfect faith
Abounds throughout the hymn;
No more of sorrow, night or fear,
Or tears the eye to dim.
'T will comfort many, long years hence,—
Whose lives have shadows gray,—
And they will breathe a prayer of thanks,
As I, to-day.

"As a gift for the new building, to be erected at the head of Washington Park, in Newark, N. J., for the Free Public Library, Dr. Coles," says The Republican (Springfield, Massachusetts), "has ordered Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York city, to have cast in bronze at the foundry of Barbedienne, France, a life-size bronze bust of George Washington, from the original model by Jean Antoine Houdon, whose full length statue of Washington in marble, modeled from life at Mt. Vernon, by order of the State of Virginia, is, in the Capitol at Richmond.

"When the library building shall be ready for the reception of the bust cast especially for it, Dr. Coles will give also a pedestal of marble and bronze, in harmony with its subject, and in keeping with the architecture of the entrance hall, or other site decided upon as most proper for its location."

"On February 22, 1898," says the Morris County Chronicle, "Washington's birthday was celebrated at the headquarters of the Washington Association at Morristown. Austin Scott, LL. D., president of Rutgers College, delivered an able address on Washington. Jonathan W. Roberts, president of the Washington Association, then briefly announced the receipt of a valuable bronze from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, and called upon the donor for some remarks concerning the same. Dr. Coles said:

"As executor of the estate of my father, I would have been derelict in the discharge of my duty if, in the distribution of works of art to the various institutions of learning he loved, I had omitted to remember Washington's Headquarters, at Morristown, N. J., a building that is said to have sheltered more statesmen, military and naval heroes connected with our War for Independence than any other house in America, the home where for many months Martha Washington, as hostess, hospitably entertained her husband's guests; where Alexander Hamilton, during the winter of 1779, met, laid siege to and won the heart of the daughter of General Schuyler; where, from time to time, gathered members of the Continental Congress, in front of which mansion Washington's bodyguard of one hundred Virginians kept watch day and night.

"In every room and on every wall are objects of historic interest. Therefore, Mr. President, I esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to be permitted to add something

thereto, and, as a member of the Washington Association, in memory of my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, I now proffer for your acceptance the bronze medallion, bearing the stamp of Tiffany & Co., and entitled "Triumviri Americani," representing in bas-relief life-size portraits of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, and designated also, respectively, 'Pater, 1789-93,' 'Salvator, 1861-65,' 'Custos, 1869-73'—father, saviour and preserver, of the republic."

Upon vote, the gift was unanimously accepted, with many thanks.

For the officers and graduates of Andover, Massachusetts, Dr. Abraham Coles entertained both high regard and affection, and he often referred to the zeal, earnestness and devotion of Judson, Newell, Nott, Hall, Mills, Richards, Rice and others, that finally resulted in the founding, January 28, 1810, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. To the trustees of Andover Theological Seminary Dr. Coles has sent, as a gift from his father's estate, a life-size bust of Mendelssohn, whose oratorios of "St. Paul" and "Elijah" have made their author's name immortal. The bust is the first made and probably only copy in bronze of the original in the Louvre. It was cast at the Barbedienne foundry, in Paris, especially for Dr. Coles, by order of Tiffany & Company.

In 1878 Emilie S. Coles published the Mission Band Hymnal, consisting for the most part of hymns written by her father, at her request, to be sung to his favorite tunes. One of her own together with some of her father's composing were subsequently incorporated in Hymns of the Ages, an excellent work compiled by the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia, for the use of the churches, especially those at the south. The preface to this work is written by the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., who was a beloved companion in foreign travel of the late Dr. Coles. Two of the hymns by Dr. Coles in this volume are "When Jesus speaks, so sweet the sound, the harps of heaven are hushed to hear" (Migdol, L. M., Arr., L. Mason), and the "Hymn of Dedication," beginning "We can not build alone" (Brooklyn, H. M.—J. Zundel). We give below the words of the familiar hymn known by the name "Adoration," composed and written by Miss Coles, to the tune "Berlin" (Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words), but in "Hymns of the Ages," set to the tune of "Eventide," by W. H. Monk, and to Troyte's Chant No. 1.

Now lift we Hymns of heart-felt praise to Thee,
Our King, Redeemer, Saviour, Brother, Friend!
And when Thy face we, in Thy likeness, see,
Our adoration-song shall never end:

Then shall we sing—when with our God we reign,
Serving Thee, ever, in most holy ways—
"Worthy the Lamb who once for us was slain!"
That Song, forever new, of ceaseless praise.

While here we tarry in this world of need,
Seeking the lost ones who in darkness roam,
Thy little flock, Good Shepherd, gently lead,
And bear Thy lambs in safety to Thy Home.

FREDERICK WILLIAM RICORD.

Frederick William Ricord, son of Jean Baptiste Ricord and Elizabeth (Stryker) Ricord, was born in Guadeloupe, West Indies, October 7, 1819, and died in Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1897.

Mr. Ricord represented several lines of descent, including the Holland Dutch of his maternal grandfather, whose family settled in New Amsterdam in 1652, where Jan Stryker, of Ruiven, the first bearer of the name to come to America, was a man

of no little importance, and later was the founder of a Dutch colony on Long Island, the modern name of which is Flatbush. Jan Stryker was its first chief magistrate, which office he held for twenty years. This family was one both ancient and honorable in Holland. Of its pedigree fourteen descents are given in Holland up to 1791.

Of the French line of Mr. Ricord's line of ancestry, it may be said to include Huguenot and Girondist blood, the French Revolution being chiefly responsible for its emigration to America, his grandfather Ricord having fled to this country in 1793 to escape, with his young wife and little children, the horrors of that terrible era.

Jean Baptiste, the father of the subject of this memoir, who always bore the family title of Madianna, which belonged to him as the eldest son of the family, studied medicine, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and practiced medicine in this country and at his home in the West Indies. He is well known as the author of several valuable scientific works.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ricord, wife of Dr. Ricord, was a pioneer in the higher education of women, the friend and associate of Mary Lyon, Emma Willard and other early educators. Bereft of husband and left with four sons to educate, she returned from the West Indies to America to give to her boys the advantages of a Christian land and civilization. In that day it was not customary for women to face the world, as now may be done, without call for special effort or courage. Delicately reared, the daughter of a clergyman, Rev. Peter Stryker, accustomed throughout married life abroad to the dependent life of the wife of a large slaveholder, Mrs. Ricord came to America to fight her way with an entire change of environment. At once she decided upon the life of a teacher as that which, while supporting herself, would also be a life of help to others. To this end she opened a school in Woodbridge, New Jersey, where her youngest son died. As her worldly goods increased she was enabled to realize, in larger degree, the idea which had long been uppermost in her mind, in engaging in the work of teaching, which was that of establishing a school where young women might have educational advantages offered to them, greater than any given by the schools of her own girlhood. To this end she opened, in 1829, in Geneva, New York, her seminary for young women, in which institution an education was made possible for women that was upon a par with that offered by the higher schools for young men. She was eminently successful in her undertaking; her seminary took first rank, and its pupils were numbered by thousands during the many years of its existence.

As an immediate outcome of her undertaking, Mrs. Ricord was enabled to send all of her three remaining sons through college and give to two of them a legal, and to the other, a medical, education. Frederick W., the youngest of the three, the subject of this sketch, graduated at both Hobart and Rutgers Colleges, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York. In 1843 he married Sophia, daughter of William Bradley, whose family represented one of the best of New England. Upon her mother's side, Sophia Bradley was a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, and also of Governor John Webster, of the Connecticut Colony.

Mr. Ricord did not follow his legal profession, but, shortly after marriage, having taken up his residence in Newark, New Jersey, he began teaching, and occupied his spare time with literary pursuits, as a writer for papers, magazines and later as the author and editor of many works. His life is too well known by those among whom it was spent to need mention in detail. As a public officer he is known as one above bribe or corruption, jealous in his adherence to right, the tool of no man. His attitude on the wood-pavement question is too well known in the city of Newark to need rehearsal. Through his action hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the city and to its citizens as individuals. As state superintendent, Mr. Ricord did much to systematize the educational affairs of the state. During the seventeen years of his connection with the Board of Education of Newark he did also important work for city educational matters. Although offered chairs in various well known colleges and universities, Mr. Ricord preferred to live in the city of his choice, and therefore accepted none of these offered positions, although he was not insensible to their honor. Nor did he ever accept the honor of representing his constituents in the state legislature or United States legislative bodies, although he was asked to accept nominations for both.

From boyhood Mr. Ricord belonged to the church of his Holland ancestors, but was, for the last forty years of his life, a member of the Presbyterian church. For many years he was superintendent of one of the first colored Sunday schools in the city.

During the fifty-four years of his residence in Newark Mr. Ricord occupied the various positions and offices of librarian of the Newark Library Association, member and president of the board of education, state superintendent of public schools, sheriff of Essex county, mayor of the city of Newark, judge of various courts, and librarian and treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was a member and Master of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., and connected with many literary and educational societies and bodies, both in his own and other states. He was the author of many works and the translator of many more. His Youth's Grammar and Histories of Rome were, for many years, leading text-books in the schools of the land. He was emphatically a linguist, being master of fourteen languages and dialects, and was, during his long life of literary work, editor of many magazines, papers and biographical works.

The political record of Mr. Ricord is without stain. In his social life he was known and loved as a man of pure life and noble thought, of warm heart and courteous bearing, a man to whom the pomps and vanities of life had little value, and the approval of his own conscience was the best reward. He was a tireless worker and a man of rare simplicity of character. Of the possessions and treasures of a long life, none were so dear to this man of unworldly thought, as the friendships he made and held as the best gifts of the God he worshiped.

[A portrait of Judge Ricord appears in connection with the introductory article of this volume.—The Publishers.]

JOHN W. DE BAUN,

a progressive agriculturist of Caldwell township, was born in Schuyler county, New York, on the 25th of October, 1858, and is a son of John and Lettie (Folley) De Baun. His father was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1813, and in his early life he worked as a carpenter in that locality and in New York city, locating about the year 1847 in Schuyler county, whence he came to his late residence in Essex county in 1866, purchasing a farm near Clinton, and there resided until his death, which occurred on the 24th of January, 1895. His father was an American by birth, although his ancestors were of French origin. Mrs. De Baun was the daughter of William Folley, of Bergen county, New Jersey, was born July 9, 1818, and died December 3, 1897, and to her and her husband were born the following named children: Abram, of Paterson, New Jersey; Maria, wife of Charles C. Harvey, of Schuyler county, New York; Catherine, wife of Adonile King; Jeremiah R., who was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and who died in the service near the close of the war; Peter, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ella O., wife of John H. Pier; Emma O., wife of Edward P. Bush; and John W. and Amos.

John W. De Baun acquired a limited amount of schooling while growing up on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-four he left the old homestead and removed to a small farm he had previously secured, and there engaged in the business of market gardening. Fifty dollars was all the money he possessed with which to make the first payment on the farm, from which it may be inferred that his initial movements were indeed but primitive. His industry and unfaltering perseverance brought their own reward, and in time his improvements were all made, his farm paid for and he had accumulated a surplus to be used in any possible emergency. His was the first truck wagon to make a trip from the vicinity of Fairfield to the Newark market,—a fact that establishes him as the pioneer truck farmer of Fairfield. In his political belief Mr. De Baun is a stanch advocate of Republican principles and he is a member of the school board in his district.

The marriage of Mr. De Baun was celebrated at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 25th of December, 1883, when he was united to Miss Abbie M. Kimball, a daughter of Washington Kimball, of Bucksport, Maine, and their children are: Inez W., Roscoe W., Ruth E., John W., Jr., and Sadie A.

EDWARD P. BUSH.

The Bush family is one of the oldest and most honored in Essex county, the founding of it having occurred during colonial times. "Governor" Bush, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the neighborhood of Clinton, as was his son William, the father of Edward P., the birth of whom occurred about the year 1812. A few years of his early married life were passed in Toledo, Ohio, but he returned to his native county before the war and was one of the prominent Democratic leaders for many years, serving as justice of the peace of his township, collector of the same, a member of the Essex county road board, was county collector for two or three terms, and about the year 1872 he was elected sheriff of Essex county. He was united in marriage

to Miss Charlotte Pierce, a daughter of Edward Pierce, and she died in 1884, survived by the following children: Ezra, of Brooklyn, New York; Antoinette, the wife of Charles Demorest; Charles, of Southampton, Long Island; James K.; Cynthia, who married W. H. Barton; Sarah, the wife of John R. Jacobus; and Edward P., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Edward P. Bush, one of the representative farmers of Essex county, was born on the homestead which is now in his possession on the 10th of June, 1852, and received such literary education as was afforded by the district schools of that vicinity. He subsequently adopted the calling which his ancestors had followed for several generations before him, that of farming, and has continued to successfully devote his efforts in the pursuit of that line of industry.

On the 31st of December, 1876, Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Emma O. De Baun, and they are the parents of five children: Ada, Norman C., Grover, Florence and Elsie.

JOHN H. PIER,

of Caldwell, one of the progressive and thrifty farmers and gardeners of Caldwell township, was born on the farm which he now owns, February 27, 1855. Throughout the century the Pier family has been represented in Essex county, the grandfather of our subject, John Pier, having been born within its borders, while his residence throughout life was maintained in Pier Lane. His son, Simon D. Pier, the father, was born in Fairfield, in 1815, and followed the carpenter's trade in connection with agricultural pursuits. He married Caroline Cole, a daughter of Richard Cole, a representative of one of the early families of the county, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Richard; Abbie, wife of Henry Bird; Hattie, wife of Charles Garrabrant; and John H.

John H. Pier has spent his entire life at the place of his birth. He obtained his education in the common schools, and no event of special importance occurred during his youth, which was spent in the school-room, on the farm, or enjoying boyish sports with the lads of the neighborhood. In his younger years he learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship to Nicholas Bond, of Caldwell, and after mastering the business he followed it as a means of livelihood for twelve years. Out of his wages he managed to save enough capital to purchase his present farm, and has since engaged in raising vegetables for the city market. His land is systematically laid out, being divided into beds of convenient size, and his thorough understanding of his business enables him to utilize his ground to the best advantage. He raises an excellent quality of vegetables and finds a good market for his products. He is now enjoying a good and profitable business and is certainly deserving the success which is attending his efforts.

In 1878 Mr. Pier was united in marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Ella O. a daughter of John De Baun, and they have two children,—Hazel and Charles.

WILLIAM L. JOHNSON,

of Bloomfield, township clerk and secretary of the board of health, was born in Bloomfield township, Essex county, on the 13th of July, 1866. For a century both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been residents of this section of the state. His grandfather, Thomas V. Johnson, was

born in New Jersey and made his home in Newark during the great part of his life. The maternal grandfather was Simeon Riggs Hayes, also a native of the state. His parents, J. Cory and Sally W. (Hayes) Johnson, were born and reared in Essex county and for many years he has been the special agent for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, with office in Newark.

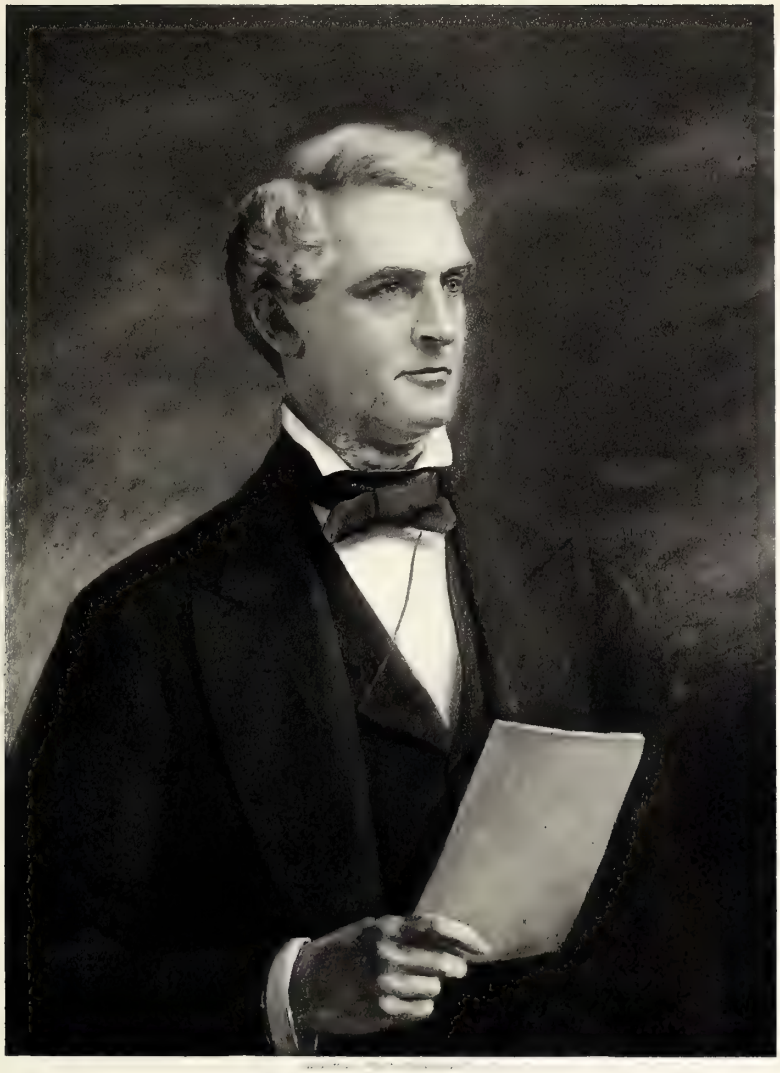
The gentleman whose name begins this review spent the greater part of his youth in Bloomfield, where he attended the public schools. Later he pursued a commercial course in the business academy in Newark and on its completion entered upon his business career as a salesman in the wholesale and retail store of William Whitty, of Newark, in whose employ he remained for three years. He then accepted a position as salesman for S. S. Peloubet, of New York city, with whom he continued for two years, after which he dealt in law books in New York city and carried on business with good success for four years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his business in order to assume the duties of township clerk, to which position he had been elected in the spring of 1892. So acceptably and faithfully has he served in that capacity that he has been twice re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1890, the lady of his choice being Miss Arvilla G. Dancer, of Bloomfield, a daughter of Thomas L. and Anna (Kent) Dancer. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are well known and have the warm regard of a large circle of friends in Bloomfield.

Mr. Johnson has taken a very active part in the affairs of the city and lends his support to every movement calculated to benefit the community, materially, socially or morally. He was for nine years a member of the Bloomfield Hook & Ladder Company, and for four years has been foreman, still occupying this position. He is a valued and prominent member of various benevolent and social organizations, is past regent of the Bloomfield Council of the Royal Arcanum; also a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, which was organized in June, 1893; of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, of which he is treasurer; treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and a member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and belongs to the Lincoln Republican Club. Always courteous and genial, he possesses a social disposition that well fits him for the important part which he has taken in public affairs. His life record will bear the closest scrutiny and commends him to the good will and respect of all.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

True biography has a nobler purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit faithful to the record, the discerning judgment unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm are as essential in giving the life of the individual as in writing the history of a people. Indeed, the ingenuousness of the former picture is even more vital, because the individual is the national unit, and if the unit be justly estimated the complex organism will become correspondingly intelligible. The world to-day is what the leading men of the



Fred. T. Frelinghuysen

last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship, government are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation have entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of the principal actors who have transmitted the legacy. This is especially true of those whose influence has passed beyond the confines of locality and permeated the national character. To such a careful study are the life, character and services of the late Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, preeminently entitled, not only on the part of the student of biography but of every citizen who, guided by the past, would in the present wisely build for the future.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, who rose to the distinction of being secretary of state in President Arthur's cabinet, was born in the village of Millstone, in the county of Somerset, state of New Jersey, on the 4th day of August, 1817. His honored ancestry, distinguished for piety, eloquence and patriotism, traces back, in direct line, to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who was born in Holland and there educated and ordained to the ministry in the Reformed Dutch church. In the year 1720 this pious ancestor emigrated to America, in obedience to a call from the Dutch churches of America to the classis of Amsterdam. In his ministry in this country he occupied almost the entire county of Somerset, with parts of Middlesex and Hunterdon, as the field of his missionary labors. He was laborious, devoted, successful. His motto, found inscribed upon a small collection of his sermons printed in 1733, was "Laudem non quero; Culpam non timeo,"—"I ask not praise; I fear not blame." In a successful ministry of more than a quarter of a century he stamped upon the religious faith and character of the Holland inhabitants of Somerset county an impress which is traceable down the generations to the present day. His undaunted attitude toward the colonial courts of magistracy in the encroachments of the Church of England upon the Reformed Dutch faith and polity was characteristic of the deep spirit of religious freedom with which he was inspired and which he transmitted to his descendants. He had five sons ordained to the ministry and two daughters who married ministers.

The second of the five sons was Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who was educated and ordained in Holland and succeeded to the labors of his father in 1750, with his residence in Somerville. Here he established a preparatory and divinity school, which became the nucleus of a college, and from which, through one of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, was evolved Queen's College, now Rutgers, of which Dr. Hardenburg became the first president. The Rev. John Frelinghuysen was a man of brilliant gifts, and was popular and successful as a preacher. He died suddenly in 1754, leaving a wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy and distinguished East India merchant residing at Amsterdam. Her name was Dinah Van Berg. She was a very remarkable and highly gifted Christian woman, and subsequently, as the wife of Dr. Hardenburg, was known in all the Dutch churches in Holland and America.

The son of Rev. John Frelinghuysen and

Dinah Van Berg was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who was born in Somerville, April 13, 1753. He is, in this sketch, the central representative, being the grandson of the ancestor and the grandfather of the late secretary of state. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1770 and was a classmate of President James Madison and S. Stanhope Smith, D. D., LL. D., who later became president of Princeton. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, became a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, of the committee of safety, and was a member of the continental congress at different times. He was captain of a corps of artillery in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He was afterward made major-general of the militia in the Whisky rebellion, and was a member of the United States senate, from New Jersey, from 1793 to 1796. He died in 1804, highly honored and eulogized. He left three sons, General John Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Frederick Frelinghuysen,—all men of public distinction and reputation.

General John Frelinghuysen was a graduate of Queen's College, was frequently a member of the state council, and under the old constitution was popular in politics. Military in tastes, he commanded a regiment at Sandy Hook, in the war of 1812, and in the absence of the chaplain officiated as such himself. He was for years surrogate of the county of Somerset and held numerous private and public trusts.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, the second son, who achieved high distinction as an educator, as well as a jurist and statesman, was the uncle of the distinguished secretary, whom he had adopted as a son. He graduated at Princeton. It has been said of him: "His name was enshrined in the popular heart. He was the Christian's model man, an eloquent senator, an eminent jurist, a patriotic statesman and, in his later years, an educator of young men in college." At the time of his death he was president of Rutgers College and was revered for his greatness and goodness combined.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, the youngest of the three sons of General Frederick and the father of the late Secretary, was born in Millstone November 7, 1788. He, too, was educated at Princeton, and being admitted to the bar commenced practice in his native town of Millstone, where he rapidly acquired a lucrative practice and brilliant reputation. Though suddenly stricken down by death in his thirty-second year, he is remembered as a natural orator, with a fervid imagination, a buoyant temperament, and as possessing great power over juries. He died suddenly in 1820, leaving surviving him his young widow, daughter of Peter B. Dumont, Esq., who owned a valuable plantation on the south bank of the Raritan, near Somerville; and also leaving three daughters and two sons, the younger son being Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, the late secretary of state in President Arthur's cabinet.

Young Frederick was only three years of age when his father died, and immediately thereafter he was adopted by his uncle Theodore and taken to live with him in Newark. It is especially satisfactory to record that, inheriting his father's natural gifts, his eloquent speech and fervid emotions, and partaking of the refinement and comeliness of his mother, whose heart was

ever filled with ambitious aspirations for the honorable career of her son, the loss of his father could not have been more fully compensated than it was, by the care and custody of the little boy in the guardianship of his distinguished uncle, who, having no children of his own, lavished upon him all the means that could be employed in his training and culture. His preparatory education alternated between the academy at Newark and the academy at Somerville. He entered Rutgers College as a sophomore and graduated in the class of 1836, a class conspicuous for names that subsequently became eminent. While a student in college Mr. Frelinghuysen's prepossessing personal appearance, his tall, slender figure, neatly attired, his handsome, glowing face, together with a dignified and manly bearing, gave him a singularly attractive and impressive presence. John F. Hageman, a classmate, speaking of him at this time says: "His natural talents were of a high order, but he had no specialties in his studies, no genius for the higher mathematics, no special fondness for the physical sciences. While his standing was good in the classics and in the general studies prescribed, it was evident that he enjoyed most the branches of mental and moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric. Oratory had a charm for him. He seemed to have a prescience of the path in life he was destined to pursue, and all his studies were subordinated to that end."

Upon graduation Mr. Frelinghuysen entered at once upon the study of law in the office of his uncle Theodore, at Newark. The advantages and training which he received here were of exceptional value. His uncle was a lawyer of the highest rank, learned in his profession and a most persuasive and powerful advocate, his legal ability having won for him the eminent distinction of the attorney-generalship of his native state. After three years of study the subject of this memoir was admitted to the bar as attorney, and three years later, in 1842, he was admitted as counselor.

At this juncture two important events in his history were to be recorded,—the public profession of his religious faith, by which he formed ecclesiastical relations with the church of his ancestors, the Reformed Dutch church, and secondly, his marriage to Miss Matilda Griswold, the accomplished daughter of George A. Griswold, a wealthy and conspicuous merchant of New York city. These two relations, the church and the home, ever afterward held the heart of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and were his chief joy to the day of his death.

Mr. Frelinghuysen stood on high vantage ground at the very start of his professional career in Newark. Succeeding to the office and library of his uncle, whither the old clients of the elder Frelinghuysen were accustomed to resort for professional services, now that his uncle had become chancellor of the University of New York, the young attorney was welcomed as the representative successor of the venerable jurist and senator, loved and revered for so many years; and he received the sympathy and support of the business men,—the merchants and the manufacturers of Newark. A host of influential friends gathered around him. The religious classes cherished an affection for his name; the Newark bar took him into their special favor, and the whole community bestowed upon him their plaudits and good will. Besides, the helping hand and warm

recognition of such men as Chief-Justice Hornblower, Asa Whitehead, Elias Van Arsdale, Governor Pennington, John P. Jackson, Oliver S. Halsted and many other leading lawyers were extended to him. He was soon appointed city attorney, an office bringing him in contact with the industrial classes and securing for him a general interest in the government and business of the city. His early appointment as the retained counsel of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company and the Morris Canal & Banking Company provided a rare field for the development and exhibition of his legal capabilities. Required to appear before courts and juries in different counties, in hotly contested suits at law, meeting as antagonists the strongest counsel in the state and abroad, and in the highest courts of the state, within a few years he stood in the foremost rank of the New Jersey bar. He became not only an eloquent advocate, capable of swaying juries, but an able lawyer, preparing and conducting most important cases with strategic skill and eminent success. A formidable antagonist in any cause, civil or criminal, his practice became lucrative and enviable. It is especially noteworthy that in achieving his eminence at the bar he relied not more upon his eloquence and genius than upon the unwearied diligence with which he studied and toiled.

Patriotism was a strong virtue and an inheritance in Mr. Frelinghuysen and he kept well read in the politics of his state and country. He was frequently called to address large political gatherings. As far back as 1840 he was one of the speakers at the Whig state convention, at Trenton, in the presidential campaign of that memorable year. Having acquired eminent legal distinction, and with an unbroken line of ancestry standing high in the annals of honorable official positions, his ambition to follow in the same path was a logical sequence. It is recorded that the only instance in which he failed to obtain the appointment he desired was in 1857, when he was a candidate for the attorney-generalship of New Jersey, ex-Senator William L. Dayton, who failed in re-election as United States senator, being the successful candidate. But in 1861, Attorney-General Dayton being nominated by President Lincoln as minister to France, Governor Olden, who had in the meantime been elected governor, appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen to the vacant place. In 1866, when the term of the office of attorney-general expired, Marcus L. Ward, who was then governor, renominated Mr. Frelinghuysen for a new term in that office. He filled this office with eminent ability. It was the stormy period of the civil war, and the legislation of that day demanded much special labor, attention and official assistance. During this trying period he spent the most of his time at Trenton, in discharging the duties of his office and bravely sustaining the governor in defending the Union. The years which covered the war of the Rebellion were pre-eminently an educational period,—one that tested and demanded the profoundest application of the minds of public men to comprehend the principles of civil government and to solve the hard problems that rose out of the attempted secession of states and the question of the rights of freedmen. No one learned more rapidly and thoroughly in this school for making statesmen than did Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, who had already become one of the most popular

political speakers in his state, being well read in history and the politics of the country and capable of electrifying the masses when he appeared before them.

Thus prepared, upon the death of William Wright, of Newark, United States senator from New Jersey, in 1866, Governor Ward appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen as Mr. Wright's successor, and he took his seat in the senate in December, 1866. In the winter of 1867 he was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, which would end March 4, 1869. At the expiration of his term the legislature of New Jersey was Democratic, but Mr. Frelinghuysen had taken such high rank in the senate and had been so able and eloquent a supporter of President Grant's administration that, in 1870, he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the senate, as minister to England. This honorable position, which the most ambitious public men have so fondly coveted, Mr. Frelinghuysen, singularly enough, declined. The reason, which did not appear until after his death, throws a beautiful sidelight upon Mr. Frelinghuysen's intense devotion to the purity and simplicity of his home life. It is recorded that he stated in private conversation that he declined "because Mrs. Frelinghuysen was opposed to exposing her children to the influence of court life which the mission would involve," and he yielded to her wish. In 1871, however, there again occurred in the senate a vacancy to be filled from New Jersey for a full term, and the legislature was Republican. The public eye was at once directed toward Mr. Frelinghuysen, and after a spirited struggle in caucus he was elected by the legislature, for a term of six years, from 1871.

It was in the senate that Mr. Frelinghuysen added the choicest laurels to his fame. The senate chamber was admirably adapted to his tastes and qualifications. Versed in the science of law and civil government, possessed of oratorical graces, with keen and skillful dialectic power in debate, of fine presence and dignity of action, conscious of integrity, nerved with indomitable courage blended with faultless Christian courtesy, with an inborn patriotism, and spurred on by ancestral prestige, he entered at once into the honors of the senate and became a prominent and leading member of that august body. He was there during the reconstruction period, when every phase of legislation required the profoundest statesmanship, but he was both ready and ripe, diligent, assiduous and watchful and alert to grapple every new and important question that arose. As a member of the judiciary committee, the finance committee, the committee on naval affairs, the committee on claims and on railroads and as chairman of the committee on agriculture he was charged with a varied and often perplexing responsibility.

During his career in the senate he took part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and his judicial opinion, filed in the public record of that court, was brief, clear and convincing. He took a prominent part in the debate on the Washington treaty, and also in the French arms controversy, and he raised his voice emphatically against polygamy as engrafted upon the body politic of Utah. The measure to return to Japan the balance of the indemnity fund not used for the payment of American claims, though just and honorable, was not carried until after a pro-

longed struggle, and the success of this measure was due to Senator Frelinghuysen's efforts. He introduced the bill to restore a gold currency and he took charge of Mr. Sumner's bill for reconstruction after the Massachusetts statesman had become unable to look after it.

It is impossible in a limited sketch to enter into details concerning even Senator Frelinghuysen's more notable speeches, through which he made a brilliant record for himself and his state. He voted and spoke invariably against the inundation of the flood of bills for relief which were founded upon claims of southern loyalists during the war, and which, if carried to their logical consequences, would have swamped the national treasury. He spoke on the supplementary reconstruction bill, in 1868, with great eloquence and force and with a radicalism born of sagacious conservatism. The situation was a critical one. The constitutional amendments formed the background, and the state governments of the south must be reorganized. The white population refused to reorganize and recognize at the same time the rights guaranteed to the freedman by the constitutional amendments. The alternative on the part of congress was to confer on the freedman full citizenship,—the right to vote and to be voted for. Senator Frelinghuysen, always cautious and conservative, upon this question became as radical as any senator on the Republican side, and brilliantly and with rare logic and force, covering in his arguments both the "sovereignty" of the nation and the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, not only kept pace with the advance of public sentiment but sagaciously stood for a government which should be the same in every section.

A change in the political party in control of the state retired Senator Frelinghuysen from the senate at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1877; but he was not left long unemployed in the public service of his country. Upon the tragic death of President Garfield, Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the presidency under embarrassing circumstances. His own party, irritated and distracted, extended to him meager sympathy. Under these trying circumstances he invited ex-Senator Frelinghuysen to take the first place in his cabinet, as secretary of state. It would have been difficult for him to place at his right hand a secretary whose education in political science and international law, and whose experience at the bar and in the senate, united with exalted character, so thoroughly qualified him for that high position as those Mr. Frelinghuysen possessed. The foreign policy of the administration was correspondingly pacific and honorable, conciliating but firm. In negotiating international treaties, taking in the scope of the subject matter, anticipating contingencies liable to arise in the far future, adjusting the conflicting interests of industries, revenues and commerce of nations, Secretary Frelinghuysen, in labor and responsibility, sustained the heaviest burden of his life. The two treaties that cost the secretary the most exhaustive labor in their general provisions were probably the Spanish treaty, which President Arthur submitted for ratification near the close of his term, and the great treaty involving the building of the Nicaragua canal. Both failed of ratification. The preparation and procurement of

the latter international document will ever remain a monument to Secretary Frelinghuysen's skill, industry and statesmanship, standing alike creditable to himself and to the department of state. This survey of the early and political career of the late secretary has necessarily been rapid and fragmentary, but a volume of details would have continued to challenge only respect and admiration.

As in public so in private life Secretary Frelinghuysen was a model man. At home he was the center of the affections of his family; in the church, which was his supreme delight, he was a pillar; on the platform of religious associations, at Sunday-school and Bible-society anniversaries, he was from early manhood a familiar, popular and eloquent speaker. At the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society. The religious element in his character was positive and of a high type. A close student of the Bible, reposing in the orthodox faith of his fathers, he was yet free from cant and narrowness and preserved throughout his public, as in his private career, the pre-eminent Christian character.

The broader fields of his activity did not preclude his interest in and sympathy with the lesser and more local institutions. Schools, public libraries, young men's associations received his sympathy and assistance, and in higher education he was ever mindful of his alma mater, serving on her board of trustees for thirty-four years, from 1851. He seldom addressed literary societies, a notable exception being an oration before the literary societies of Princeton College in 1862, followed by the conferring upon him by that institution of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

On the 4th of March, 1885, upon the inauguration of a new administration, Mr. Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet to his successor, Secretary Bayard. Laden with honors, he took with him the gratitude of his countrymen for his distinguished services. Apparently he had enjoyed uniform good health, but the removal of his public official burdens revealed his bodily waste and weakness. He went from the cabinet to his home in Newark and to his dying bed. He was too ill to receive the congratulations and welcome of his fellow citizens, who had thronged his home to greet his return. He fell into a comatose state, and in that condition the eminent statesman lay for several weeks, self-conscious, but almost dead to the world. Day after day, for many weeks, expressions of sympathy and anxiety were telegraphed from all parts of the country, and the metropolitan press announced, by hourly bulletins, the reports of his attending physicians. The end came. He died on the 20th of May, 1885, sixty-eight years of age, leaving a wife, three sons,—Frederick, George Griswold and Theodore,—and three daughters,—Miss Tille, Miss Lucy and Mrs. John Davis.

Public expressions of sorrow and sympathy were numerous and eulogistic. The press, local, metropolitan and over the country, gave unwonted space to obituary, historical and editorial notices of the sad event and of the eminent public citizen. The Historical Society, then in session at Newark, not only expressed in elaborate resolutions their appreciation of his public services and their admiration of his high character, but attended the funeral in a body. The Newark bar did likewise. Secretary Bayard, of the department of

state at Washington, the governor of New Jersey and the mayor of Newark all issued official proclamations announcing his death, and, besides paying high tribute to his memory, personally attended his funeral. Resolutions of sympathy and eulogy were adopted by the trustees of Rutgers College, by the church of which he was a member, by the American Bible Society, of which he was president, by other local Bible societies and also by numerous other public bodies,—religious, benevolent, political and financial,—expressing their love and reverence for his life, character and services.

The obsequies were held in the North Reformed church, in Newark, on the afternoon of the 23d of May. Brief services were held at the house, previous to the gathering at the church, at which only the family, immediate relatives and intimate friends were assembled. Among those present were: Ex-President Arthur, Senator Sewell, the Russian, French, Brazilian and Mexican ministers; Rev. Dr. Campbell, ex-president of Rutgers College; Comptroller Anderson; Mayor Haynes; Frederick H. Potts; Colonel McMichael Marshall, of the District of Columbia, who represented the president; Judge Joel Parker and the distinguished bearers. The church was filled with the prominent men of state,—officials and private citizens, members and ex-members of the diplomatic corps, bringing tributes of sorrow and praise to his memory,—a vast assemblage of the great and good, mourning his death with sincerest grief. At the conclusion of the services, in the silence of the city, with its flags drooping in sympathy with a population in mourning, his mortal remains were solemnly carried by distinguished men to the tomb prepared for the body, in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, and were there left buried in flowers.

But tears and flowers and funereal ceremonies are the expressions of the first sense of loss. The memory of the good and great survives in the heart and takes enduring form in the tribute paid by surviving and after generations. On the 9th day of August, 1894, in the same city of Newark, was unveiled the statue erected to the memory of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen by a union of private citizens and the municipal government of the city of his home. The statue is a bronze, was the work of the Hartford sculptor, Karl Gerhardt, and was the gift of the citizens of Newark. It is colossal in size, standing nine feet high, and represents the subject addressing an audience,—an attitude so familiar to the people of the city. The pedestal is of granite, twelve feet high, on a broad extending base of the French style, and was the gift of the city through the common council and the board of works, and is a rare specimen of the architectural skill of A. Wallace Brown, of Newark.

The imposing ceremonies were participated in by the governor of New Jersey, Hon. George T. Werts, and his staff; the orator of the day, ex-Chancellor Runyon, ambassador of the United States to the court of Berlin; the mayor of the city, Julius A. Lebkuescher; the special committee of the board of trade; the bar of Essex county; the common council of the city of Newark; the board of works and the board of trade of the city of Newark and the First Essex Troop, National Guard, who led the procession to the ground. The presentation address was made by Am-

bassador Runyon and included a sketch of the life and services of him to whom the statue was erected. Thus fittingly and enduringly does the distinguished citizen, the brilliant lawyer and the eminent Christian statesman live before the eye of the rising generations as well as in the hearts and memory of a grateful people.

CHARLES R. PRATT,

resident manager of the Sprague Electric Company, Bloomfield, New Jersey, is a gentleman whose inventive genius and marked business ability have brought him to the front. In this connection we are pleased to make special reference to Mr. Pratt and the company with which he is connected.

The Sprague Electric Elevator Company's industry was established in Bloomfield, New Jersey, in 1893, having been removed from New York city, where it was first founded upon a small scale and where it grew so rapidly that it soon demanded larger quarters. The plant is constructed of iron and steel, the dimensions being 100 x 375 feet, with an L, 60 x 150 feet; Monitor roof and gallery, upon which is located the smaller machinery. The center walls are brick. The machinery is ponderous and heavy, is run night and day, and during the busy season no less than three hundred and fifty men are employed. Everything in the way of machinery in connection with the plant is of the latest and best, their large output is shipped to many of the large cities throughout the country, and the Sprague-Pratt electric elevator is being placed in the newest and finest buildings.

This electric elevator is the invention of Mr. Pratt. The first one was placed by him in a Boston building in 1889, as a test; it proved satisfactory in every respect, and soon brought him notoriety. Mr. Sprague, seeing its utility, invested his own means in its manufacture, associated others with him, and thus formed the company which they incorporated under the name of the Sprague Elevator Company, of which Mr. Pratt became resident manager.

The company has now been reorganized, under the title of the Sprague Electric Company, which is capitalized for five million dollars. The scope of the enterprise has been extended very materially and now includes all branches of general-electric and railroad work in addition to continuing its extensive operations in the manufacture of electric elevators. Mr. Pratt is resident manager of the reorganized company, as he was of its predecessor.

Charles R. Pratt is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in 1860 and is the eldest son of John C. Pratt. In Boston he received his education, completing a course of study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and on leaving school he was employed by the Whittier Machine Company, of Boston, where he learned the trade of machinist and where he remained for five years. After this he opened an office of his own in that city and devoted his time chiefly to inventions, and experiments on machinery. Then for three years he was assistant superintendent of the Boston Sugar Refining Company. His next engagement was as New England agent for the firm of Ottis Brothers & Company, of New York city, the largest elevator concern of the world, and remained with this firm one year, in that time acquiring a thorough knowledge of the elevator business in all its departments. It

was after this that he experimented upon his own invention and brought it to completion. In 1892 he became interested with Mr. F. J. Sprague and other capitalists in the business above referred to, and has since been its manager.

John C. Pratt, the father of our subject, was for many years president of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. He died in 1887. His wife was before her marriage Miss Mary A. Richardson, she being the daughter of a ship-owner in Boston.

HON. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

The progenitor of the Fort family in New Jersey was Roger Fort, who probably came from England, with his wife Anne, about the year 1696, and settled in Burlington county, New Jersey. The family is said to be of Welsh origin, and this ancestor spelled the name Fforte. To him and his wife were born the following children: John, Joseph, Marmaduke, Roger, Joan, Edith and Esther.

The children of Marmaduke Fort were: John, Anne, William, Elizabeth and Thomas. John, the eldest son, rendered valiant service in the New Jersey state militia during the war of the Revolution. He married Margaret Heisler, and their seven children were: Gusannah, Mary, Deborah, Margaret, Andrew, John and Daniel.

Andrew Fort married Nancy Platt and their children were: George Franklin, who was born on the 30th of June, 1809, and was honored with the office of governor of New Jersey; Margaret, Sarah Ann, Mary, John, Jacob Platt, Susan, Andrew Heisler, Daniel Adams and Caroline.

Of this family Andrew Heisler Fort was united in marriage to Miss Hannah A. Brown and they had four children, of whom John Franklin, the subject of this review, was the only son, and was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 20th of March, 1852. His literary educational discipline was received at Mount Holly Institute and Pennington Seminary. While attending the former he began to study law under the instructions of a leading lawyer of Mount Holly, completing his labors in that direction at the Albany Law School, in 1872, and receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Law; and the following year he was admitted to the bar in New Jersey. In 1873-4 Mr. Fort was appointed journal clerk of the New Jersey general assembly, and in the latter year he located in Newark, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1878 Governor McClellan appointed him judge of the first district court of the city of Newark for a term of five years, and to this position Governor Ludlow reappointed him in 1883. In March, 1886, Judge Fort resigned his office in order to resume his general practice, which gave him more liberal opportunities and proved more remunerative.

The political career of Judge Fort was inaugurated early in his life, for he was not yet of age when, during the Greeley campaign, he made the then remarkable record of twenty-seven speeches. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large, from New Jersey, to the Republican national convention held at Chicago; he was chairman of the Republican state convention which nominated General Grubb for governor in 1889; and held a similar position in the convention of 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for governor.

J. FRANKLIN FORT.

Judge Fort was appointed by the governor of New Jersey a member of the constitutional commission created by the legislature of 1894, and was an active participant in the movement then begun to simplify and reorganize the courts of the state. In 1895 he was also appointed by Governor Werts, for a term of five years, one of the three commissioners to confer with a similar commission from every state in the Union in an endeavor to bring about a uniform system of laws in the several states, regarding insurance, insolvency, wills, marriage and divorce, assignments, oaths, the law of negotiable instruments, the exemplification of the public records and questions of a like nature.

In 1896 the judge was a delegate to the Republican national convention, held in St. Louis, and was there chairman of the credentials committee and presented the name of Hon. Garret A. Hobart for vice-president. On December 1, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed Judge Fort president judge of the court of common pleas of Essex county, an incumbency he is at present filling with a high degree of executive ability.

Judge Fort is recognized throughout the county as a powerful advocate, a man of superior intellectuality, and a clear-headed jurist of abundant learning. His rise in the legal profession has been a rapid one, which circumstance is a logical result of applied industry and integrity of purpose, combined with rare natural endowments. Personally, the Judge is of a prepossessing appearance, and his genial nature and sociable disposition have gained for him a distinct popularity and a large circle of warm friends, who accord to him both their respect and esteem.

EDWARD H. HOLMES,

acting cashier of the Bank of Montclair, of Montclair, Essex county, is an enterprising young business man who was born in the town which is still his home, in August, 1867. The ancestral history of the family from which he springs can be traced back to Captain John Holmes, a native of England, who emigrated to America in 1640, taking up his residence in the colony of Massachusetts. The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Judd Holmes, was a native of Connecticut, became a prominent business man and was a leading member of the Congregational church in Waterbury, Connecticut. The father, William B. Holmes, was born in the Nutmeg state in 1831, and having arrived at man's estate married Miss Mary H. Bull, who was born in New York city. Her father, Frederic Bull, was a native of Connecticut and for many years a prominent commission merchant of New York city. He married Mary H. Lanman, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was born in 1804, and who was a daughter of Peter and Abigail (Trumbull) Lanman. The latter was a daughter of David and Sarah (Backus) Trumbull, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Trumbull, who was governor of the state of Connecticut. He was a loyal American during the war of the Revolution and a warm personal friend of General Washington, who frequently addressed him as "Brother Jonathan." He married Faith Robinson, a great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Robinson, who was pastor among the Pilgrim band that settled Massachusetts.

William B. Holmes, the father of our subject, has for many years been a leading and influential citizen of Montclair, pro-

moting its best interest by his liberal support of all measures for the public good. He has taken an active part in securing the building of railroads to this point and in bringing a good class of citizens to the town, and has been the owner of a large amount of real estate here. For many years he has been a prominent member of the First Congregational church, has given largely of his means to its work and has thus aided materially in upholding the moral tone of the town.

Edward H. Holmes was reared in Montclair, attended the primary and grammar schools and later entered the high school, where his literary education was completed. On laying aside his text books, he went to New York city, where he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a photographic-goods store, remaining there for four years. On the expiration of that period he accepted the position of teller on the opening of the Montclair Bank, June 1, 1889, and has since continued his connection with the institution. After a time he was promoted to the position of paying teller, and on the 1st of July, 1897, was promoted to acting cashier in the same bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas W. Stephens. He is now holding that position, and his enterprise, indefatigable labors and personal popularity have contributed not a little to the success of the institution.

In January, 1893, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Frances Wood, of Montclair. Her grandfather was James Wood, of Concord, Massachusetts, whose wife bore the maiden name of Rispah Farmer. Her parents are Daniel H. and Lydia (Hosmer) Wood. The latter, a native of Concord, Massachusetts, was a daughter of Cyrus and Lydia P. (Wheeler) Hosmer, of that place. Daniel H. Wood is a well known civil engineer and for many years was a resident of Montclair. Mrs. Holmes was born in Pennsylvania, but spent the greater part of her girlhood in Montclair. She became a student under the direction of Dr. Clarence Williard Butler, of Montclair, and in October, 1889, entered the Medical College and Hospital for Women, of New York city, at which institution she was graduated in April, 1892. Immediately afterward she began practice in Upper Montclair. She is a lady of culture and refinement and like her husband has a host of warm friends in Montclair. Both Mr. and Dr. Holmes are members of the Christian Union Congregational church of Upper Montclair.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN.

The apprehension and subsequent development of the subjective potential must ever figure as the delineation of the maximum of success and usefulness in any field of endeavor, and the failure to discover the line along which lie the greatest possibilities for development in any case, can not but militate against the absolute accomplishment of the subject. To the subject of this review has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems at any one point of the progress which he has made through his own efforts, to have realized at that point the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment. This is a truly successful life. A

man of distinctive and forceful individuality, he has left, and is leaving, his impress upon the industrial world, while there has been no shadow of wrong or injustice to mar his pronounced success. As president of the Arlington Manufacturing Company, the Metallic Cap Manufacturing Company, and treasurer of the Climax Fuse Company, he has his business headquarters in the national metropolis, while he maintains his residence in that beautiful section of Essex county, New Jersey, which bears the picturesque title of Glen Ridge. As a man of wealth and influence, and standing distinctly as the artificer of his own fortunes, there is in a review of his career much of interest and incentive, and such a synopsis is altogether germane in this compilation.

A native son of the old Bay state, Henry S. Chapman was born in Huntington, Massachusetts, on the 22d of December, 1837, being the son of Hiram and Fanny (Stanton) Chapman. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Stanton, who was born in Massachusetts, as was she herself, being in direct line of descent from Thomas Stanton, who came to America in the year 1634, locating in Virginia, and aiding in establishing the greatest republic the world has ever known. Jedediah Chapman, the grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line, was of English extraction and was born in New England, so that on either side the ancestry has been long identified with the annals of American history. Henry S. Chapman passed the first fifteen years of his life, and within this interval was accorded the advantages of a good academic educational discipline. When but a lad of fifteen years he faced the responsibilities of life for himself, proceeding to Dutchess county, New York, where he secured employment in a drug store. He gave careful and discriminating attention to all details of the business and eventually became thoroughly familiar with the same and competent to manage an enterprise of the order. He eventually associated himself with another gentleman in the purchase of the establishment in which he had been employed, and in time they built up an extensive business, both wholesale and retail.

After several years had elapsed Mr. Chapman disposed of his interests in the enterprise and became identified with the iron-mining industry in Dutchess county, associating himself with others and successfully carrying on operations for a number of years. He then came to New York city, where he organized the Arlington Metallic Cap Manufacturing Company, of which he is president; while he also organized the two other companies previously mentioned, being treasurer of each. The headquarters of the three concerns are in New York, and the business transacted annually by each is of wide scope and importance, all having distinctly felt the guiding hand of Mr. Chapman, whose keen discrimination and mature judgment have to a large extent brought about the successful expansion of the three great enterprises. The transition from the young lad, practically without influence or advantageous circumstance, to the man controlling affairs of great commercial importance, must bear its lesson at every point.

Mr. Chapman has from time made judicious investments in real estate, being at the present time the owner of valuable property at Arlington, New Jersey, and

also in Essex county. His own beautiful residence, "Sunny Crest," at Glen Ridge, Essex county, was formerly the home of A. G. Darwin, and is located in a most picturesque site near the summit of the ridge. The grounds are beautifully laid out with regard to the most approved ideas of landscape gardening, and about the place are some seventy native forest trees. A magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded, and the attractions of the place as a home are almost idyllic in character,—it is one of the many beautiful homes for which Essex county is so celebrated. It is worthy of note that the former owner at one time refused ninety thousand dollars for the property, and after his death it was purchased by Mr. Chapman, who has modernized and still further enhanced its attractions, so that its value has been appreciated and its beauties and accommodations increased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Chapman has ever been stanchly arrayed in the support of the Republican party and its principles, but the demands of his private interests have precluded him from accepting public preferment, even had he ever had a desire for same. The only office of which he has ever been the incumbent was that as a member of the court of appeals, to regulate assessment and taxes in the borough of Glen Ridge. He maintains a lively interest in all that concerns the borough, and is public-spirited in his attitude at all times.

In March, 1873, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Brewster, who was a direct descendant of one of the name who was among the Puritans of the Mayflower. Mrs. Chapman died in 1883, leaving one son, Charles Brewster Chapman. In September, 1887, Mr. Chapman consummated a second marriage, being then united to Emily M. Payne.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

In any compilation touching upon the life histories of those who have lived within the borders of Essex county and have made their lives count for good, there is signal propriety in according a memoir to the late George W. Smith, who was for many years a prominent merchant in New York city and who maintained his residence in Glen Ridge. Upon his record in the business world and as a man among men there has never been the shadow of wrong or the suspicion of evil, and attaining success through his own efforts, it was worthily achieved, and he was never unmindful of the obligations which success imposes nor of the higher values of life. Beginning life's duties for himself at an early age, by securing a modest clerkship, he advanced consecutively and steadily until he left the ranks of the many and stood among the successful few. Throughout his entire business career the subject of this memoir was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement or promise whose provisions he did not fulfill, and standing as an exemplification of what may be accomplished by determination and resolute force in a man of intrinsic ability and strength of character,—a character dominated by the highest principles. He was respected by the community at large and was honored by his associates in commercial circles.

George W. Smith was born in New York city in the year 1821, being the son of James and Eliza (Sells) Smith, the for-

mer of whom died when our subject was but three years of age, and he was then taken to Jamaica, Long Island, where his boyhood days were passed. As a youth he secured employment in the store of Joseph W. Greene, in New York city, and after a few years had elapsed he was admitted to a partnership in the business, under the firm name of Greene & Smith. They engaged in the manufacture of jewelry on a large scale, their manufactory being located at Providence, Rhode Island. The plant was built upon a substantial plan and a large force of competent operatives was employed. The office of the firm was located in New York, and from this point the sales were conducted, their trade territory extending throughout many of the surrounding states and eventually reaching extensive proportions.

In 1870 Mr. Smith purchased a fine country-seat in Bloomfield, now Glen Ridge, Essex county, New Jersey, and for a number of years passed his summers here with his family. Finding that his health was greatly improved by his sojourns in the country, he at length moved his family permanently to the suburban home. He was a man of domestic tastes, and all of his interests centered in his home and family. The spacious grounds about the beautiful residence, on Ridgewood avenue, were beautified and adorned under his personal supervision, and with a thorough appreciation of the most artistic effects in landscape gardening.

On the 24th of April, 1845, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jane E. Brush, the third daughter of Conklin and Rosanna (Hoyt) Brush. She was born in New York city, but early in life accompanied her parents upon their removal to Brooklyn. Her father was a retired merchant of New York. In 1851-2 he served as mayor of Brooklyn, and during his administration succeeded in introducing many needed reforms and in securing the establishment of Washington Park. He was also instrumental in securing to Brooklyn the control of the South Ferry, which New York made insistent efforts to obtain. He was fearless and enthusiastic in whatever he undertook and was always loyal to the interests of the people, as opposed to corporate or selfish interests. He was an old-line Whig of pronounced views, and throughout his active life labored zealously for law and order and all that conserved peace and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children,—Wessell S., who died in 1895; Warren G., who is engaged in the jewelry trade at 170 Broadway, New York, the place so long occupied by his father; Mary A., wife of Theo M. Nevius, of Glen Ridge; and Julia E., wife of Louis E. Bliss, of Glen Ridge.

After a long and honorable career, in which he won the unqualified regard of all who knew him, Mr. Smith pased away in February, 1881. Mrs. Smith still occupies the homestead, on Ridgewood avenue, Glen Ridge.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

The name borne by the subject of this memoir is one which has been long and distinctively identified with the annals of the great state of New Jersey, and there is manifest propriety in according a review of one of the sterling representatives of the line, —Joseph W. Taylor, who, during a long and useful life, did not fail to impress him-

self upon the material prosperity and higher conditions which have conserved the advancement of Essex county, where he resided from childhood until the hour of his demise.

It is predicated beyond reasonable doubt that the original progenitor of the Taylor family in this particular line of American descent was Nathaniel Taylor, whose ancestors came from England and emigrated from the mother country at a very early day, taking up their residence in New Jersey. Here Nathaniel Taylor followed the vocation of a tanner, proving true to all the duties of citizenship and attaining a due measure of success in the temporal affairs of life. He established what is now known as the old Redmund place, in this county, and there Moses Taylor, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born, in the year 1767, and there lived until he had attained man's estate. He eventually became prominently concerned in farming and shoemaking. He took unto himself a wife, in the person of Mary Brown, who was born on the 13th of November, 1767, and they became the parents of seven children. Mr. Taylor built the house in which his grandson now resides, and the tract of land which he improved in the early days is now comprised within the limits of South Orange, having naturally greatly appreciated in value as the march of development and improvement has steadily advanced. He was a man of sound judgment, of inflexible integrity and was known as one of the representative citizens of the community. In politics he was a stanch Whig of the old line, and he was called upon to serve at various times in different offices of local trust and responsibility. In religion he clung to the faith of the Presbyterian church, and was for many years a trustee in the local body of that denomination. Mr. Taylor died on the 6th of December, 1853, having survived his wife by about two years, she having entered into eternal rest on the 29th of September, 1851.

Joseph W. Taylor, in whose honor this memoir is more particularly granted, was the fifth child in order of birth, the date of his nativity having been February 16, 1817. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and was accorded such educational opportunities as were afforded by the district schools. He remained at the parental home until the time of his marriage, which was celebrated on the 4th of September, 1838, when he was united to Miss Catherine Pebbles, a native of Blanford, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Rufus Pebbles, who was born in Massachusetts. His ancestors emigrated to America in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor located on the old homestead, where they continued farming pursuits and there reared their two children, Edgar M. and Alice A., the latter of whom died at the age of forty-seven years.

In his political allegiance, Mr. Taylor was originally an old-line Whig, then the American party, but upon the organization of that stronger candidate for popular favor and support, the Republican party, he promptly transferred his adherency to the same and ever afterward advocated its principles and policies. In the gift of his party he held several official preferments, having been a member of the board of trustees at the time the village of South Orange was organized. His was a vigorous mentality, an unwavering conscientiousness and a signal fidelity in all the relations of life. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, his tenure of office as one of the

trustees of his church extending until the hour when death released for him the silver cord of life. He died on the 5th of October, 1878, honored and revered by a community in which he had lived and labored to so goodly ends. His venerable widow, now eighty-four years of age (December, 1897), survives him, sustained by exceptional mental and physical vigor and secure in the filial devotion of their only child. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in which she was for many years a zealous and active worker.

Edgar M. Taylor, the only son of Joseph W. and Catherine Taylor, was reared on the old homestead, hallowed by the associations of years, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and effectively supplementing the same by courses of study at Mr. Chapman's private school and later at Fergusonville Academy, Delaware county, New York. He has been most intimately identified with the industrial affairs of his locality, having not only continued operations in farming,—a pursuit doubly honored by ancestral association,—but has been consecutively concerned for many years in mercantile pursuits and has been active in real-estate operations, in which line he has contributed materially to the upbuilding and advancement of the community. Mr. Taylor was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Orange and was a member of its original directorate.

At the time when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion, Mr. Taylor tendered his services, enlisting as a member of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry and proving by his service his loyalty to the cause of the republic. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and his prestige in party ranks has been signally evidenced, since, in 1891, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which capacity he labored zealously and effectively for the best interests of his constituents and the people of the state, regardless of political affiliations. He was for three years a member, from South Orange, of the board of freeholders of Essex county. For the past decade he has been a member of the South Orange board of trustees. In fraternal adherency Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order, having passed the three degrees of ancient-craft Masonry, in Century Lodge, No. 100. He is known and honored as a worthy scion of one of the old and distinguished families of this section of the state, and his popularity in business and social circles is unmistakable.

WILLIAM H. WHITE,

a physician and surgeon of Bloomfield, is well established in his profession and takes rank with the leading practitioners of this part of the state. He was born in the village of Seneca, in Ontario county, New York, June 11, 1837, and is a son of Rev. John and Eliza White. His father was a native of Scotland and a minister of the Presbyterian church, devoting the greater part of his life to that calling.

The Doctor was principally reared in Pennsylvania and acquired his education in the public schools. His professional training was begun under the direction of Dr. Ohl, of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was continued in the Pennsylvania Medical College, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1860. Thus fitted by thorough preparation for his chosen life-work he entered upon active practice, and

has won an enviable success in his undertakings. In 1861 he offered his services to the government and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served until 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the same regiment and continued to faithfully discharge the duties of that position until the close of the war, alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded and bringing comfort to many of the boys in blue.

In March, 1866, the Doctor came to Bloomfield, where he has since made his home. He carries on a general practice here and has a very liberal patronage, which attests his superior understanding of the principles of medicine and his success in applying them to the needs of suffering humanity. The Doctor is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the Orange Mountain Medical Society, and is also visiting physician to the Mountainside Hospital. He has a fine library and owns an elegant residence in one of the best sections of Bloomfield.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

The Parker family of New Jersey has figured prominently in the public life of that state for many generations. Elisha Parker, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was one of the colony of Puritans who settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey, about 1666. The records of 1675 exhibit him as the proprietor of a large tract of land in Woodbridge, while his previous social position in Massachusetts is illustrated by his marriage to the sister of Governor Hinckley of that colony. While Elisha Parker was active in the early affairs of Woodbridge, his son, Elisha (second), was still more prominent. He was in 1694 high sheriff of Middlesex county; later he was deputy to the provincial assembly; in 1712 he became a member of Governor Hunter's council, and was appointed one of three custodians of the seal, thus inaugurating the New Jersey court of chancery.

John Parker, his son, next in the line, also became a member of the governor's council, in 1718, and continued in this honorable office until his death in 1732, serving under Governors Hunter, Burnet, Montgomerie, and Cosby. James Parker, son of the above, was no less distinguished. He served as captain in the French and Indian war of 1746; held the office of surveyor-general and register of the board of proprietors of East Jersey, and, like his father and grandfather, became a member of the council, under Governor Franklin, in 1764,—a dignity which he held until the Revolution changed the form of government. During that war he removed from Perth Amboy, then the capital of East Jersey, to Hunterdon county, for the safety of his family, but at its close returned to his old home. In 1775 he was elected a member of the provincial congress. He was also a candidate for membership of the first congress of the United States, and in 1783 was elected mayor of Perth Amboy. He was both a leading member of the convention which organized the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States and largely instrumental in the compilation of its prayer book. While an extensive land-owner, by purchase from the "proprietors" in all the counties composing East Jersey, Mr. Parker was also a pros-

James Parker

perous importing merchant of New York city and Amboy, having for his partner Beverly Robinson.

James Parker (second), who was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 1, 1776, and who died in Perth Amboy, April 2, 1868, was the son of the foregoing, and ably perpetuated the distinguished traditions of his family. He was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1793, second in his class. He then entered the counting-house of John Murray, intending to be a merchant. On the death of his father he was compelled to return home as acting executor of his estate, a task involving the support of a large circle of dependents, and requiring assiduous labor and much acquaintance with law. In 1806, when about thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected eight successive years; again from 1815 to 1819, and afterward in 1827-28. He was a Federalist of the school of Washington and Hamilton. In 1806 he was appointed one of five commissioners to settle the boundaries and jurisdiction of the states of New York and New Jersey. In 1827 this commission was renewed, and he was again made a member. With Theodore Frelinghuysen and L. Q. C. Elmer he signed the treaty between said states of New York and New Jersey, September 16, 1833. In 1829 he was made collector of Perth Amboy, then a place of much commerce. In 1832 and again in 1834 he was elected to congress, serving two terms with much distinction. In 1844 he was elected a member of the convention for the formation of a new constitution for New Jersey. Thus he was engaged in legislation during at least seventeen years of his life, while he also served a long period as mayor of Amboy.

Though never one of the party of the majority in any or the legislative bodies mentioned, he was always a leading and influential member. He inaugurated the system of public schools in New Jersey, suggesting and following up the idea in different legislatures from 1809 to 1817, and the act, drawn by him, to create a fund for free schools, became a law. Afterward, in the constitutional convention, this subject received his careful attention, and at his instance the New Jersey constitution provided that "It shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund (for the support of common schools), or any part thereof, for any purpose, under any pretense whatever." He was the author of the attachment law; the law enabling aliens to hold land in the state; the law authorizing commissioners to take proof, etc., of deeds; the law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of slaves from the state, thus ending the domestic slave trade in New Jersey; and of laws for the suppression of intemperance, for aiding internal improvements, encouraging manufacturers, for putting habitual drunkards under guardianship, and others of similar importance. In the constitutional convention he reported the bill of rights. He was a principal advocate for the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and a director of that company for nearly forty years. His last year's service in the legislature was undertaken with this enterprise in view.

In congress he was known as a leading practical member, a strong "tariff man," a defender of the right of petition, aiding John Quincy Adams in the struggle for

the admission of petitions praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and was celebrated for outspoken sincerity and honesty.

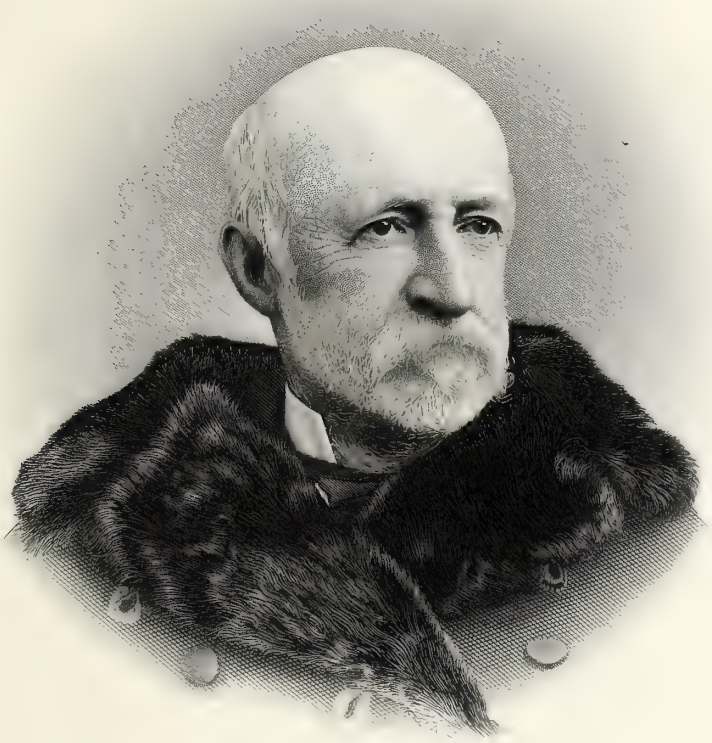
He was for years a trustee of the two colleges, Princeton and Rutgers, and to the latter gave the land whereon the college buildings were erected. In the Protestant Episcopal diocesan conventions, as well as in his own church in Amboy, he was prominent and active. He was from the beginning a vice-president, and for years before his death president, of the New Jersey Historical Society. He closed his long life in 1868, having attained the age of ninety-two years and one month.

Renowned for purity of character and an intense love for usefulness, independent though earnest in his support of what he thought right, rather than what was expedient, never giving up to party what was meant for mankind, never an aspirant for office and valuing only that popularity which follows a good man, practicing warm-hearted charity in thought, word, and deed, and always evincing an ability more than adequate for all he undertook,—such are the qualities which characterized him and which are attributed to him in the memorial address (before the New Jersey Historical Society) from which this brief sketch is chiefly compiled.

Cortlandt Parker, the distinguished lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, June 27, 1818. That he does not fall behind any of his illustrious line in character and attainments is manifest when it is considered that he stands confessedly at the head of the bar of the state of New Jersey. Not merely has he figured in the most prominent litigations, served the state in many important capacities and refused a remarkable number of high official positions, but he has also represented his profession in literature to a marked degree. He is the author of such papers and addresses as: The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion (1862); Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot (1863); Our Triumphs and Our Duties (1865); New Jersey: Her Present and Future (1870); Abraham Lincoln (1872); The Open Bible, or Tolerant Christianity (1876); Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson (1880); the Three Successful Generals of the Army of the Potomac,—McClellan, Meade, and Grant; Justice Joseph P. Bradley (1893); and many others treating similar themes.

Mr. Parker has served as president of the American Bar Association. While he has held only one public office,—that of prosecutor of pleas for Essex county, New Jersey, during the ten years from 1857 to 1867,—yet this has been due solely to his persistence in refusing, one after another, the most honorable positions. In 1857 his name was brought before the state legislature for the office of chancellor; he was twice proposed for attorney-general of New Jersey; a justiceship on the supreme bench of the same commonwealth was offered him; President Grant solicited him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama claims; President Hayes tendered him the post of minister to Russia; President Arthur offered him the mission to Vienna; a Republican convention nominated him for congress,—but all these honors were declined. It is doubtful if such an instance can be duplicated.

All the considerations thus cited, as being outside the strict lines of his profession, are of the more significance in estimating the peculiar prominence which Mr. Parker



Cortlandt Parker

enjoys. In the actual practice of law he has figured in litigations of the greatest magnitude, although this feature cannot be entered here. The famous Meeker will case, however, which was carried through the various jurisdictions to the United States courts, may be mentioned as one in which Mr. Parker distinguished himself when comparatively a young man, against such opposing counsel as Justice Bradley of the United States supreme court, Governor Pennington, United States Senator Dayton, and Chancellor Halsted. He also upheld the commerce and navigation interests of Newark in the litigation to prevent the erection of two bridges across the Passaic river, involving the constitutional question whether "tidal waters leading to a port could be obstructed under authority of a state legislature." Again, in the famous Lease case, Mr. Parker helped to secure to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to acquire the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New Jersey; while he successfully represented the Morris & Essex Railroad in its contest with the Erie for the occupation of the tunnel leading to New York. After this he became the Erie counsel for New Jersey, a post he has held since 1873. Very lately (1894) he was senior counsel in suits of great public note, the result of one of which was to prevent future gerrymanders by a construction of the state constitution requiring election to the lower house by counties instead of districts; that of the other was breaking the deadlock in the New Jersey senate. These few cases are cited as merely indicative of the important nature of Mr. Parker's private practice.

Another characteristic is yet to be noticed,—his readiness, while refusing personal honors, to undertake the most onerous duties where it is purely a question of subserving the public interests. Thus after referring to Mr. Parker's persistent declination of political positions, Judge Ricord adds: "His legal knowledge and experience were, however, never withheld from the state when, upon important occasions, they were demanded. The difficult task of revising the laws was assigned to him, jointly with Chief-Justice Beasley and Justice Depue, by the legislature, and was performed to the satisfaction of the courts and the people. He served also as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary lines between New Jersey and Delaware. To him is the state mainly indebted for the passage of the general railroad law, which has been the means of ridding it of its abundant sources of corruption. In such and other ways has Mr. Parker rendered to the state services which are not commonly known to many, and to the publicity of which he has always seemed indifferent. But not to the state alone has he given the benefit of his legal attainments and his experience. The Protestant Episcopal church, with which he is connected, numbers him among its most valued laymen, and to its diocesan convention he is year after year a chosen delegate; while he has been a member likewise at the General Convention six times."—The National Magazine, February-March, 1894.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Parker's pre-eminence among his fellows dates from boyhood. At fourteen years of age he entered Rutgers College, graduating four years later (1836) as valedictorian of his class. Mr. Parker's class was a remarkable one, containing, according to Judge Ricord, "Joseph S. Bradley, late justice of

the United States supreme court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, late secretary of state of the United States; William A. Newell, formerly governor of New Jersey; Henry Waldron, long member of congress from Michigan; Professor Coakley, of New York University, and several doctors of divinity in the Reformed Dutch church." —The National Magazine. He studied law in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, father of one of his classmates, and later with Hon. Amzi Armstrong, and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

Mr. Parker takes rank as one of the most prominent figures in that remarkable group of jurists and lawyers whose advent must ever mark a sort of golden age in the history of the judiciary of New Jersey.

SHEPARD ROWLAND.

Distinctively identified with the welfare and advancement of Montclair for a number of years, public-spirited and broad-minded, Mr. Rowland is a representative citizen of Essex county and a prominent and honored resident of his home city. He was born August 15, 1845, near Deer Park, Long Island, New York, the son of Augustus Rowland and Maria (Snedecor) Rowland. The grandfather, Frank Rowland, married Sarah Rowland, and the great-grandfather, Alexander Rowland, was born on Long Island, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-six years, his wife being ninety-four years old at her death and in the possession of all her faculties.

Shepard Rowland passed the first sixteen years of his life on Long Island, where he received his educational discipline in the public schools. Upon attaining his eighteenth year he went to New York city and there secured employment in the produce house of Abram Snedecor, remaining in his employ for two years, after which he accepted a position with W. H. Horton, who was likewise engaged in the produce business, and later became associated with W. L. Smith, continuing with him for eighteen months. In 1867 Mr. Rowland established a produce house on his own responsibility, in New York city, in connection with which he dealt in butter and cheese on a large scale, and actively conducted this enterprise until 1896, when the firm name was changed to Fitch, Rowland & Company. Prosperity has attended the labors of Mr. Rowland, and he owns valuable property in New York and Montclair, including a handsome residence in the latter city, located on Park street and furnished throughout with taste and elegance and possessing all the modern improvements.

The marriage of Mr. Rowland was celebrated in 1867, in which year he was united to Miss Mary Cooper, of Jersey City, a daughter of Garret Cooper, a prominent citizen of that place. Of their children two sons survive, namely: Alfred C., a resident of New York city and a member of the firm of Fitch, Rowland & Company; and Harry S., who resides at home.

In 1896 Mr. Rowland retired from the active management of his business and now devotes his time and attention to looking after his various other interests. In his political belief he is a Republican and gives his stanch support to the principles and policies of that party, and in his social relations he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was one of the members of the board of citizens' committee, number-

ing one hundred, which was organized to restrain the liquor traffic in Montclair, and he and his wife are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee for several years. He was twice elected a member of the common council of Montclair and served two years, after which he refused to again become a candidate for the office.

CHARLES W. ENGLISH.

The man of merit and distinction who by his own efforts has attained a prominent position in business circles and by his worth commands a high place in social circles is certainly deserving of biographic honors, and as such a one we present Mr. English to our readers. He is widely known and as to his high standing in public and private life no comment is needed, but the outline of his career cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends.

Born in Newark on the 22d of August, 1847, Mr. English is descended from one who left the mother country as a British soldier and came to America. His son, Joseph English, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Philadelphia and died in 1858. Daniel Smith English, the father, was born in Green street, Philadelphia, and in that city was reared to manhood, after which he embarked in the saddlery hardware business, continuing in that line in the city of his birth for some time. He then removed to Newark, where he enjoyed a very extensive and profitable trade as a dealer in cutlery and saddlery hardware. His death occurred in 1850. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary P. Sayre, was born on the ancestral homestead in New York city, and died in 1891. She was a daughter of James R. Sayre, of Newark, who was a mason by trade, but for many years conducted business at the foot of Center street, Newark, carrying a full line of masons' materials. The Sayre family originated in France and the ancestry can be traced back for more than two centuries.

Charles W. English, the subject of this review, spent the greater part of his youth in the city of Newark, where he acquired a good common-school education, supplemented by study in a parish school taught by Professor Robert Gray, a most thorough and competent teacher of that day. He entered upon his business career when fifteen years of age, clerking in a lumber yard in which a large stock of masons' materials were also kept, and thus he received training in the handling of the commodities which he now carries. He continued clerking for six years, after which he spent fifteen years in the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York city, serving as bookkeeper and in other capacities. On the expiration of that period he came to Montclair and entered into partnership with his cousin, Frederick F. Sayre, under the firm name of F. F. Sayre & Company, dealers in lumber and masons' materials. This connection was continued for seven years when Mr. English purchased the interest of F. F. Sayre, his partner. His lumber yard is conveniently located near the Greenwood Railroad station and the extensive sheds, well filled with all kinds of lumber, indicate the volume of his business. He also deals largely in masons' building materials, and from both branches of the enterprise derives a good income.

On the 10th of March, 1869, Mr. English was united in marriage to Miss Mary

J. Brewster, a daughter of Benjamin Brewster, a mason, originally from Woodbridge, New Jersey. Six children have been born of this union, two sons and four daughters: Arthur Sayre, who is associated with his father in business; Mary B., wife of E. R. North, an architect of Montclair; Charles W., who is assisting his father in the office; Bessie Titus; Grace; and Mildred. The family have an elegant home at No. 112 Park street, Montclair, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles.

Mr. English has been called to several positions of honor and trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was a commissioner for six years and served as a member of the first town council. His deep interest in the welfare of the community is shown by his active championship of all measures for the public good. He is a worthy exemplar of the true spirit of Masonry and for twenty-seven years has been connected with that fraternity, now holding membership in Orange Chapter, R. A. M. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and is an active and influential member of the Republican county committee. Socially he is a valued representative of the Montclair Club, also of the Athletic Club, and is a trustee of the Grace Presbyterian church. He is popular with all classes and commands the respect of all who know him.

DAVID H. BALDWIN.

In tracing back the genealogy of the Baldwin family, we find that the progenitor of the American branch was Simeon Baldwin, who emigrated to this country and first settled in New England. Just where he located is not known, but his son David was born in Essex county, New Jersey, where he was reared and married, and of his children Simeon Baldwin, grandfather of our subject, was born in Bloomfield in 1780. Nathaniel Baldwin, son of Simeon and father of David H., was born August 27, 1817, in Bloomfield, and in his twenty-second year he married Miss Abbie Ball, also of Bloomfield, who departed this life in 1867, leaving two children, one, Sarah E., having died in her twenty-second year. The other two are our subject and Emma A., the latter being the wife of H. H. Biddulph, and four of the children born to them are living. The grandmother of David H. was, in her maidenhood, Miss Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Samuel Ward and a native of Cranetown, West Bloomfield. Her father was born in Essex county and was a representative of one of the pioneer families.

David H. Baldwin was the youngest child and was reared in Bloomfield, where his preliminary educational discipline was acquired in the public schools. This was supplemented by his attending the Bloomfield Academy, and also the Newark Academy, after which he completed his studies at Columbus College, taking a full course, including chemistry and mining engineering. He engaged in the drug business on his own responsibility under the firm name of Griffen & Baldwin, which continued for two and a half years, and then, in the latter part of 1879, he purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the enterprise alone. His store is newly fitted up and completely equipped with everything that pertains to a first-class apothecary shop. He has an excellent and well selected stock, and, being centrally lo-

cated, he does a large and remunerative business. He is one of the leading druggists of Montclair, and the factors of his success comprise a high order of intelligence, distinct ability, a genial disposition and an undoubted integrity of character.

The marriage of Mr. Baldwin was solemnized in 1877, when he was united to Miss Effie H. Lyon, of New York city, a daughter of William P. Lyon. Of this union four sons have been born.

Politically considered, Mr. Baldwin is a stanch Republican and advocates the principles and policies of his chosen party. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, is bacteriologist in the Mountainside Hospital, and is a member of the Montclair Club. In 1894 he took a special course in bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

CHARLES ARTHUR BURT,

a merchant of South Orange, was born in the city which is still his home, October 20, 1851, a son of Nathaniel and Fanny J. (Ball) Burt. The father was born near Basking Ridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1812, and was a son of Abraham Burt. When he was a lad he was apprenticed to Joseph Baldwin, of South Orange, to learn the shoemaker's trade and later carried on an extensive business along that line, engaging in the manufacture of shoes for the New York market and later for the army during the civil war. In connection with this industry he opened a general store, and after the introduction of the modern machinery for the manufacture of shoes, he abandoned that business and devoted his entire attention to his mercantile trade.

Mr. Burt was united in marriage to Miss Fanny J. Ball, of South Orange, and to them were born eight children: George M., of South Orange; Mary, wife of Wilson Decker, of South Orange; Daniel F., who died in 1869, at the age of twenty-six years; Emma F.; Lewis C., of South Orange; Charles A.; Ella J., wife of S. L. Crowell, of Caldwell, and Nettie, wife of George T. Hatt, of East Orange.

The father of this family was quite prominent in public affairs and served for three years as township collector of South Orange. In his political views he was a Democrat. His death occurred December 10, 1881, and his wife passed away August 5, 1894.

Charles A. Burt spent the greater part of his youth in school and on attaining his majority embarked in business with his father, succeeding to the ownership of the store on his father's death. His stock is complete and well selected, his goods modern and his prices reasonable, and he has a liberal patronage by reason of his honorable dealing and his earnest desire to please his patrons. The energy and progressiveness necessary for successful competition in this busy, bustling age are his, and his well directed efforts have brought to him good financial returns.

In 1891 Mr. Burt was united in marriage to Miss Anna Davenport, of Morris county, New Jersey, a daughter of Lewis Davenport, also a native of Morris county. They have now an interesting little daughter, Tina Leona. Mr. Burt belongs to the First Presbyterian church. He is independent in his political views, and takes no active part in politics, preferring to devote his attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of the home life.

HALSEY M. BARRETT

is a well known member of the bar of Essex county. He entered upon practice in June, 1878. His advancement has been continuous and commendable and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders in the Essex bar.

Mr. Barrett was born in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, on the 14th of July, 1852, being the son of James M. and Sarah (Randolph) Barrett. His mother was also a native of New Jersey, as was her father, Hugh F. Randolph. The father of our subject was born in Cornwall, New York, and grew to manhood there, after which he followed merchandizing for a number of years in the neighborhood in which his youth was passed. In 1865 he moved to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and became a merchant in New York city. His death occurred in March, 1887. His father was Lewis Barrett, a native of Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and a descendant of English ancestors who located in the Empire state at an early period in its history.

Halsey M. Barrett, whose name introduces this review, remained in his native state during the first twelve years of his life and began his education in the district schools near his home. In 1865 he accompanied his parents on their removal to New Jersey, and entered the Bloomfield Academy, where he pursued his studies for a time, followed by a course in Newark Academy. Subsequently he entered Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the class of 1870. Soon afterward he matriculated in Yale College, but, owing to impaired health, he abandoned his college course and accepted the position of assistant in the actuary department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark. He retained this position until 1874, when he took up the study of law under the direction of Hon. Amzi Dodd, who was vice-chancellor of New Jersey and who is now president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark.

Mr. Barrett applied himself with zeal to the mastery of the principles of law and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878 and as a counsellor at law in 1881. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Newark and has enjoyed from the first a large clientage. For the past four years he has been attorney for the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

In November, 1878, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Coe, daughter of the Rev. Dr. David B. Coe, who for many years was secretary of the American Home Missionary Society in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have four children, one son and three daughters. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Bloomfield, the children being the fifth generation who have continuously attended that church.

IRA SEYMOUR CRANE.

The family name of this gentleman is one which is ineffaceably traced on the history of Essex county and figures conspicuously on the pages of the records that perpetuate the principal events from early colonial days down to the present time. Through several generations the ancestry of the family can be traced, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century there was born in Essex county, one who became a very important factor in the material,

Halsey M. Barrett

moral, educational and social development of the community—Zenas Squire Crane, whose birth occurred in Cranetown, October 20, 1793, in the old homestead situated on the Valley road, near the junction with Church street, subsequently purchased by Grant J. Wheeler and now occupied by the latter's son.

Squire Crane, as he was called, began his business career as a clerk in the store of Job Dod, in Bloomfield, and when but eighteen years of age was elected a constable of Bloomfield township. A year later, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he responded to his country's call, and though a mere youth, shouldered his musket and enlisted in a New Jersey regiment, doing service at Sandy Hook and in the southern part of the state, defending the coast against the invading forces. On his return he joined the state militia, and on the 15th of May, 1821, was made lieutenant and subsequently captain of the First Company, Second Battalion, of the Fifth Regiment, acting as such for more than eleven years. In 1826 he was appointed justice of the peace by the state legislature, which office he filled in a most creditable manner for fifty-four years. His rulings during all this time were never reversed by those of a higher court, and the decisions rendered by him were at all times sound and logical. He received an appointment as commissioner of deeds the year after his appointment as justice of the peace, and in 1837 was appointed a lay judge of Essex county, in which capacity he served until 1853, when he was appointed master in chancery. When the building of the present courthouse was proposed, he was one of the members of the building committee.

There was, perhaps, not another man in Essex county who was so well informed concerning the general transactions in real estate, since Judge Crane was a surveyor and surveyed the lands and prepared the deeds for nearly every transaction made in this vicinity for fifty years. He was for a long period the president of the Rosendale Cement Company, of Jersey City, and at one time owned all the land bounded by a line running from the corner of Valley road to a point at the top of the mountain, near the lands of Mr. Pillsbury, and thence to the Old Road, then known as the Pompton Turnpike, the lands being bounded on the east and west by Valley road and the Caldwell township line.

Judge Crane was one of the corporate members of the Presbyterian church and served as a trustee for more than twenty years. Among the archives of the public schools is a book wherein he recorded the organization of the present school, on May 17, 1831, to which he subscribed himself as president of the board of trustees, of which he was a member for many years. Few men in this vicinity ever led such a life of public usefulness; he was prominently identified with the various measures which promoted the educational, moral and material welfare, and his influence and support were important factors in the substantial progress of the county. In his early life the Judge was a stanch advocate of the old Whig party, and he subsequently became an uncompromising Republican. At the presidential election in 1880 Judge Crane and "Uncle" Nathaniel R. Dodd marched to the polls early in the morning, the former bearing aloft an American flag. Quite a number of voters had preceded them, but before exercising their own right

of franchise all waited until the two old veterans had deposited their ballots. Mr. Crane was ever a loyal adherent of his country and neglected no duty of citizenship.

On the 24th of September, 1821, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Searing, the ceremony being performed in the old Bloomfield hotel by the Rev. Dr. Judd, who was at that time the pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place. The following children were born to them: Sarah A., wife of Thomas Jessup, who lived and died in Newburg, New York; Angelena, wife of Hon. Stephen K. Williams, a resident of Newark, Wayne county, New York; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Andrus, who makes his home in Hackensack, New Jersey; Theodore T., who is located in Yonkers, New York; and Frances J., wife of Dr. J. J. H. Love, of Montclair.

Jeremiah, son of Stephen and Rhoda Crane, was born April 2, 1770. His homestead stood on what is now the foundation of the cottage of Thomas Porter, near the corner of Harrison avenue and Union street, and his farm extended from what is now Harrison avenue to the top of the mountain. He was a man of considerable prominence in his day and was a recognized leader in public affairs. He married Elizabeth Corby, who was born June 22, 1774, and they became the parents of eleven children, namely: Purthana, Hannah, William, Julia, Rhoda, Israel, Linas, Ira, Mary, Eliza and Ann Martha.

Of this family Ira Crane is the next in the line of direct descent to our subject. He was born on the old family homestead and succeeded to the ownership of the estate. He was a man of considerable prominence, served on the town committee and held other offices of trust and responsibility. He belonged to the Presbyterian church of Bloomfield and held official preferment therein. During most of his life he carried on the shoe business and earned a comfortable living for his family. His home was on South Fullerton avenue, where he purchased ground and erected a residence, since altered and remodeled and now owned by Dr. Butler. He married Margaret Norwood, and their children are Jarvis G., Angeline and Israel.

The eldest, Jarvis Crane, the father of our subject, was born at the old family home on Harrison avenue and Union street, February 7, 1831. He became a carpenter and builder and erected some of the best houses in his day, including the residences of Samuel Wilde, on Fullerton avenue, and of Julius Pratt, on Elm street; also the homes of William Terry, George S. Dwight, J. C. Hart, Joseph Van Vleck, Robert M. Boyd and many others, and all these stand as monuments to his enterprise, his industry and his efficiency in his chosen calling. He afterward engaged in the hardware business, which he carried on successfully for many years. He bought the lot adjoining that of his father on Fullerton avenue and built the house now occupied by his son, Dr. Frank S. Crane. About 1854 he removed to Boonton, New Jersey, where he maintained his residence for five years. He there married Henrietta Smith, and has three children, namely: Ira Seymour, Frank S. and Alice B.

Ira Seymour Crane, whose name introduces this review of a prominent and distinguished family of Essex county, was born in Boonton, New Jersey, December 29, 1855, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to West Bloomfield,

now Montclair, the old home of his father. He enjoyed the best educational advantages then to be had in the township, and was graduated in the high school in 1873. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and for eight years followed that pursuit, but when his father bought out the hardware store of William S. Morris, in 1881, he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm name of J. C. Crane & Son. Since his father's retirement, in 1888, our subject has carried on the business alone and has an excellent trade, which comes to him by reason of his honorable dealing, his uniform courtesy and his earnest desire to please his patrons. He possesses keen foresight and sound judgment and his affairs are so conducted as to yield to him a handsome return. He is connected with numerous other business enterprises, in all of which he has displayed the same business capacity and enterprise. He is a director in the Montclair Building & Loan Association, one of the strongest of its kind in the state, is a stockholder in the Montclair Bank and a director in the Montclair Savings Bank.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Crane and Miss Caroline A. Doremus, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Mead) Doremus. His wife died October 14, 1892, leaving two children, Ira Seymour and Henrietta Mead. On June 20, 1895, he was again married, to Miss S. Maud W. Priest, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. Addison Priest, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Montclair. The maiden name of her mother was Frances Walker. There are two sons by this marriage, Wolcott Bogle and Robert Dempster. In religious matters Mr. Crane has evinced the same energy, earnestness and devotion that have characterized all his business affairs. He is one of the most public-spirited and progressive men of the present generation, as well as one of the most popular. He helped to organize the fire deparment, was elected assistant foreman of the company and in 1890 was made chief of the fire department. Under his able management the department has increased in efficiency and strength and is now one of the best conducted in any suburban town in the state. In 1891 he became a member of the town committee and was made the first township treasurer after the creation of that office, filling the position with marked fidelity and ability. His worth to the community is highly estimated and the county numbers him among its valued citizens. He is fortunate in having back of him an honored ancestry and happy that the lines of his life have been cast in harmony therewith. Esteemed by his friends, respected in business and public life, he commands the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOSEPH A. MUNN.

The history of a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or in the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable, of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. The name borne by our subject is one which has stood exponent for the most sterling personal characteristics, the deepest appreciation of the rights and privileges of citi-

zenship in our great republic, and is one which has been indissolubly identified with the annals of the state of New Jersey from an early epoch in its history. There have been strong men and true, as one generation has followed another,—men leal and loyal to our national institutions and to the duties of patriotism. There is both propriety and satisfaction in according even a cursory review of the genealogy of such a line, and to touch the more salient points of personality.

As to the original American progenitor of the Munn family the records extant are unfortunately meagre in exact information, though there is a tradition, sufficiently well authenticated, to the effect that the original ancestor of our subject in the agnatic line was one of two brothers who came to the United States in the seventeenth century, from Wales, and settled in Massachusetts, where he remained until the French and Indian war, when he came to New Jersey, where the family has ever since had many representatives. Tracing back the lineage, we find that Isaac Munn, a resident of Orange, Essex county, died on the 8th of January, 1811, while his wife, Mary, passed away on the 31st of March, 1820. These were the parents of Captain Joseph Munn, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review. Joseph Munn was born in Orange on the 4th of May, 1774, and his death occurred October 18, 1864. He married Martha F. Williams, and they resided in Orange until about the year 1800, when they removed to Montclair, Essex county (the place being then a portion of Bloomfield), and here the Captain purchased a valuable property on the corner of Valley Road and Church street, where he resided until 1822, when he removed to the corner of Bloomfield avenue and Valley Road, where he had erected a building, which is still standing and which is now known as the Mansion House. He occupied this house until about 1845, and then removed to the southwest corner of the same two thoroughfares, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring October 18, 1864. His wife, Martha F., who was born March 15, 1776, died April 16, 1853. Captain Munn was one of the influential and most highly honored men of this section. For forty-five years he conducted a hotel, having first engaged in this line of business in 1802. He was also prominently identified with other industrial pursuits, having been associated as a copartner with Nathaniel H. Baldwin in the manufacture of hats, while he was also one of the most extensive land-owners in the township, carrying on farming operations upon a large scale. He was one of the oldest Masons in the state and was widely known as a thorough and consistent exemplar of the noble principles and precepts of this ancient and honored crafthood, having affiliated with Bloomfield Lodge, F. A. M., and Washington Chapter, R. A. M. He manifested great interest in Masonic matters until the hour of his death. Early in this century lodge meetings were held in a room of his hotel, on the corner of Valley Road and Church street. The Captain was a man of large stature, commanding presence, and was very active and energetic. His personality was distinct and reliant, he was resolute of purpose and his depth of character, strict adherence to principle and admirable social qualities gained for him the admiration and esteem of his contemporaries.

The children of Captain Joseph and

Martha F. (Williams) Munn were five in number, and of them we make brief record, as follows: John B., born January 1, 1798, died July 14, 1831; Calvin Munn, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, is referred to more specifically in succeeding paragraphs; Rhoda W., born February 21, 1804, died in May, 1864; Eli Emmons Munn was born December 12, 1808; George H., born February 26, 1812, died August 8, 1814. Rhoda W. became the wife of Joseph Collins, November 22, 1842, and their only child was Joseph M., now deceased. Eli E. Munn was married to Rachel Doremus, July 18, 1833, and they had five children: Rhoda A., John R., deceased; Joseph E., deceased; Margaret A.; and Mary, deceased.

Calvin Munn, father of our subject, was born in Bloomfield (now Montclair), on the 21st of October, 1799, and his death occurred August 26, 1871. Under the direction and in the establishment of his father he learned the hatter's trade, to which he devoted his attention until 1835, when he located on his farm on the Valley Road, where he continued to make his home until his demise. July 14, 1822, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Squire, daughter of Nathaniel Squire, of Morris county. She was born in Livingston, that county, on October 2, 1800, and her death occurred June 6, 1888. Both of her parents attained extreme longevity, each being nearly ninety years of age at time of death. She was born and educated in a period when girls were taught to be good housewives, while not neglecting the discipline of the mind,—the good old days when were developed that strong manhood and true and gentle womanhood which have given stability and grace to many a community. Mrs. Munn thus learned the arts of spinning and weaving of wool and flax, and to fashion it into wearing apparel and other forms to be utilized in the domestic economies, of which she was mistress in all varied phases. She was such a one as to exemplify the statement that "her children rise up and call her blessed." She raised a large family, was a model mother,—methodical, industrious and devoted to her home and family. Her faculties remained unimpaired until death set its seal upon her aged lips; she always found time to read and keep informed on current events; she retained the management of her household until within two days of her death. It is worthy of note that her mother's youthful days were passed in New Jersey at a period when wolves and Indians were numerous, and when the crime of witchcraft still reared its horrid head. Her father was killed in a skirmish at Connecticut Farms in the war of the Revolution. Not less to this noble and devoted mother, Mary E. Munn, than to the father, Calvin, did the children owe the utmost filial love and admiration. Calvin Munn was a man of deep sentiment and winning personality, being a lover of and favorite with children and never wearying in his efforts to entertain them. His nature was strong and honest and his friends were in number as his acquaintances. He was greatly interested in fruit culture, and had probably more varieties than any other in the township. He died full of honors and good works, and his name will long be revered in the community where his long and useful life was passed.

The children of Calvin and Mary E. (Squire) Munn were seven in number, namely: Mary A., born January 20, 1823; Phebe C., born November 9, 1826; Albert

E., October 17, 1829; Joseph A., whose name initiates this article; Martha A., who was born December 9, 1835, and who died October 20, 1875; John B., born December 7, 1838, died March 3, 1863; and Helen A., born April 5, 1841.

Joseph A. Munn, our immediate subject, was born in Bloomfield (now Montclair), on the 25th of September, 1832. He secured his educational discipline in the pay schools of the village and in the excellent boarding school of Milton Holt. Inheriting the self-reliance and resolute purpose of his honored parents, he early began to formulate his plans for the future and made ready to assume the responsibilities of life. In his eighteenth year he went to Jersey City, where he remained three years, after which he proceeded to New York city, where he was variously employed as salesman and bookkeeper until 1861. He then entered into a copartnership with J. Darwin Cobb, under the firm name of Munn & Cobb, for the purpose of carrying on a business in London, England. He sailed for London in February, 1861, and maintained his residence there for several years, representing and selling the products of American manufacturers. In 1865 he opened in New York a house for the sale of French and German manufactures, doing a large importing business and continuing operations under the name of Munn & Cobb until 1873, when the copartnership was dissolved and Mr. Munn retired from mercantile business.

Within the succeeding year he went to Colorado, where he became largely interested in the mining and milling of gold ore, continuing operations in this line until 1890, when he returned to his old and cherished home in Montclair, where he has since resided, fully enjoying the hallowed associations of the past and the many pleasing environments of the present. On the 1st of January, 1856, Mr. Munn was married to Miss Margaret L. Sandford, whose death occurred in 1874. February 22, 1896, he consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Augusta A. Hudson. He maintains a constant and lively interest in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his native place, where he is honored as a worthy scion of worthy parents.

Albert E. Munn, son of Calvin and Mary E. Munn, was born in that part of Bloomfield which now bears the name of Montclair, October 17, 1829, receiving his education under the same circumstances and auspices as did his brother, Joseph A. He learned the carriage-maker's trade, which he followed for several years. When armed rebellion menaced the integrity of the Union he promptly enlisted as a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry and served until the expiration of his term, when he was honorably discharged. He then assumed charge of his father's farm, on Valley Road, where he now resides.

John B. Munn, the youngest son of Calvin and Mary E. Munn, was born in Montclair, on the 7th of December, 1838, and was educated in the village school. At the time of the late war of the Rebellion he was occupied as a salesman in New York. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, becoming orderly sergeant. He participated in several battles, and sacrificed his life upon his country's altar in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

THOMAS H. JONES,

who has been conspicuously identified with the public affairs of Irvington and who most effectively represented his district in the state legislature of New Jersey, is a native of this state, his birth having occurred in the city of Harrison on the 11th of November, 1860. His father, the late David Jones, was born in Wales in 1823 and emigrated to the United States in 1832, his death taking place in this country in 1872. He followed the vocation of a saddler, and was married in New Jersey to Miss Mary A. Reynolds, who departed this life in 1890.

Thomas H. is the third of five children. The death of his father threw him upon his own responsibilities at the early age of twelve years, and he secured work on a farm at Free Union, Warren county, New Jersey, remaining there for nearly four years, obtaining such literary education as was afforded by the public schools of the neighborhood, which he attended in the winter months during the years 1872-3-4. He spent another four years on a farm at Stanhope, Essex county, following which period he entered the employ of the celluloid company in Newark, retaining his position with that concern for ten years, and in 1884 he came to Irvington, where he is now conducting an insurance and real-estate business and where he has been prominently connected with the best interests of the village. Touching upon the positions of trust and honor he has occupied with distinct efficiency, we may state that he was elected clerk of the village and served three consecutive terms in that office; he was postmaster during President Harrison's administration; in 1884 he was elected a member of the board of education and became its president; he is an active member of the Irvington fire department; is secretary of the Irvington Land & Improvement Company, and of the Clinton Water Company, both of which enterprises he assisted in organizing.

Mr. Jones was elected to the New Jersey general assembly by the Republican party in 1896 and again in 1897, and proved a most useful member of that honorable body. He was instrumental in securing the passage of some wholesome legislation, among which may be mentioned the following bills: That providing for the collection of taxes and assessments, unpaid, by selling the property in fee simple, the excellence of the law being fully proven by subsequent events; a bill to enable South Orange to build sewers to tide water; an amendment to an act known as the "road act," saving the town of Belleville fifteen thousand dollars; a bill providing for the annexation of a portion of Clinton township to Newark; a bill providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities between a city or other municipality and any territory that may be annexed to it; a bill to restore to Irvington certain rights of which it was deprived in 1890, relating to opening streets, laying sidewalks, etc.; and a bill authorizing township committees to appoint commissions to condemn land for township purposes. He was chairman of the committee on towns and townships and was a member of the committee on education. His services as a legislator were most valuable and were highly appreciated by his party in general and by the district represented by him in particular. On Jan-

uary 11, 1898, he was elected clerk of the house of assembly of the one hundred and twenty-second legislature.

On November 24, 1881, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Colton, daughter of James D. Colton, and they became the parents of the following children: Verra L., Colton D. and Audry L.

In his social relations Mr. Jones is a member of Franklin Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.; Clinton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Washington Encampment of Odd Fellows; and Irvington Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is an active participant in the workings of all these bodies, in which he has attained a high degree of popularity.

JOHN F. DRYDEN.

John Fairfield Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, was born August 7, 1839, in Temple Mills, near Farmington, Maine. The family of Dryden is one of antiquity, and represents, both in England and Wales, a stock ancient and honorable. The parents of Mr. Dryden, John Dryden of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Butterfield Jennings, his wife, who was a native of Maine, were people of culture and standing. In early life their son manifested taste and inclination for study and was by his father given the best of advantages for preparatory education and, later, entered Yale College. Before the completion of his collegiate course, however, ill health obliged him to abandon his greatest desire, entrance to the legal profession, for which he had already given indications of fitness, and he returned to his home under orders from his physicians, that by rest and bodily exercise he might, if possible, recover the health so greatly impaired by over-application to study.

Again with his family, Mr. Dryden for a time obeyed his physicians and, leaving his books, allowed the tender ministrations of his parents to assist in every possible way in his return to health and strength. Soon, however, he began anew to devote himself to reading and study, and particularly to mathematical investigation; in connection with which latter branch he became almost immediately greatly interested in the subject of insurance, and, as was his wont with anything that particularly excited his interest, he went into the subject thoroughly. He obtained all the literature that was to be had bearing upon it; "devoured," as he says himself, every book that he could get on the subject. Thus was laid the foundation of his life work. From theory he passed into practice and became a life-insurance operator, with the view of mastering the practical side of the science,—for that is really what life insurance is.

About the time of the close of the war of the Rebellion of 1861-5, a report made by the late Elizur Wright, then insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, was made to the legislature of that state. It embodied a reference to industrial insurance as practiced in England, and remarked that because such a system was operated successfully in Great Britain was no reason necessarily why a similar system should succeed in this country. Mr. Wright was rather inclined to think it would not, owing to the differences existing between England and America, their peoples, habits, customs, institutions, etc. It required courage in those days to differ with Mr. Wright upon mat-

John A. Dryden

ters of this sort. Mr. Dryden had this courage. He differed radically from the Massachusetts official on the point in question. As he had done with life insurance generally, so he did with this industrial plan, wholly new to America. He secured all the printed matter obtainable on the subject; went into the whole history of friendly societies, out of which was finally evolved the industrial system, and ended by becoming thoroughly convinced that a plan could be arranged whereby a system based on the same fundamental principles could be applied and successfully operated in this country. He set himself the task to arrange such a plan. He devoted several years to the work, and fixing upon Newark, New Jersey, then as now a great industrial center, started, in 1873, to put his plan to a practical test. Along with several leading citizens of Newark, whom he had interested in his project, he secured the passage by the New Jersey legislature of an act authorizing him and others to form and operate such a company as his plan called for. A society was formed, called the "Widows' and Orphans' Friendly Society," but during the two years of its existence all that was done by it was in the nature of an experiment and preparation for the real work that was to be done by the permanently organized institution, the Prudential Insurance Company of America. This company was established on October 13, 1875. What followed immediately after this is thus narrated in a work published in Chicago in 1896, and called the Underwriter:

"Its office staff consisted of three persons. Its whole outfit was limited in cost to two hundred dollars. The life and soul of the institution was John F. Dryden. All his working hours were devoted to it, and it was the subject of dreams by night. He saw then the great success of the future, but was alive to the fact that it could only be realized by tireless activity, unflagging industry and the greatest energy. And all he possessed of these qualities he threw into the venture. Eight o'clock in the morning always saw him at his desk. Often it was midnight before he ceased work. His plans prospered. It was demonstrated that the new system could be successfully operated in this country. The field of operations must be enlarged, however,—must be extended, so that instead of Newark and the adjacent towns being the boundaries, the whole United States must be embraced.

"But before taking positive steps in this direction, Mr. Dryden went to England to learn there all that was to be learned about the practical workings of industrial insurance. In five weeks from the time he left Newark he was back again. He brought with him a great mass of valuable information, statistical guides, blanks, forms and the like, all of which proved of enormous service to Mr. Dryden and his associates. Besides, it determined them to go ahead and extend their lines. They did so. They raised one hundred thousand dollars and deposited it with the New Jersey State Insurance Department. This authorized them to do business all over the Union. This was in the early part of 1879."

From thence forward the history of the Prudential has been a never-ceasing but ever-increasing record of progress and prosperity. Its advances have been by leaps and bounds. The Newark acorn planted in 1875, under conditions that made prudence and economy of the closest kind prerequi-

sites of primary management, and that seemed to all but the little band of pioneers engaged in the work to be full of insurmountable difficulties and all sorts of discouragements, has, from the first, grown with steady growth, and has reached proportions that now place it in the front rank of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

In summing up the character and extent of Mr. Dryden's life work, it is not enough to give him his share in the creation of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. To him is also to be justly ascribed the honor of being the chief pioneer of the industrial form of insurance in America, a system which was wholly unknown to the masses of this country in 1875, but which is now operated by eleven companies, large and small, whose combined force of field and office employes number fully thirty thousand persons; whose policy-holders aggregate about eight million, whose total amount of insurance in force reaches nearly a billion of dollars, and whose total payments to policy-holders foot up not far from one hundred million dollars. Another highly significant and suggestive fact, resultant from the introduction in this country of the industrial system is this: The number of persons insured in America has been increased from about two per cent. of the population in 1875 to about fifteen per cent. in 1897.

While the establishment and maintenance of this great company's work demands the incessant care and watchfulness of his directing eye and hand, Mr. Dryden has found time and place to give attention to other interests than those of the Prudential alone. His name appears as vice-president of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and he is an active and useful director in other financial institutions.

The building occupied by the Prudential is one of the finest edifices in the world. The company itself stands in the front rank of the great financial institutions of the world, and of its conditions and benefits to policy-holders, it is said, "they constitute an instrument which is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and liberal policy issued."

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR

is prominently connected with the business, political and social life of Montclair and possesses those qualities of genuine worth which everywhere command respect. Honorable in all trade transactions, thoroughly reliable in the discharge of public duties and courteous and kindly in social circles, he is one of the popular and valued citizens of the county, and the circle of his friends is ever widening.

Mr. Taylor, who represents one of the old families of Essex county, was born in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, May 3, 1839, being a son of Samuel and Lydia (Osborn) Taylor, also natives of Bloomfield. The ancestors of the Taylor family came from England and took up their residence in New England when that district was the property of Great Britain. The ancestral history, however, is one of long and close connection with Essex county. The grandfather, David Taylor, was born in this county and followed the occupation of farming. He took a very prominent part in church work and aided in building the old Presbyterian church in Bloomfield, which has withstood the storms of more than a century. He served as deacon in

that church for many years and was one of its most consistent and worthy members. The maternal grandfather of our subject was John H. Osborn, a native of Essex county, descended from a member of the New England colony that settled in this county at a very early period in its development. He married Miss Rhoda Baldwin, of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Samuel Taylor, the father of our subject, was a carpenter and builder and erected many of the dwellings in Bloomfield and vicinity. He died in his native city after a useful and honorable career, at the age of eighty-two years.

William M. Taylor was reared in the county of his nativity and attended the public schools in Bloomfield and Montclair, pursuing a high-school course. On leaving the schoolroom he began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of John C. Collins, of Montclair, and on the completion of his term of apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for two years. He then began contracting and building on his own account and formed a partnership with his brother, Warren S. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor Brothers, dealers in lumber and masons' materials. After a time they established the first planing mill in Montclair, which they continued to operate in connection with their other business for several years, meeting with good success in their undertakings. In the meantime they had also added a coal and wood yard to their other interests and about 1878 disposed of their other enterprises, continuing only the ownership of the coal and wood yard. In 1886 Mr. Taylor, of this review, embarked in the real-estate business, his office being now located in the Crawford building, near the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In both departments of his business he is meeting with a fair degree of success, by reason of his close attention, his enterprise and capable management.

In his political views Mr. Taylor is an ardent Republican, and he stanchly advocates the principles promulgated by that party. In 1894 he was elected assessor of Montclair, and was re-elected in 1896 for a term of three years, so that he is now the incumbent. He is fair, faithful and prompt in the execution of his official duties and has the confidence of people of all parties.

In 1866 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Adelia Gilbert, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Gilbert. In 1892 he erected his fine residence on Mountain avenue. It is built in a beautiful style of architecture, supplied with all modern improvements, and has most tasteful and decorative surroundings, while the charm of its hospitality is enjoyed by many friends.

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS.

Conspicuously identified with the literary and legal interests of Essex county, and one whose powerful mentality and facile pen have placed foremost among the noted citizens of New Jersey, it is with particular propriety that William R. Weeks is accorded a place in this compilation, and a resume of his career will no doubt be perused with interest by his many friends as well as the general public.

William Raymond Weeks was born on the 4th of August, 1848, the son of John Randel and Mary Frances (Adriance) Weeks, and received his educational disci-

pline in the public grammar and high schools of Newark, completing his studies in the Newark Academy, at which he was graduated in 1865. He is now one of the trustees of that institution, is the historian of the Newark Academy alumni and was president at their centennial in 1892. During the civil war he was a member of the New Jersey militia and of the Union League. Subsequently he engaged in reading law with his father, John Randel Weeks; was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney-at-law in November, 1870, and as a counsellor-at-law in February, 1876, and was granted permission to practice before the New York bar in March, 1895, and that of West Virginia in 1897.

In 1883 Mr. Weeks organized a volunteer fire department at Bloomfield, New Jersey, serving the following year as a member of the legislative committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association, of which he became the first state counsel, in 1884, and held that office for four years, during which time he drafted and remodeled the state fire laws. Later he compiled and published a compendium of these laws, with a series of forms. He is an expert in real-estate, probate, corporation and mining laws; has under his management large and important estates and is an organizer of business and mining corporations. He was one of the counsel employed in defending Joseph A. Blair, of Montclair, New Jersey, the paying teller of the Mechanics' National Bank, in Wall street, New York, who was tried and acquitted in 1879, charged with the murder of his coachman, John Armstrong.

Mr. Weeks has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1879, and he is a member of the Association of the Bar of New York; the Lawyers' Club, the Twilight Club, the Dunlap Society, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York; the American Historical Association, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, the New Jersey and New York Societies of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey.

For several years Mr. Weeks was the historiographer of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, and published a history of the same. He is the author of a history of the Newark Academy, and has in preparation a Bibliography of New Jersey, a History of the Colonial Schools and School Masters of New Jersey, a monograph on the Jerseys in America—their Nomenclature and Cartography prior to 1700, and a history of the First Endowment of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University. At a meeting, held April 21, 1897, of the New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, he read a paper on New Jersey's Influence upon her Surroundings, and is preparing a paper on The Manhattans, showing that the name was not first applied to New York.

The marriage of Mr. Weeks was solemnized on the 4th of August, 1869, when he was united to Miss Irene Le Massena, who was born March 23, 1851, at Newark, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret Williams (Whitlock) Le Massena, and a great-granddaughter of Andre Massena, Prince of Essling, one of Napoleon's marshals. She is also descended from the Williams and Whitlocks of New Brunswick, and the Lees of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are the parents of two daughters,—Nina

Margaret, born December 3, 1876, and Renee Hutchinson, born November 29, 1881.

In tracing the paternal genealogy of our subject, we find that the founder of the family in America was George Weekes, who came from Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1637, accompanied by his wife, Jane, a sister of Roger Clap, who was descended from Osgod Klapa, a Danish nobleman. George Weekes was a surveyor and a selectman of Dorchester, where he died in 1650. His ancestors were landed gentry of England, one of them, Sir Robert le Wrey de la Wyke, a Norman knight and a descendant of Charlemagne, being granted large estates in England by William the Conqueror.

In the Records of Connecticut Men in War of the Revolution, page 18, is found the following:

"Ebenezer Weeks, great-great-grandson of George Weekes, was born in 1741 at Pomfret, Connecticut; in 1764 married Eunice, daughter of Rev. George Griswold, and died in 1813, at Steuben, New York. He responded to Lexington Alarm, in April, 1775, and was a private in Captain Elisha Fox's company, Colonel Samuel H. Parsons' regiment, Connecticut militia, in Revolutionary war."

Rev. William Raymond Weeks, D. D., son of Ebenezer Weeks, was born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1783, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1809, and in 1812 he married Hannah, daughter of John Randel. He learned the trade of a printer before attending college, but was subsequently ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church and occupied the pulpit at Plattsburg, New York, from 1811 to 1814, serving as chaplain of the American troops in the war of 1812. From 1815 to 1818 he was head master of Morris Academy, near Litchfield, Connecticut, which was established in 1790 by General James Morris. William R. Weeks was a noted linguist and mathematician, the author of an arithmetic and lessons in Latin and Greek, and of many controversial religious works. He died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1848.

John Randel was a jeweler by occupation, living in New York city, and was a member of a committee organized to fit out privateers. He was taken prisoner by the British, placed on board a privateer and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was confined on a prison ship.

John Randel Weeks, son of Rev. William R. Weeks, and father of our subject, was born in 1817 at Morris, Connecticut, and married Mary Frances, daughter of Charles Platt Adriance. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed from 1833 to 1838, and then took up the study of law, being admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1845. He was a volunteer fireman in Newark from 1840 to 1847; held the office of clerk of Essex county from 1849 to 1854; was for several years a member of the Newark board of education; was real-estate counsel and director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; and for many years was a director of the American Fire Insurance Company, of Newark. He had an antipathy to litigation, believing most of it to be useless, and he frequently said that "three-quarters of the cases could be settled, and nine-tenths ought to be." His death occurred in 1879.

Regarding the maternal ancestors of William Raymond Weeks, we learn that the founder of the Adriance family in America

was Adriaen Reyerse, a son of Reyer Elbertse, of Utrecht, Holland, who came from Amsterdam in 1646, and in 1659 he married Annetje, a daughter of Roelof Martense Schenck. Adriaen Reyerse was a magistrate in Flatbush, Long Island, in 1677-9, and died there in 1710.

Elbert Adriaense, son of Adriaen Reyerse, became the father of Rem Adrianse, who married Sarah Brinckerhoff, daughter of Annetje Tunise Bogaert, daughter of Sarah Jorise Rapalje, who had the distinction of being the first white child born in the New Netherlands, that event taking place at Albany, on the 9th of June, 1625.

Theodorus Adriance, son of Isaac Adriance and grandson of Rem Adrianse, was born at Hopewell, New York, in 1751, was married in 1772 to Killetie, or Helicke, a daughter of Rudolphus Swartwout, and died in 1817. He enlisted as a private, became a corporal and afterward a sergeant, in New York state troops, in the Revolutionary war.—Archives of New York, the Revolution, Vol. I., page 312.

Charles Platt Adriance, son of Theodorus Adriance, was born at Hopewell, New York, in 1790, and in 1813 he married Sarah, the daughter of Aaron Camp. He was a jeweler in Richmond, Virginia, for many years, but retired from active life in 1831 and removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he bought, for his residence, the property afterward known as College Hill, the highest ground in Poughkeepsie, and there he lived about forty years, his death occurring in 1874.

Aaron Camp, of Newark, New Jersey, was a private in the New Jersey militia, in the Revolutionary war. His father, Nathaniel Camp, was captain of an artillery company, organized at Newark, and attached to the Second Regiment, New Jersey Militia, in the Revolutionary war.—Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, pp. 384-529.

General Washington, as a token of his high esteem for, and confidence in Captain Camp, presented to him, personally, a cannon, since known as "Old Nat," which remained for a long time in the Camp family, but is now at Washington's headquarters, in Morristown, New Jersey.

PAUL WILCOX.

The law has ever called into the circle of her followers the brightest minds, the most gifted sons of the nation. The keen intellect is sharpened by its contact with others as brilliant, and gains thereby an added strength and power. The most careful analysis, closest reasoning and most logical thought-processes are brought into play, and the lawyer of ability, by reason of his strong intellectuality, rises above the ranks of the many to become a leader in thought and action, his influence extending not only to the professional, but into the political and social circles as well. Prominent among those who in that most important branch of jurisprudence, corporation law, have won distinctive preferment in legal circles in New York city, is Paul Wilcox, whose reputation as a lawyer places him among the ablest representatives of the profession in the country.

He comes of a family that, living in Tennessee, was widely known in the South and that has furnished many representatives in the important walks of life. This family undoubtedly had a common origin with those of the same name in New England. Burke's "Landed Gentry" states that "the

English branch, settled at county Essex and county Middlesex, bore arms: Argent a lion rampant between three crescents sable; a chief vair. Crest: Out of a mural coronet, or a demi-lion rampant, sable collared vair." The ancestor of the Tennessee branch of the family came from England in the early part of the last century. John, the great-grandfather of Paul Wilcox, married the daughter of "Squire Boone," brother of the famous Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky. Dr. George Boone Wilcox, son of John, was a noted physician, who practiced for forty years in Boone county, Missouri. Dr. John Wilcox, his son, and the father of Paul, was one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Missouri, and afterward took a foremost place in the ranks of his profession in Indiana. Owing to his southern sympathies in the early part of the war, he was driven from his native state and settled in Indiana, where he made many warm friends and acquired a large practice. He was considered the best surgical expert in the middle western states. Among his most intimate friends and associates were President Harrison, Vice-President Hendricks, United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald and other distinguished western men. He married Margaret H. Griffin, of Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia, a descendant of an old and well known family of that state. Her paternal grandfather was Zachariah Griffin, who served with the Continental army throughout the war of the Revolution.

Paul Wilcox, son of Dr. John and Margaret H. (Griffin) Wilcox, was born in Boone county, Missouri, on the 3d of October, 1858, and after acquiring a mastery of the common branches of learning entered De Pauw University, of Indiana, where he was graduated with the valedictorian honors of his class. He afterward went abroad and continued his studies in Berlin and Leipsic, Germany, and was graduated at Columbia College Law School, of New York, in 1884. He read law in the office of Mitchell & Mitchell, a prominent firm of that city, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar. The following year he began practice on his own account and continued alone in business until 1890, when he entered into a professional partnership, as a member of the firm of Wilcox & Barkley. Although one of the younger members of the bar of New York, his success as a corporation lawyer has been marked. In many of his most important cases he has been arrayed against some of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the city. He spares neither time nor labor in his legal investigations. He discusses legal questions with a clearness of illustration, a strength of argument, a fullness and variety of learning rarely equaled by one of his age and experience. He is the legal representative of many of the largest corporations in the city, among which may be mentioned the American Press Association, the largest newspaper corporation in the world, comprising ten thousand newspapers and having its various sub-companies in fifteen different states. He was a director in this company until the pressure of an increasing practice made it necessary for him to give it up. He secured the adoption of favorable laws for American corporations in Canada and argued successfully important cases in England, connected with the Thorne Type-Setting Machine Company.

In 1888 Mr. Wilcox took up his residence in Montclair, and he has been ever

active in advancing its interests. Probably the most important service that he has rendered to his fellow townsmen was the conspicuous part he took, and the material aid which he gave, in the organization of the Montclair Bank. The first meeting of its projectors was held in his New York office, in Temple Court, where the preliminary steps were taken to insure its success. To his active efforts in its establishment, as well as those of his associates, the citizens of Montclair are indebted for one of the best and most successfully managed banking institutions to be found in any suburban village or township in this part of the country. Mr. Wilcox was a subscriber to the original stock and has been a director since its organization.

In 1884 Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Mary Maul, daughter of William Garrison Maul, of Omaha, Nebraska, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New Jersey. Uriah Maul, her great-grandfather, served throughout the war of the Revolution, in Captain Bloomfield's company, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Captain Mott's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Third Regiment; also First Regiment. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have been born two sons and a daughter,—Harold, in 1885, and Gladys, in 1890, and Paul, in 1897.

In 1888 Mr. Wilcox purchased the Bayles homestead, on Upper Mountain avenue, which is one of the most beautiful sites in the township, affording as it does one of the most extended views to be had from any point on the mountain. The main house, as it stood originally, is of brown stone of the early English style of architecture. To this Mr. Wilcox has added a large extension, which is in rough cast or cement, to correspond somewhat with the original design. The interior of the dining room, twenty by thirty feet, is made to correspond with the exterior, but is far more elaborate, being of the early English style, finished in antique oak, with which it is wainscoted in square panels, with heavy beam ceiling. The hospitable doors of this palatial home are ever open for the reception of the many friends of the family. They are leaders in society circles and Mrs. Wilcox is a lady of superior intellectual and musical gifts. She is a leading member of the Sorosis, before which she has often sung, and in its deliberations she is an active participant. Mr. Wilcox was one of the organizers and most active promoters of the Outlook Club, has served as a member of one of its committees from the beginning; in 1893 was elected its president and again holds the same position. He is president of the Montclair Club, which was organized and incorporated in 1887, and has been equally active in advancing its interests. He also belongs to the Montclair Golf Club, of which he is president, and the Montclair Athletic Club. One of the well known lawyers of New York, in private life he is a most pleasant, social and approachable gentleman, who has won popularity and the high regard and warm friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

TIMOTHY BURNET.

It is not necessary that the man who achieves wealth be made of sterner stuff than his fellow men, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual, and these are energy, enterprise, determination

Timothy Burnett

and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are cardinal elements in the character of Mr. Burnet and have accompanied him in his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence.

Mr. Burnet was born in Union county, New Jersey, on the 18th of December, 1809, a son of John Oliver and Hannah (Miller) Burnet, who were natives of this state and were of English descent. The first settlement of the Burnet family in America was made on Long Island in colonial days. The mother of our subject died in January, 1812, and the father passed away some years later. During his early youth Timothy Burnet went to live with Amos Day, a butcher, in whose home he was treated as a son of the family and with whom he remained until Mr. Day's death. He drove a meat wagon to Newark when that now flourishing city was a mere hamlet, and carried the mail from Camptown to Newark on his wagon. In 1837 he embarked in the meat-market business on his own account and followed that pursuit for twenty years with excellent success. He began operations on a small scale, for his capital was limited, and with the aid of a small boy did his own butchering. As the years passed his financial resources largely increased, and in 1857 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, establishing a home at his present place of residence. He at first had only six acres of land, but from time to time he extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises one hundred acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. His land fronts on Springfield for a mile and is a very valuable property, yielding to him rich returns.

In 1837 Mr. Burnet was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Petty of Morris county. Two children were born to them, but one died in infancy. The daughter, Ann Augusta, since her mother's death, which occurred in June, 1876, has superintended the household affairs for her father.

Mr. Burnet attends the Presbyterian church and is a liberal contributor to its support. He cast his first presidential vote for General Andrew Jackson and has since been an advocate and supporter of the principles of Democracy. His life has been well spent in conformity with the rules of moral conduct, and his business and social associates entertain for him the highest regard. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years and his is an honored old age, for his many excellent qualities have gained for him the unqualified regard and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

HAYWARD A. HARVEY.

Grand achievements always excite admiration. The men of deeds are the men the world delights to honor. He who conceives new things and fashions them into shape is a creator. He who, out of the material which is within his reach, and with the resources at his command, brings into being that which adds to the comfort and happiness of man, and which before had no existence, is following in the footsteps of the great Architect of all things. All the countless and useful inventions, all the wonderful structures which have ever existed or which now exist on the face of the earth, lived first in the minds of men. How to bring them out and give them form and substance were the problems which were to be solved. Men studied the fields and

the forests, and brought their products into their workshops. They brought to their aid the air, the earth, the sea, fire and water, wind and wave and subtle vapor, the timber from the forests, the rocks from the hills, the ores from their hidden caverns, and even the lightning from the skies, and from them, or by their aid, they fashioned or wrought into shapes and forms of beauty or utility the wonderful creations which their imaginations had conceived. He who serves is royal. Among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's workers and who have introduced new eras of thought by inventions of great utility, no one is more worthy of honorable mention than the subject of this memoir, the late Hayward A. Harvey, of Orange, New Jersey. There is an element of peculiar interest in his career, since it was his to inherit the talents and the genius, as it were, of a distinguished father and to carry forward a great work initiated by the latter. It is singularly true that if any scion of a house still honored rises to greatness, he will have achieved it. He will not be born to it or find it thrust upon him, but he must be great indeed to overcome the disadvantage of standing in the shadow of the colossal dead. As the inventor of the Harvey process for hardening steel plate, the reputation of Mr. Harvey has extended throughout the civilized world. To the people of Orange, where he lived and labored to goodly ends during a period of more than a quarter of a century, he was known as a quiet, modest, unassuming citizen and as a man animated by the deepest sincerity and one fortified by impregnable integrity. Thus to the man and his works all honor is due.

Hayward Augustus Harvey was born in Jamestown, New York, on the 17th of January, 1824, the son of General Thomas W. and Matilda (Hayward) Harvey, both of whom were natives of the old Green Mountain state. The original American progenitor in the agnatic line was William Harvey, who was one of the prominent members of the Massachusetts colony, the direct ancestral line tracing from him through Thomas, William, Jonathan, Rufus, and Thomas W., the last named being the father of the immediate subject of this review. Thomas William Harvey was a brigadier-general in the old New York militia, having come originally from Wardsboro, Vermont, and having become one of the earliest settlers in Jamestown, New York. He was a thoroughly skilled mechanician and was exceedingly prolific as an inventor, and as his son has said of him, "his work was a continual unfolding of future possibilities." As touching his more important work we cannot, perhaps, do better than to make excerpt from an article published in the Engineering and Mining Journal, under date of September 2, 1893:

"His inventions included many mechanisms which are to-day in operation all over the world. He was a pioneer in automatic pin machinery and screw machinery, into which he introduced the toggle joint and cam movement, which gave to so many machines their almost human capacity of operation. He was the inventor of the gimlet-pointed screw. He made many inventions in connection with the manufacture of pins, screws, spikes, haircloth and type molding. He was, perhaps, the first to depart in steel manufacture from the old blister or cement process, and to introduce the crucible steel. Further than this, and

perhaps even more striking, is the fact that in 1842 he ran all the machinery in his machine shop in New York city by a magneto-electric engine. In this, however, he was in advance of his times, as nothing was then known of the modern dynamo, and it required an enormous number of batteries to run his engine. His inventions acted as great educational forces in the mechanical world, and attracted much attention from mechanics and mechanical engineers of that day. He was invited to lecture on the subject of the cam before the American Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and at one time the president. He was well known as an investor in and promoter of mining and other enterprises. General Harvey moved from Jamestown to Ramapo in 1833 and to Poughkeepsie in 1836. The names of the Harveys, father and son, are very closely connected with the manufacture of wood screws in this country. General Harvey had carried on the manufacture of wood screws in a small way at Ramapo and Montgomery, New York. This was continued at Poughkeepsie, the first patents being granted to General Harvey in 1836, in which year the Poughkeepsie Screw Company was organized. Before General Harvey's inventions the operation of screw-making was very crude, the blanks being put in and taken out one by one, and the cutting tool operated by hand. By General Harvey's first improvement the operation was made partially automatic. The blanks were still supplied one by one, but the operation of the cutting tools was regulated and adjusted by the machine itself. Although the gimlet-pointed screw is generally supposed to be a comparatively modern invention, yet the first screws offered by General Harvey in the market in New York were gimlet-pointed and were so named by him. General Harvey also first introduced machines for shaving screw-heads, and the chaser tool in place of the cutting dies previously employed. In 1839 the Poughkeepsie company sold out to a company organized at Somerville, New Jersey, and screws were first made in Providence about 1840. In 1842 General Harvey began the experiments which made the screw machines entirely automatic, introducing self-feeding of blanks, etc. Patents on this machinery were taken out in 1846. In 1844 the New York Screw Company was organized, with General Harvey as president. In 1849 the Somerville company was reorganized, buying the machinery of Thomas W. Harvey and of a small concern at Schenectady, and taking the name of the Union Screw Company."

General Harvey was devoted to his profession and continued to be identified with practical inventive work and concomitant industrial enterprises until death brought his honorable and useful career to a close. He was a strong man, a great man and a good man, and the heritage which he left to his son, who was destined to equal honors and perhaps greater accomplishments, was one that did not fall short of appreciation. General Harvey died at Canaan, Connecticut, on the 5th of June, 1854, an honored citizen and a conspicuous figure in the industrial world.

As a boy of twelve years, Hayward A. Harvey accompanied his parents on their removal from Poughkeepsie, New York, and here he secured effective educational discipline in a local academy and later continued his studies in the academy at New Paltz, New York. He early manifested a

distinct predilection for theoretical and applied mechanics, and after leaving school he was permitted to follow his natural tastes and to stand on high vantage ground, by reason of the opportunities which his distinguished father could offer to him. Entering his father's shops at Poughkeepsie, he devoted his attention to learning drafting and thoroughly familiarizing himself with the various technicalities of mechanical engineering. His individual powers soon gained him recognition and would have insured his consecutive advancement, even had he not been reinforced by the deep interest and fostering encouragement of his father. As touching his early career it is necessary at this juncture to revert only to the more salient points. He was for a time employed as a draftsman in the shops of the New York Screw Company, of which his father was president, and in 1850 he was placed in charge of the wire department of the Union Screw Company, at Somerville. In 1852 he became associated with his father in the Harvey Steel & Iron Company, of Mott Haven, New York, and in 1854, which year marked the death of his father and the dissolution of the company mentioned, our subject went to Canaan, Connecticut, where he for a time conducted steel works, operations here being largely of an experimental nature. During the next decade his attention was mainly directed to developing many of his father's unfinished inventions and projects, and the work could not have been entrusted to more capable and more discriminating hands. Within the period mentioned he maintained at intervals intimate relations with the American Screw Company, of Providence, contributing largely to the extending of productive facilities in the line, by means of improved machinery and manipulating devices which improved also the practical value of the output. He had been associated with his father in the founding of the Wamgum Steel Company, of Connecticut, where his experiments were continued, as noted. In 1865 he founded, in Jersey City, the Continental Screw Company, which acquired the right and title to Mr. Harvey's first patents on screw machinery, covering the entire process of wood-screw manufacturing. This company was in a short time assimilated by the American Screw Company, of which Mr. Harvey continued a stockholder. From 1870 to 1890 Mr. Harvey gave unremitting attention to the designing of new machinery for the making of screws, bolts, wire nails, washers, spiral springs and other articles of kindred nature. The most notable of his inventions within this score of years is what is known as the rolled-thread screw. Instead of cutting the screw thread into the wire, Mr. Harvey devised the method of cold-forging the thread partly into it, partly upon the surface of the wire itself, also giving to the screws a sharp central point, which improvement, as taken in connection with the large thread and small neck, with incidental saving in the weight of material employed, made the article produced one of such absolute superiority over all others that the leading screw manufacturers of the world were practically compelled to ward off a disastrous competition by the one method of recourse—the purchase of the Harvey patents. Thus the American Screw Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the Nettlefolds, of England, acquired these valuable and revolutionizing patents in the year 1886.

The wonderful inventive fecundity of Mr.

Harvey was shown in many valuable devices which have come into use the world over. Among the more important of these may be mentioned the so-called grip bolt, which is used in securing the fish plates on many of the principal railroad lines of the country and which effectually does away with nut locks. To meet a certain prejudice among many engineers and master mechanics of railroads in favor of a washer or nut-lock of some kind, Mr. Harvey showed the fertility of his inventive genius by the invention of a device which met the demand and still did not compel him to sacrifice the original principle involved in his grip bolt. He invented the ribbed spiral washer, and this is now very extensively used, fully overcoming the objection made to the original device, though by no means a needed reinforcement.

Mr. Harvey's career was one of consecutive progress and development and his prestige as an inventor was ever cumulative in character. To one of so deep intellectuality, maintained in equipoise with practical skill on the higher planes of mechanical application, expansion and growth must come in logical sequence. In later years he added most fully to his honors through his peculiarly original researches and experiments in connection with the tempering or hardening of steel—a process which still bears his name and which alone will perpetuate his fame through all the years to come. He inaugurated his experiments in this line in the early '80's and the history of the inception and progress of this series of investigations and experiments is interesting in the extreme. At the time when the Harvey Screw & Bolt Company was conducting operations he conceived the idea of producing a bolt and nut of cast iron, with threads partially impressed upon them in the mold, and then hardening or carbonizing the entire surfaces to give them the requisite toughness. The original experiment was a practical failure, and yet was full of suggestion and value as taken as the forerunner of other experiments which reached their denouement in most gratifying and magnificent success. This experiment, made in 1885, gave such peculiar results that it was noted in scientific and mechanical circles as indicative of a new discovery in the metallurgy of steel. Mr. Harvey was encouraged to continue his experimentation, and he soon succeeded in producing from ordinary low-grade Bessemer steel a steel equal in every respect to the finest crucible or cast steel, the product being available for the manufacture of the finest steel tools, razors, knife blades, etc. Letters patent on the product and process were granted to Mr. Harvey in 1888, and works were established for the carrying on of the profitable industry made possible by his great discovery. The plant was originally located in Jersey City, but was eventually removed to Newark, where operations were conducted on a gigantic and ever widening scale. Mr. Harvey carried his invention to its broadest capacity for practical application, since his experiments were continued along the line of producing armor plate, eventuating in a complete revolution of this branch of the great steel industry of the world. The first armor plate was treated at the Newark works in 1890, and came forth victorious against the severest tests. The naval authorities of the national government immediately took recognition of the new Harvey process and product, subjected the plate to tests which had no precedent in severity, and conclusively proved

the superiority of the Harvey plate over any other form, as touching the points of toughness and effectual resistance to impact. What more need be said than that the Harvey armor plate has been adopted unreservedly by the United States government and also, after further and most exacting tests, by all the governments of Europe? All of Mr. Harvey's inventions are covered by United States patents, and their number aggregates nearly one hundred and fifty—representing a life work at once of great value and worthy of all praise. In 1889 Mr. Harvey organized the Harvey Steel Company, of which he became president, being one of the largest stockholders in the magnificent enterprise controlled. He lived to enjoy the fruits of his earnest and indefatigable efforts, but ever bore himself with the unpretentious modesty which typifies a great mind and a noble heart. Viewed from whatever standpoint, the life of Hayward A. Harvey appears as successful as it was earnest, honest and pure. His devotion to his applied science was supreme; to him no labor was too severe, no sacrifice too great, if thereby he could approach more nearly the ends sought. The researches he had already made, and much more that he had projected, involved the largest expenditure of his time and means, but such was his enthusiasm that he was never happier than when hard at work on some one of his valuable experiments. His abilities were many-sided, and as has been well said of him: "He was emphatically a progressive man. When his mind was engaged in inventions it was difficult for him to stop; he always saw so much beyond. In making his inventions he usually declined to be guided by the experience of others. The fact that some one had done a certain thing in a certain way almost always made him reject that way and look for a path of his own. He was a singularly persuasive man, as he must needs be to get the attention and the confidence and support of prominent capitalists, in which he was very successful. Although always a positive man, yet it is doubtful whether he left any enemies behind him, for his sympathetic and really lovable nature made him warm friends among all classes of men." He was affectionate, noble, just and generous; a thorough gentleman, with a quick and burning contempt for all shams and meanness; a friend most kind and sympathetic, helpful and brotherly; clear-headed, prudent and active in business; a man of the most refined and highest intellectual tastes and qualities; a lover of art and music and himself an accomplished musician,—in short, a man fortunate in the great resources which lay at his disposal, and in the wisdom to manage and use them well; in the lines he chose for his experimentation and investigation and in the complete success which he ultimately attained.

Mr. Harvey maintained a lively interest in all that touched the welfare and advancement of the city of his home, where he was so honored by all classes. He served from 1873 to 1879 as a member of the common council, was a member of the board of commissioners which devised the present water system and also of the advisory board of citizens which was the predecessor of the sewerage advisory committee. He was vice-president of the American Washer & Manufacturing Company, of Newark, being essentially a man of affairs. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, while in religious adherency he was orig-

inally a member of the Brick Presbyterian church of East Orange, from which he eventually transferred his membership to Trinity Congregational church, in which he held the office of precentor for many years. He was one of the founders of the New England Society of Orange, was identified with the ancient-craft body of Freemasonry and had attained all the degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In both social and business life he held the unreserved confidence and esteem of all who came within the circle of his influence.

In the year 1850 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harvey to Miss Matilda Winant, of New York, who died in 1856, leaving one son, Dr. Thomas W. Harvey, a prominent physician and surgeon of Orange. In 1865 he consummated his second marriage, being then united to Miss Emily A. Halsey, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, and they became the parents of one son, Hayward A. Harvey, Jr., who has been in charge of the works of the Harvey Steel Company, in Newark. Mrs. Harvey still resides in the beautiful homestead in Orange.

On the 28th of August, 1893, after a weary and painful illness of several months, death released the golden cord which held the mortal life of this distinguished and honored citizen of New Jersey, and full of years and goodly deeds he passed into eternal rest, while a community mourned the loss of a good man and true. His works live after him to perpetuate his name and to hold it up for the respect and high estimation of succeeding generations—a name typical of exalted ideals and of worthy accomplishment.

Dr. Thomas W. Harvey was born on the 10th of September, 1853, and after graduating at Princeton College, in 1875, he determined to devote his career to the medical profession, and with this end in view he began to study that science under the able preceptorage of Dr. William Pierson, of Orange,subsequently attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878. He forthwith entered upon the active practice of his profession, continuing the same in an individual way until 1890, when he entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Pierson, his former preceptor, which alliance has since obtained, the firm having a practice of most gratifying order and having attained that success which is the natural sequelae of well directed effort, ability and earnest purpose. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Essex District Medical Society, the Orange Mountain Medical Society, has served for four years as secretary of the Orange board of health, is attending surgeon of the Orange Medical Hospital, is physician and lecturer on obstetrics to the Orange Training School for Nurses, and physician to the Orange Orphans' Home, and is known as a talented physician,—one who is precise and reliable in his methods and who stands high in the estimation of the medical world and of those with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life. He is vice-president of the Harvey Steel Company, and in a more purely social way is identified with the Orange Camera Club and the Princeton Club, of New York.

The marriage of Dr. Harvey was celebrated on the 3d of October, 1882, when he was united to Miss Catherine Green, daughter of Edward Green. Dr. and Mrs.

Harvey are the parents of three children,—Thomas W., Jr., Spencer Green and Alice.

AMZI DODD.

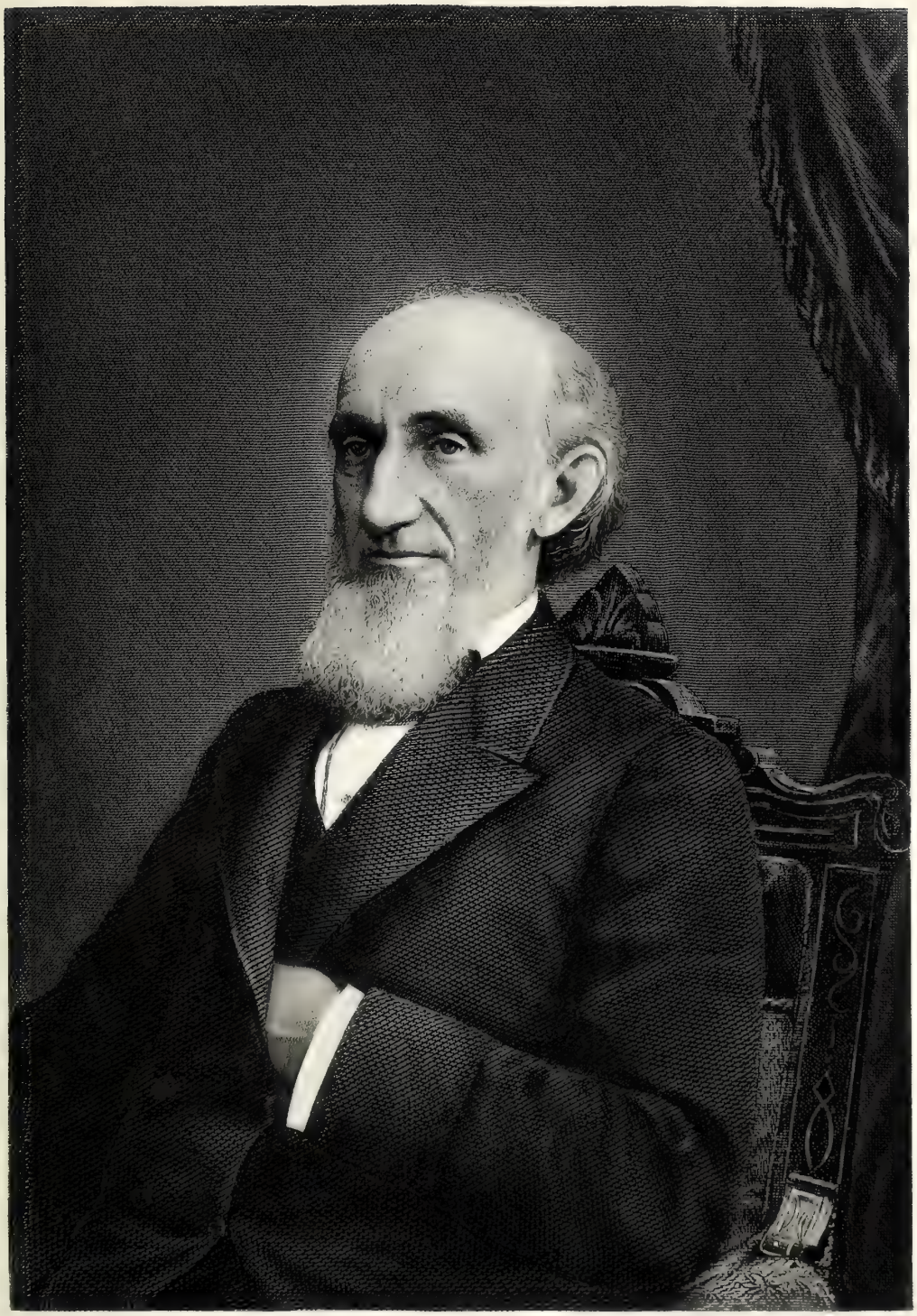
For half a century identified with the public life of his native state, distinguished as a jurist and as one of the most prominent representatives of life-insurance interests in the nation, Amzi Dodd is one of the most unassuming of men and wears without ostentation the honors which have been conferred upon him.

Born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the 2d of March, 1823, he is a lineal descendant of Daniel Dodd, an English Puritan who emigrated to America about 1646 and took up his residence in Sagus, now Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1665 he died in Branford, Connecticut. He left six children, all minors at the time of his death. Four of these came to New Jersey in 1666 with the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the founder of Newark, and since that time the family have been prominent in the history of the city, and have furnished to its public life several men of distinction.

Daniel Dodd, Jr., the eldest son of the founder of the family on American soil, was a good mathematician and a surveyor by profession, and in fitting recognition of his intelligence and honesty was elected, in 1692, a member of the colonial house of assembly. Joseph Smith Dodd, a lineal descendant of Daniel Dodd, was a graduate of the College of New Jersey and a prominent physician of Bloomfield, this state, his native town. In 1817 he married Miss Maria Grover, daughter of Rev. Stephen Grover, who for a half century was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Caldwell, New Jersey.

Amzi, the second son of Joseph and Maria Dodd, received his early scholastic training in the Bloomfield Academy and after thorough preparation entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, in the spring of 1839, and at that institution was graduated in September, 1841, with the highest honors of his class. Through the succeeding four years he was engaged in teaching school in Virginia, and in 1845 returned to his native state, where he took up the study of law in the city of Newark. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward became associated with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then a distinguished jurist enjoying an extensive practice, and later secretary of state in the cabinet of President Arthur. This association continued until 1850, when Mr. Dodd was elected clerk of the common council of Newark, at which time he opened an office and began practicing alone. His clientage so rapidly increased that in 1853 he was constrained to resign his clerkship that he might give his entire attention to his profession.

His reputation as an earnest, faithful and able attorney and counselor steadily grew, leading to his employment in the legal affairs of important corporations. Possessed of remarkable judicial powers, reinforced by strong forensic ability, Mr. Dodd became one of the ablest lawyers of the state. He had the full confidence of the bench and bar of New Jersey, was careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, conservative and cautious in their management and pre-eminently a wise and safe counselor. In 1871 the business of the court of chancery of the state of New Jersey had become so pressing that Chancellor Zabriskie, then at the head of the court, was obliged to ask for the appoint-



Amzi Dodd

ment of a vice-chancellor, and Mr. Dodd was selected for that position, this choice giving entire satisfaction throughout the state. He remained engaged in the arduous labors of the position until 1875, when he resigned. Six years later he was again called to the same office, but before the close of a year's service he was tendered the presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, one of the wealthiest, oldest and most reliable institutions of the kind in the land. Since 1863 he had served as its mathematician and was thoroughly acquainted with the vast and complicated business of the institution, and perhaps for this reason he was more willing to accept the position which was unanimously and urgently pressed upon him. Yielding to this urgent solicitation, and retiring a second time from the office of vice-chancellor, he became president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a position he has since filled with universal satisfaction. By his rare business and executive ability he has rendered most valuable service in directing the large affairs of this institution.

From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Dodd won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In his early days political honors were constantly within his grasp; still he never sought prominence in that direction. His devotion to professional duties, however, did not lessen his interest in public affairs, and accordingly, when the opposition to slavery led to the fomation of the Republican party, he became one of its active and prominent leaders. His zeal in the cause and his reputation as an orator prompted his nomination as the Republican candidate for congress in the district composed of Essex and Hudson counties, in 1856. Called to lead a forlorn hope, he suffered the inevitable defeat, with undiminished ardor in the cause, his name and influence contributing to the ultimate success of this great national party.

In 1863 Mr. Dodd accepted the nomination of his party for the state legislature and was elected by a handsome majority. He declined the nomination for a second legislative term. Though a stanch Republican, it is a remarkable and very complimentary fact that the public offices held by him after his service in the legislature were all by appointment in Democratic administrations and entirely unsolicited on his part. Governor Randolph appointed him to the office of vice-chancellor in 1871, and the following year Governor Parker appointed him one of the special judges of the court of errors and appeals, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate. To this same position he was again appointed by Governor McClellan in 1875, serving in that capacity until 1882, when he resigned. Governor Bedle appointed him a member of the Riparian Commission and this position he held until 1887. In 1876 the supreme court appointed him as one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, a gratuitous office, in which he has since acceptably and faithfully served.

His career has been long, active and useful, but quiet and unostentatious. No man is more favorably known or popular in the state, and this high regard has been gained by no artifice, but is the spontaneous tribute to real worth. His popularity and splendid reputation have been won by beginning life as an upright man with no false pretenses, and continuing in that path through all the years of his long career.

JOSEPH C. PIERSON

is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Essex county, long identified with the progress and development of this region. His father, Samuel Pierson, was born on the old family homestead in Maplewood, in 1794, and acquired his education in the common schools of that day. He afterward taught school for a time and at the age of twenty-one entered the employ of Mr. Hayes, of Newark, in whose service he remained until going to New York. He was there engaged in the dry-goods business in the employ of Mr. Underhill, a Quaker, and later established a dry-goods store of his own in Chatham street. This was the first dry-goods store not on the main floor, but the new enterprise proved a success and he carried on a profitable business there until May, 1832, when he removed to Newark and purchased of Samuel Perry the property, on Clinton avenue, where our subject now lives. The following year he built a store, stocked it with general merchandise and carried on operations along that line until 1852, when he retired from active business.

November 21, 1820, Samuel Pierson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clark Townley, who was born on Morris avenue, two miles from Elizabeth, the old homestead being still in possession of the family. Her father, Captain Jonathan Townley, was the son of Richard Townley, who was born in 1736, and who emigrated from England to America in colonial days. He commanded a company during the war of the Revolution and valiantly aided in winning freedom from English tyranny. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom four died in infancy, while Mary Emma died in December, 1849, leaving our subject the only survivor. The parents were members of the Third Presbyterian church of Newark. The father was converted under the preaching of Rev. Joseph Christmas, pastor of the old Bowery Presbyterian church, of New York. He served as trustee of the old White school, on Clinton avenue, Newark, and took an active interest in every movement calculated to promote the general good. His business career was a very successful one, owing to his well directed efforts, his enterprise, resolute purpose and sound judgment, and he accumulated a large property. His death occurred in July, 1873, and his wife passed away in 1863.

Joseph C. Pierson was born in New York city in 1831, and was reared in his parents' home, at Newark, acquiring his education in the neighborhood. He continued his studies until eighteen years of age and then entered his father's store. In 1856 he erected a store building on Clinton avenue, Newark, and embarked in the dry-goods business on his own account, successfully conducting that enterprise until 1875. Three years later he went to New York city, where he engaged in the wholesale underwear and hosiery business, which he continued until June, 1890, when on account of ill health he closed out his establishment. He had a very extensive trade, coming from a wide territory, and his house represented one of the leading wholesale interests of New York. In May, 1890, he erected five brick residences on Clinton avenue, Newark, and has since devoted his energies to the management of his property interests.

In November, 1853, Mr. Pierson was

married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Abraham Bluvelt, one of the old residents of Newark, who came from Newfoundland to Essex county. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pierson: John T., now a member of the firm of Lappan & Pierson, of New York; J. C.; and Mary Emma, wife of G. W. McCutcheon. In social circles the family hold a very prominent position and their household is justly noted for its culture and hospitality. Mr. Pierson is a member of the Clinton Reformed church, in which he has held office for four years. He is identified with the Republican Club of Newark, and is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is a broad-minded man, of strong character, pleasing personality and kindly disposition, highly esteemed by all.

JAMES F. WOODHOUSE.

A man who is the possessor of a home of almost idyllic character, whose social position is assured not less by an honored ancestry than by personal worth, and who stands sponsor for the deepest Americanism, may be considered to be favored of fortune. All these elements may be appropriately touched upon in according a brief review of the life of one of the representative citizens of South Orange—he whose name initiates this paragraph.

It is a recognized fact that in that beautiful section of Essex county designated as the Oranges are to be found some of the most attractive suburban homes in the world. A section favored by nature and with such attractions doubly enhanced through the effective work of man, here the man of manifold business cares may find rest and solace and may quicken anew his appreciation of the higher values of life, —the idealities which ever touch nature,— and yet find his the privilege to be numbered with the busy throngs of the national metropolis but a few moments after leaving the sequestered beauties of his home. The magnificent demesne of Mr. Woodhouse is situated on the Ridgewood road, in South Orange, the tract comprising twenty-three acres of land, which slopes gently from the beautiful Orange mountains toward the village of South Orange. The place is considered to be one of the most attractive of the many magnificent homes of the locality. The residence grounds have a frontage of three hundred feet on Ridgewood road and extend back to the summit of the mountain. The residence proper is situated on the tableland of the first rise of the hill, being a large and commodious villa of modern architectural design and built with a view to convenience as well as picturesque effect. Mr. Woodhouse took up his abode in South Orange in 1886, and here he passes the major portion of his time, finding release from the burdens and perplexities which compass every man whose manipulations touch the great world of finance and trade. It is but natural that he should take great pride in the home where his dominating interests center, and in every particular the evidence of such appreciation is shown. The stables are of modern design, and architecturally in harmony with the residence building. An idea of the commodious character of the stables may be gained from the statement that the dimensions of the main floor are such as to permit the complete turning about of a family carriage and team without difficulty. On the place are fine gardens and conservatories, whose products satisfy not only the æsthe-

tic but gastronomical tastes of the household. The great lawns are attractively laid out and receive careful attention, being arranged in accord with the most approved ideas of landscape gardening,—parterres of flowers, beautiful trees, decorative shrubbery and winding driveways. Pure water is supplied from a mountain spring which is on the place, and recourse is also had to the city water system if found necessary.

James F. Woodhouse is a native son of New York city, and his is the distinction of being descended, in both the paternal and maternal lines, from stanch old colonial stock,—both families having been represented in the war of the Revolution, where they rendered the valiant and loyal service of true patriots. Captain Philip Woodhouse, the father of our subject, was also a native of the national metropolis, and was for many years most prominently concerned in the maritime service,—being connected with the merchant-marine as well as the passenger and government service in this line. He first sailed his vessel in the interest of the firm of Woodhull & Minturn, and he also had an interest in vessels operated by Grinnell, Minturn & Company, which was at that time the largest concern of the sort in the Union, their fleet of vessels being numerous and touching the principal seaports of the world,—this being before the introduction of steam into marine operations. The firm held contracts for a term of years for the carrying of the United States mails to foreign ports. Captain Woodhouse lived to attain the age of seventy-five years, his wife having passed away at the age of sixty-five.

James F. Woodhouse, the immediate subject of this review, became identified at an early age with the line of business in which his father had achieved so notable a success, but he did not long continue his active association with this line of enterprise, and for many years past his time and attention have been to a very great extent given to the management of the large estate left by his father, who was a man of strong mentality, stern integrity and great capacity for affairs of breadth and importance.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Church of the Holy Communion, Protestant Episcopal, of South Orange, and is a member of its vestry, being practical in his religious life, as in temporal affairs, and showing a helpful charity of judgment and action, which touches "all sorts and conditions of men." He is ever ready to lend his influence and support to any cause operating for the good of society.

PHILIP DOREMUS,

sixth child of Peter and Rhoda (Crane) Doremus, was born in the old homestead which stood near his present residence on Bloomfield avenue, October 29, 1825. He was ambitious to acquire a good education and was sent to the boarding school of Warren S. Holt. He decided to adopt his father's occupation, but realized the necessity of a more thorough knowledge of the details of the business than could be acquired in a country town, and in 1841 he went to New York city and engaged first with a retail and afterward with a wholesale and retail grocery firm, spending altogether about seven years with both firms. He returned to his native town in 1848 and assumed charge of his father's business. He continued it as a general country store for a number of years in the same location.

In 1853 he built a two-story frame building on the original site. As the population increased and railroad facilities brought the residents within easy access of the city, he found it necessary to change his stock of goods to suit the wants of the new community, and he gradually "weeded out" his stock of general merchandise and limited his trade to groceries and crockery, of the finest class of goods, especially adapted to the wants of the wealthy classes, who for many years past have been his largest patrons. In 1890 he erected the building he now occupies, which is one of the finest and most attractive buildings for business purposes in this part of the country. As a merchant he has met with deserved success, and has kept pace with the growth of the township.

He is a man of advanced and liberal ideas, and was for many years associated with Dr. Love and others in the school board, and always took an advanced position for the cause of higher education. He was for six years a member of the county board of freeholders, and a part of the time was chairman of the committee that had charge of the county penitentiary. He also served for several years as a member of the town committee. He was one of the founders and is still a director of the Montclair Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Montclair Savings Bank and was elected its first president, still holding that position.

Probably no man in Montclair has been more prominently identified with the cause of religion than Philip Doremus. Self-sacrificing, earnest, conscientious, he has taken a leading position in every movement tending to the advancement of religion and the improvement of the moral and social condition of the community. His religious experience began early in life as a member of the Seventh Presbyterian church, corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, New York. When he finally decided to settle in West Bloomfield, the home of his youth, he brought with him his letter to the First Presbyterian church, in which he subsequently served as an elder for about thirty years, and was for fifteen years superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Doremus has always been an earnest advocate of church extension. He assisted in the early movement to found a church at Upper Montclair, and in 1886, believing that circumstances favored the organization of a new church, he with others withdrew from the First Presbyterian church and organized the Trinity Presbyterian church, which has since more than doubled its membership. Mr. Doremus was elected one of the two first elders of the new organization, and still holds that position.

During a European tour which he made in 1883 his letters to the Montclair Times showed him to be a writer of no mean ability and a keen observer of men and things. His descriptions of the places he visited were read with great interest by the patrons of that paper. Mr. Doremus combines all the qualities of the Christian gentleman, quiet and unostentatious in his manner, strong in his convictions of right, yet tender, affectionate and kind to all. While in no way lacking the courage of his convictions he would sacrifice his own interests rather than wound the feelings of another.

Mr. Doremus was married November 20, 1851, to Hester Ann Yarrington, daughter of B. C. Yarrington, in old St. Bartholomew's church, by Rev. B. M. Yarrington, who is a cousin of Mrs. Doremus, and who has since officiated at the marriage of each

of their daughters. The children are: Mary Yarrington, married to Dr. S. C. G. Watkins; Caroline S., married to W. Low Doremus; Annette C., married to E. B. Goodell, a practicing lawyer in Montclair; Adah N., married to Joseph B. Renwich, of Montclair.

JULIUS A. LEBKUECHER.

Among those of foreign birth who have become prominent in business circles in Newark is Mr. Lebkuecher, the well known jeweler. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in a volume treating of the business life and substantial development of Newark. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him. As mayor of the city he promoted its interest, and with a steady hand and wise judgment guided its improvement. His official service was of marked benefit to the city, and his name is among the foremost of the public-spirited and progressive residents of Newark.

Mr. Lebkuecher was born in the province of Baden, Germany, February 9, 1844, and is a son of Francis and Louise (Kurz) Lebkuecher, who emigrated to the United States in 1848, taking up their residence in Jersey City, where they made their home until 1852, when they came to Newark. Our subject is the eldest of their three children. He is indebted to the public-school system for his education, which was completed by his graduation at the high school of Newark in the class of 1860. He then began learning the jewelry trade and in a few years was thoroughly conversant with both the mercantile and manufacturing branches of the trade. He studied closely and systematically every department of the business until he was master of the same, and in 1869, with a broad understanding thereof, he embarked in business on his own account, joining George Krementz in the organization of the firm of Krementz & Company, which is now one of the oldest and best known jewelry firms in this part of the state. Their reputation for reliability, their commendable methods of business and the excellent stock which they carry have secured to them a very liberal patronage, and their business is now extensive and profitable. In connection with his other interests Mr. Lebkuecher is a director in the German National Bank, the Franklin Savings Institution and is president of the Fourteenth Ward Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Lebkuecher was married on the 20th of July, 1870, to Miss Mary Hayden, a native of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, who died in 1893, leaving three children,—Frank, Carl and Mary. Mr. Lebkuecher's present wife was Mrs. Louise Burger.

In his political views Mr. Lebkuecher has long been an ardent Republican, and his political belief is the result of close and

earnest investigation of the issues and questions affecting the weal or woe of the country. Since becoming a tax-payer he has felt a deep and growing interest in municipal affairs, but it was not until the spring of 1894 that he could be induced to permit his name to be used in connection with public office. In that year there seemed to be a general demand that a practical business man be placed in the office of mayor, and Mr. Lebkuecher was nominated by his party. He received a majority of nearly five thousand, the largest ever given a mayoralty candidate in Newark. His election, therefore, was unmistakable evidence of the trust and confidence reposed in him as a man of splendid business qualifications and unquestioned integrity.

On the 7th of May, 1894, he entered upon the duties of his office and in the beginning of his administration he placed the general business of the city upon a business footing. Extravagances in the purchase of supplies were cut off; the cost of sewers, paving and other improvements was lessened; the business methods of the departments were put on a more practical and therefore economical basis; the long-outstanding claims due the city from various corporations were collected, including one of eighty-nine thousand dollars against two railroad corporations, which money was devoted to the increase of public-school accommodations in the city; and he secured the passage of a state law encouraging street paving. Originally the cost of all street paving had to be met at once; if not, the parties assessed were subject to heavy rates of interest, but under the bill passed by the legislature at the instance of the mayor parties assessed for street paving were permitted to meet the expense in five annual installments at a low rate of interest. As a result of this law, thirty miles of street pavements were laid in Newark in two years, whereas only sixty miles of streets had been paved in sixty years previously. At the close of his term he had almost completed arrangements for the elevation of the railroad tracks in the city and for the acquirement and use, by the city, of the burying-ground property in the block bounded by Broad, Market, Halsey and William streets.

Mr. Lebkuecher's administration was business-like, energetic and guided by sound judgment, and won the support of many of the best citizens who could look beyond the exigencies of the moment and provide for the future welfare of the city. Considering the fact that great improvements were made during his term and that there had been but a slight increase in taxable valuations, owing to the depressed conditions of the times, the tax rate of the city was reduced, rather than increased. Mr. Lebkuecher, however, was not successful in his candidacy for re-election, although supported by the most substantial and progressive citizens. The methods which he had employed were in such contrast to the lax and unbusiness-like methods formerly in vogue that the introduction of these striking innovations caused some dissatisfaction within the lines of his own party; and to this was added certain factional differences, growing out of appointments, which created such a breach that in his candidacy he did not receive the unanimous support of his party. The impetus given to public improvements during his administration still obtains, and its influence will be permanent and constant.

There are in every community men who without any particular effort on their part leave an impress upon the community which can never be effaced. Mr. Lebkuecher is one of these. Whatever he has done for his own financial benefit has also conferred permanent and valuable results upon the entire community. He has done much for the city, and no man takes less credit for his acts than he. With his own hand he has shaped his destiny. The common testimony concerning him is that he is a man of remarkable sagacity, a quality of the human mind that we can scarcely overestimate in business and many relations of life; a man who is careful, prudent and honest; a man therefore favored not by chance but by the due exercise of his own good qualities. He is a perfect type of a noble American citizen, and manliness, patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instinctively associated with his name.

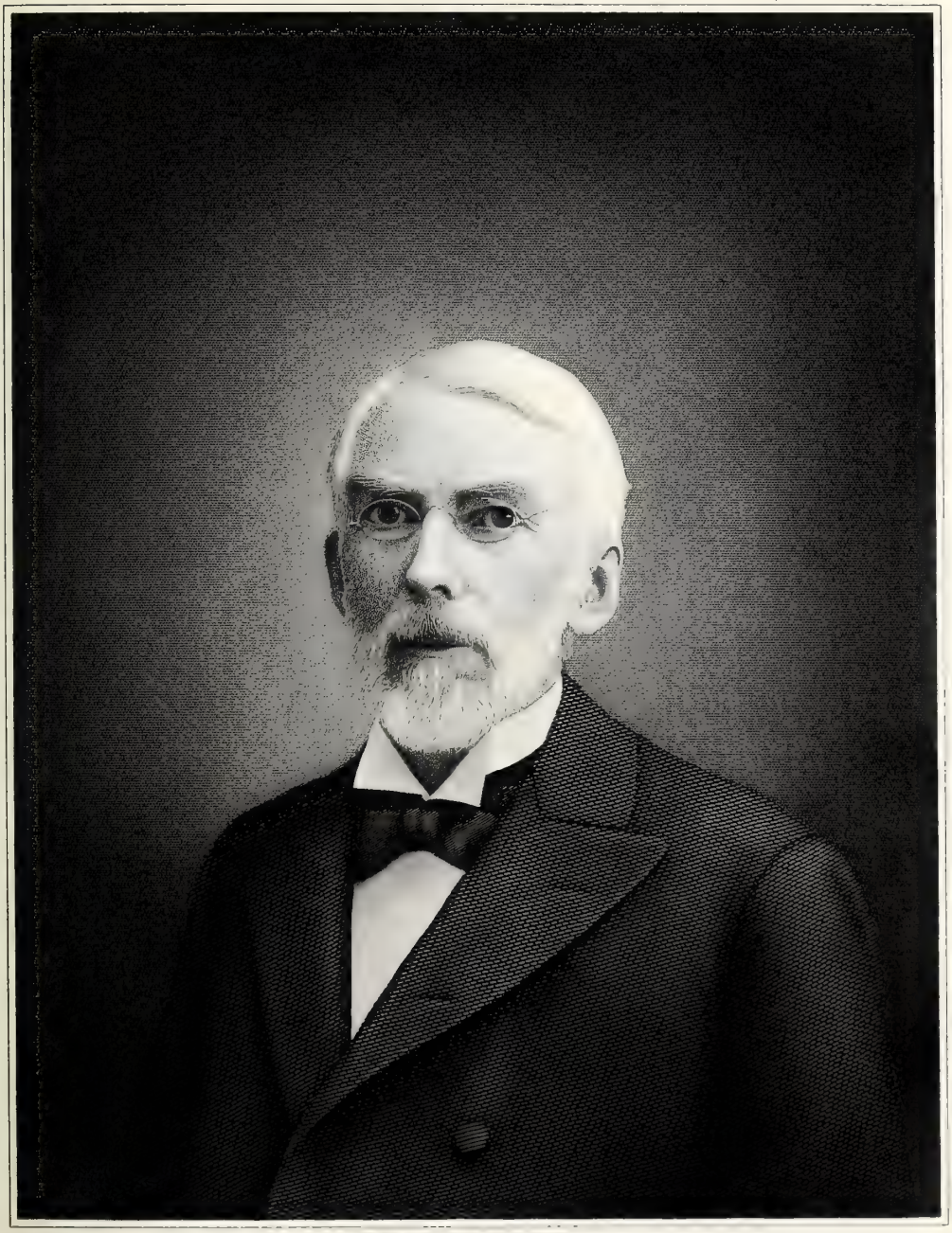
JOSEPH COULT,

one of the most prominent lawyers of the state of New Jersey and for many years a resident of Newark, traces his ancestry in the agnatic line back to England, his forefathers belonging to the gentry. Representatives of the family were among the early settlers of New England. The records show that John Coult was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1638, and Joseph Coult a prominent citizen of Windsor, that state, in 1648. About the middle of the eighteenth century some members of the Coult family removed to New Jersey and settled in Sussex county, where their home was maintained for many years.

In Frankfort, Sussex county, New Jersey, Joseph Coult, whose name heads this review, was born May 25, 1834, youngest of the family of ten children of Joseph Coult, Sr. The boy had excellent educational advantages, and predilection led him into the profession of law. Graduating in the Law School at New Albany, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, he was admitted to the bar in the state of New York and began the practice of law in New York city. Shortly afterward, however, he returned to his native state and was admitted as an attorney at law in New Jersey in February, 1861.

Mr. Coult entered upon his professional career in this state at Newton, in partnership with Hon. Thomas Anderson, the partnership continuing for several years and being attended with signal success. For thirteen years he practiced in his native county. Then, in 1874, desiring a field from which he could draw a larger clientage, Mr. Coult came to Newark, and here his business soon grew to such an extent that it became necessary for him to secure one with whom to share his labors, and he entered into a copartnership with James E. Howell, Esq., thus forming the law firm of Coult & Howell, now one of the oldest, best known and most successful in the state.

Mr. Coult is a Republican. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has consistently and unfalteringly advocated and supported the principles of this party, both in state and local politics ever taking a conspicuous part. On numerous occasions he has been a delegate to conventions of various kinds, and he has the honor of having helped to nominate no less than three of the men who have stood at the head of this nation. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, that nominated Lincoln for a second term, the convention



at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant, and the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president.

Both as a lawyer and citizen he has the confidence and high esteem of all who know him.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY,

of Newark, now deceased, was through the period of America's greatest development one of her most eminent representatives. Through the dark days of civil war, the period of reconstruction and the era of progress in agriculture, commerce, science and art which followed, he was a most conspicuous figure. His opinions were sought in the council chambers of the nation and he was a recognized leader in the trade circles of the country. His distinguished service in congress and his brilliant achievements in business life gained him prestige throughout his native land, and he was known and honored in all sections of the republic: his work redounded to the glory of America and the perpetuation of her fair name.

George A. Halsey sprang from one of the oldest and most honored families of this land. Far back into English history is traceable the connection of his ancestors with the events which form the annals of that nation. It has been conjectured that the Alsis mentioned in the Domesday Book are the originators of this family. During the reign of William the Conqueror, 1066-1087, they possessed land in half the counties of the realm and had representatives in each of the three great classes into which landed proprietors were divided by the compilers of the Domesday Book. Such is the origin of the family, as given by tradition; but well authenticated records furnish evidence that John Hals, a man of considerable wealth and repute, living in the reign of Edward III, 1327-1377, was a direct ancestor of the Halsey family which took root on American soil two and a half centuries ago. Although his early home was in Cornwall he afterward erected in the adjoining county of Devon the ancient mansion of Kenedon, mentioned by Burke in his Landed Gentry. This ancestral home stood at the time of the building of the palace of William Rufus, known as Westminster Hall of London, and of Windsor Castle. The reign of Edward III was notable as a time of luxury and most extravagant living, and it became necessary to pass sumptuary laws, which John Hals, as judge of the common-pleas court, aided in enforcing.

Robert Halse, second son of John, changed the orthography by the addition of the final "e." Educated in Exeter College, he became successively provost of Oriel, proctor of Oriel, prebendary of St. Paul's and bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He was present at the battle of Bloreheath during the War of the Roses, and escorted Margaret of Anjou, the queen of the imbecile Henry VI, from that field to Eccleshall. Bishop Halse died in 1490 and was buried in Litchfield cathedral.

Probably the best known representative of the family at the present time in England is Thomas Frederick Halsey, of Gaddesden Place, Hertfordshire, a member of parliament from that county. Gaddesden Place was granted to William Halsey by Henry VIII and has since been in possession of the family. His great-grandson was knighted and became Sir John Halsey.

The first of the family to arrive in America was Thomas Halsey, of Hertfordshire, a descendant of Bishop Halse. He possessed extensive property interests, was a man of strong will and much force of character and was the central figure in his colony. He made his final settlement at South Hampton, on Long Island, where he died about 1679. Among New Jersey's honored pioneers were members of the Halsey family who located in the colony of Berkeley and Carteret just before the close of the seventeenth century and left the indelible impress of their individuality upon all the generation of this state. The history of their descendants is inseparably interwoven with that of the nation. As patriots of the American army they aided in securing the independence of the country, as leaders in business and professional life they were widely known, and their industry brought to them the rich fruits of honest toil. That in private character they were also exemplary is indicated by the confidence and regard which they won in the various communities with which they were connected.

Samuel Halsey, father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, October 11, 1801, and died June 17, 1884. He was a son of Isaac Halsey and his ancestors located in Springfield as early as 1684. He married Mary Hutchings and they had three children, of whom George A. was the eldest. In 1845 they removed to Newark, where the father engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the southern trade, but retired after three years and embarked in the manufacture of leather under the name of Halsey & Taylor, his partner afterward being succeeded by the subject of this review. Mr. Halsey was a Republican and at one time served as a member of the city council.

George A. Halsey, who was born in Springfield, New Jersey, December 7, 1827, was reared amid rural surroundings until the removal of his father to Newark. He served an apprenticeship to the firm of Halsey & Taylor and fully mastered the details of the leather business, in which he achieved great success in later years. Early in life he developed remarkable business powers, and gave evidence of splendid executive ability, keen discrimination and sound judgment. As he gained prestige in the business world, he directed his energies into other fields of labor and became prominently connected with the banking and insurance institutions of Newark. In 1861, however, the firm of which he was the head suffered severe losses through the secession of the southern states. Within a few months the labor of years was swept away, but notwithstanding their reverses the obligations of the firm were finally met. This instance indicates the unswerving fairness and justice which predominated in the nature of Mr. Halsey. He resolutely set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and overcame all obstacles in his path to success by determined and honorable effort. He was connected with various business enterprises, and his wise counsel and enterprise proved an important factor in conducting these to a successful issue. He was a director in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Citizens' Gas Company.

But though his business interests made heavy demands upon his time Mr. Halsey in no wise failed to fulfill every obligation

of citizenship and to fully meet the trust reposed in him on account of his eminent fitness for high official preferment. His fellow citizens, noting his reliability in all personal matters, wisely judged that the interests of the state would be in good hands if given into his keeping and turned to him for co-operation in public affairs. In 1860 he was elected to represent the district of Newark in the general assembly of New Jersey. Notwithstanding his large southern trade and his intimate association with business men at the south, he was a strong and active Republican from the organization of that party in New Jersey. He belonged to the minority in the state legislature, but even under such unfavorable circumstances his splendid business qualities, his sterling integrity and sound judgment gave him a large degree of influence. Through the critical days which preceded the inauguration of the civil war, he was one of the strong aids of Governor Olden. In 1861 he was re-elected to the legislature and upon the organization of the internal-revenue bureau in 1862 he was appointed assessor for the fifth district of New Jersey. The territory over which he was thus given control comprised one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States, and the revenue business was therefore very extensive and complicated, requiring the skillful handling of a competent business man. During his service in that capacity he was frequently consulted by the internal-revenue commissioner in reference to the construction and revision of the law, and many of its harsher provisions were ameliorated through his influence. At the close of the war he was selected by the commissioner to visit the southern states and instruct the newly appointed revenue officers in their duties, but the requirements of his own district obliged him to decline the appointment. His services to the government, however, during these eventful days, were not confined to the due performance of his official duties. He loyally sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln in its prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and to this end his labors and energies were fully given until its object was secured.

In 1866 Andrew Johnson sought to remove Mr. Halsey, together with many other faithful officers, from his official position, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination of a successor, and Mr. Halsey retained the assessorship. This attempt of the president, however, and the high esteem in which Mr. Halsey was held, naturally called the attention of the Republicans of his district to him as their best choice for nomination as a representative to congress. He was almost unanimously selected by the convention, and after a vigorous contest was elected by a large majority, although the district heretofore had been largely Democratic. In congress he became distinguished as one of the leaders of his party and his fidelity to the best interests of the nation won him the gratitude and honor of the American people. He was consulted upon questions affecting the financial and manufacturing interests of the country, while his service in behalf of his home district was constant and invaluable, benefiting both Democrats and Republicans, the question of party never entering into the discharge of his duties affecting an entire constituency. He served on the committee on the District of Columbia; was appointed on the joint select committee on retrenchment and served with Senator Ed-

monds on the sub-committee of the same, "to examine the method of printing and issuing bonds, notes and other securities," the results of which secured important reforms in the treasury department.

In 1868 Mr. Halsey was unanimously renominated for congress, but was defeated, although his popularity was attested by the fact that his vote in the district largely exceeded that given General Grant. When the administration of the newly elected president was inaugurated, and Mr. Boutwell assumed the position of secretary of the treasury, he tendered Mr. Halsey the important office of register of the treasury, but he declined the honor that would have thus been conferred upon him, wishing to devote his attention to his business as a manufacturer of patent leather, which enterprise he had resumed on retiring from congress. While thus engaged he was not unmindful, however, of the large interests which centered around him and which naturally looked to him for protection. His knowledge of the wants of his district and his services in supplying these were so generally acknowledged that he was again nominated for congress in 1870, and elected by over three thousand majority. This brilliant success brought him prominently before the public, and upon taking his seat in congress he was assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on public buildings and grounds, the duties of which were performed with signal fidelity. He was pre-eminently watchful of the interests of his district and state, it being largely due to his influence that the new courthouse and postoffice at Trenton and the postoffice at Jersey City were secured. It was also largely through his instrumentality that the improvements on the Passaic river and other waterways of the state were made. In 1872 he declined a renomination to congress. The same year his party nominated him for governor, by acclamation, but the Democratic power in the state was too strong to be overcome, and although he received the unwavering support of his party he met defeat. For years he was a member of the Republican national committee and his wise counsel and sound judgment were very effective in guiding the interests of his party.

While public duties so largely claimed his attention Mr. Halsey was at the same time one of the most important factors in the development and improvement of the city in which he made his home and left the impress of his splendid individuality upon its public life. Upon the retirement of Governor M. L. Ward he was immediately chosen president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and his labors in its behalf were a source of inspiration to his associates in this work. In connection with Governor Randolph and others he was prominent in preserving to the future one of the few remaining landmarks of the past,—Washington's headquarters at Morristown,—and from 1884 to 1887 was president of the Washington Association. In 1872 he was one of the commissioners of the new lunatic asylum. He was a director in the Newark Library Association, chairman of the executive committee of the New Jersey State Historical Society, vice-president of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, vice-president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Essex Republican and Essex Clubs and of the Union League Club of New York. He was for many years president of the New Jersey State Insane Asylum at

Morris Plains, and at the time of his death was the only surviving member of the commission appointed to select a site for that institution and direct the building of the same.

Mr. Halsey was married January 18, 1849, to Miss Abbie C. Connet, daughter of Zenas Connet. Their children are William A., born December 5, 1849; George E., born April 5, 1856; and Isabel, wife of P. W. Vail, Jr., born April 10, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Halsey are both now deceased, the former dying April 1, 1894, and the latter April 2, 1897.

For years a distinguished leader in political and commercial circles, the malevolence of detraction dared never assail his reputation, nor the tongue of calumny utter a word against either his public or private character. The institutions with which he was connected and with whose success his name will ever be associated will long stand as monuments to his energy and ability and a visible proof of what he was able to accomplish during a long life of honorable activity.

HENRY CLAY SNYDER.

Heinrich Schneider came to America from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled near Easton, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Buschne (Bush) August 3, 1787, and of three children Samuel Snyder was the third in order of birth. He was born February 5, 1792, and married Susannah Bittenbender October 4, 1812, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

His first business was that of saddler. Then he engaged in the slate business at a place now known as Slateford, New Jersey, two miles below the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, along the Delaware river, and there opened the quarry then known as the Clay Slate Quarry and Factory. In 1826 he invented and put in use the first machinery for sawing and framing school slates at that place. In 1832 he purchased the Kittatinny House, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, with the view of making it a place of resort, and to his memory the credit is due of bringing it into public notice and for giving the house a character for neatness, cleanliness and comfort that has required much effort on the part of his successors to maintain. Among his first guests in 1833, before the house, which was enlarged, was completed, was General Cadwalader. When Monroe county, Pennsylvania, was organized, in 1836, Governor Ritner appointed Samuel Snyder prothonotary register, recorder and clerk, a very unusual thing for one man to hold so many offices. He was an expert penman and the records of the county have never been kept more neatly nor more correctly since then. He died April 5, 1844. His wife died December 3, 1867. They had four sons and eight daughters.

William Katts, the second son, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1821. He was engaged in the lumber business in the starting of his early business career with his brother, Henry Clay, in Virginia, but returned north again in 1862 and took charge of and opened the Limestone Quarry at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, for the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, which stone was used at their Scranton (Pennsylvania) furnaces. He remained in their service (twenty-one years) until killed by accident, February 9, 1883, in their Voss Gap Quarry at Bridgeville, New Jersey, which

he opened in 1875. This untimely accident was remarkable, for during his entire administration none of the employees were ever seriously injured, which record he was proud of; and a further peculiar coincidence with his death was that it occurred on the day his resignation took effect. He was a plain man, conservative and with much force of character, and one in whom employers and employees had much confidence, as was shown by the erection of a handsome monument as one of the expressions of esteem shown by the company. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, and one of its earnest workers. His wife's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Eilenberger, and of their five children three were boys.

Henry Clay, eldest son, was born July 4, 1845, at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted voluntarily in Company K, Nintieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Although young he was a stalwart man and over six feet tall. He was promoted from the rank of a private through the grades to that of lieutenant, and was killed by a sharpshooter at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, in North Carolina, August 18, 1864. He was in eighteen battles, among which were Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Had he lived three weeks longer his three years' enlistment would have been completed with an honorable record.

Joseph Samuel Snyder, second son, father of the subject of our sketch, was born at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1847. He entered the machine shops of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to learn the machinists' trade. He then was appointed assistant superintendent to his father at the Delaware Water Gap quarries; about 1879 he took charge of the extensive lumber business of Rhodes & Bauman at Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, and remained there over four years, when he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company's Voss Gap Quarry at Bridgeville, New Jersey, which position he held at the time of his death, August 18, 1888. He was, like his father, of a retiring disposition and conservative in his expressions; was a member of the Presbyterian church, affiliated with the Masonic and other orders, and a member of the town council at Belvidere, New Jersey, where he resided. July 4, 1867, he married Martha, daughter of Thomas W. Rhodes, a prominent farmer and man of affairs living near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Their children were Henry Clay, Anna Elizabeth, Leonora Broadhead and Thomas Lester.

Henry Clay Snyder, subject of our sketch, was born at Delaware Water Gap, July 14, 1868. His early education was received at public and private schools and at Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, New Jersey, where he completed the regular course and then engaged in railroading with the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the telegraph department at Belvidere, New Jersey, and following his service there was in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway and West Shore Railway as telegraph operator. In 1886 he engaged with the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad as agent at McAfee, New Jersey, which position he resigned the following

year, in February, 1887, to enter their train department as conductor, the object of which was to have practical experience in handling trains, in order eventually to become a train despatcher. He engaged with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway as agent at Ramapo, New York, October 1, 1887. February, 1892, he was promoted to the agency at Middletown, New York. July 1, 1893, he was again promoted, to the agency at Newark, New Jersey. September 1, 1896, the position of general agent, Erie Railroad, was created, with headquarters at Newark, New Jersey, and Mr. Snyder was again advanced. He is a member of the Newark General Agents' Association, the Railway Telegraphic Association, and for several years the presiding officer of the New York Division, No. 129, as well as their delegate to the annual conventions of the order held in St. Louis, 1891, Toronto, 1893, and Denver, 1894, holding important chairmanships at each convention; also a member of the New York Railroad Club, Newark Board of Trade, and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In his religious faith he is an elder in the Park Presbyterian church, Newark, New Jersey, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

The marriage of Mr. Synder was celebrated on the 17th of October, 1888, when he was united to Sarah, daughter of Stott and Melvina (Jackson) Mills, the former being superintendent of motive power of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad at Warwick, New York. Mrs. Snyder is the eldest of three daughters and two sons. They have two boys: Joseph Samuel, who was born at Ramapo, New York, December 9, 1890; and Stott Mills, born at Newark, New Jersey, October 23, 1896.

WILLIAM N. WILLIAMS

was born in September, 1829, on the old family homestead in West Orange, where he now resides. His father was Jonathan S. Williams, a well known agriculturist of the community. On the farm our subject was reared, and the labors of field and meadow early became familiar to him. He attended the common schools, pursued his studies under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. A. Williams, at Clinton, for one term, and also attended Albert Pearson's school in Orange, thus being fitted by liberal educational privileges for the practical duties of life.

In the spring of 1846 Mr. Williams went to New York to learn the cabinet-maker's trade and entered the employ of H. V. Sigler, who was engaged in the manufacture of picture and mirror frames. For three years he followed that vocation and then returned to the home farm, where he has since remained, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. He has a well improved farm, the well tilled field surrounding substantial buildings, and the whole characterized by an air of thrift that well indicates one of the predominant traits of the owner.

In 1854 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Ann Underhill, a daughter of Gilbert and Sarah Underhill, of Westchester county, New York. They have a son and daughter, John F. and Lilian, the latter being now the wife of Harry C. Hedden.

Mr. Williams has taken quite an active part in public affairs and has filled a number of local positions of honor and trust. He has served on the board of freeholders for twenty-one years, retiring from that of-

fice in 1887 in order to accept the position of tax collector, in which capacity he is still the incumbent. He discharged his duties in perfect harmony with good citizenship, is prompt, faithful and reliable and has won the unqualified confidence of the people of his township. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Union Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and in Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M. He is a member of the St. Cloud Presbyterian church and is clerk of the session. Politically he is a Democrat, and in all the affairs of life he is an upright, honorable man, whose many excellencies of character command the highest esteem of friends and neighbors.

ABIJAH F. TILLOU

has long since rounded the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. It has already been given to him to pass the eighty-seventh milestone on the journey of life and to write upon the pages of time a record of usefulness and worth that is well worthy of emulation and commands the highest respect. He has seen the progress of the republic through the greater part of the century and has kept in touch with the onward march, rejoicing in the advancement of his nation, delighting in its splendid achievements, the fulfillment of its possibilities and in its glorious opportunities. He is a typical American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the republic, making the most of his own opportunities and steadily working his way upward to success, and to all that is desirable and ennobling in life.

Born on what is now Ridgewood road, South Orange, October 3, 1810, Mr. Tillou is a son of Joseph B. Tillou, whose birth occurred in New York city, but who was reared in New Jersey. The grandfather, Peter Tillou, was one of the French Huguenots who settled in the Empire state at an early day. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Freeman. She was also born on the Ridgewood road and was a daughter of Amos Freeman, one of the pioneers of Essex county. Peter Tillou died when his son Joseph was a small boy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Brown, was also born on the Ridgewood road, and it was her ancestors who secured from the government, in 1677, the land upon which our subject now resides, the property remaining continually in possession of the family. After her husband's death, Mrs. Peter Tillou became the wife of a Mr. Coffin, and removed to the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, New York, where her second husband died, after which she returned to Newark, where her death occurred in 1841, when she had reached the age of ninety-seven years.

Joseph B. Tillou, the father of our subject, spent his youth upon the farm and throughout his entire life followed agricultural pursuits. He attained the ripe old age of nearly eighty-seven years and was long a leading resident of the community in which he made his home. His family numbered eight children, all of whom attained years of maturity, while three are still living.

Abijah F. Tillou was reared on the home farm, and during the winter seasons attended the subscription schools for a short time. He resided with his parents until he had reached manhood, after which he prepared for a home of his own by his marriage, in 1840, to Miss Pamily Brown, a daughter of

A. F. TILLOU

Samuel Brown. Since 1836 he has managed the old Brown farm and for many years was its owner. A portion of the farm, however, has since been sold, divided into town lots and is now adorned with many beautiful homes, which stand upon the fields that he once tilled and which yielded to him their golden grain in return for his care and labor. By the sale of his property and the careful management of his other business interests, Mr. Tillou accumulated a handsome competence, which in his declining years has surrounded him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He has served as executor of nineteen different estates, and his integrity and honor in all business relations are above question. He has probably furnished the money to build more homes in South Orange than any other one man and has thus not only proved a benefactor to his neighbors and fellow townsmen, but has materially contributed to the substantial development of the city. He is also a director in the Orange National Bank and was a stockholder in the first public library in Orange, also of South Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillou became the parents of four children, three of whom are still living: Mary Ellen, Samuel B. and Daniel W. Mrs. Tillou died in 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable lady, whose many excellencies of character won her the love and regard of many friends. Mr. Tillou also belongs to the Presbyterian church and by his fellow townsmen has been called to serve in many local offices of trust and responsibility. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He has voted at sixteen presidential elections and has lived through all but three administrations. Still hale and vigorous, at the age of eighty-seven years, he superintends his extensive business interests, and his life of activity will probably continue until he passes to eternity.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, JR.

We of this end-of-the-century period, representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, are too prone not to give due heed to those elemental valuations which touch upon the deeper essence of being. We cannot afford to hold in light esteem those who have wrought nobly in the past, nor fail to accord honor to those who have given an heritage of worthy thoughts and worthy deeds and have aided in laying fast the foundations of the greatest republic the world has ever known.

The Brewer family is one which has been long and prominently identified with the history of our national commonwealth. The original American ancestor was Daniel Brewer, who emigrated from England to the American colonies in 1632 and took up his abode in Boston. From him the line of descent is directly traced through Nathaniel (1), son of Daniel, Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Samuel and William Augustus, the last named being the father of the immediate subject of this review.

William Augustus Brewer, son of Samuel and Sally (Norton) Brewer, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 21st of March, 1807. He was a man of signal business ability, of profound individuality, and ordered his life

upon the highest plane of integrity. By profession he was a druggist, and to this line of enterprise he for many years devoted his attention in the city of Boston, but during the declining years of his life he maintained his home with his son in South Orange, where his death occurred on the 11th of April, 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Marcy Sawin Hunting, daughter of Bela Hunting, a direct descendant of John Hunting, who was a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. Of this marriage four children were born, the eldest of whom was William Augustus, Jr., who consequently represents in New Jersey the New England branch of the family.

William A. Brewer, Jr., to whose career we now direct attention, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 9th of October, 1835. He secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, graduating from the public Latin school in 1851, after which he entered the Lawrence scientific department of Harvard University, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1854. He forthwith put his requirements to a practical test in a technical way by engaging in civil-engineering work for a period of about two years, after which he received an appointment in the actuary's department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with which he remained for a period of three years, becoming thoroughly familiar with the details and intricacies of this important line of enterprise and thus preparing himself to assume increased responsibilities.

Upon the organization of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, in 1860, Mr. Brewer was chosen its secretary and actuary, and at the expiration of nine years was made vice-president of the important corporation, while in 1879 distinctive recognition of his powers and executive ability was accorded in his being elected president of the company, of which office he has ever since been the incumbent.

Mr. Brewer's residence in South Orange dates from the year 1867, when he came hither and effected the purchase of that old local landmark known as the "Stone House by the Stone House Brook." With a view to retaining as far as possible the integrity of the original and historic building, he erected at the front elevation an addition of modern design and architecture, also throwing out additions at the rear and still leaving the old house practically in its original condition. To the place, now claiming the charms of modern art and historic interest, he gave the appropriate name of Aldworth, signifying "old mansion."

Mr. Brewer has maintained a constant and lively interest in all that touches the upbuilding and beautifying of South Orange, and his public-spirited attitude has naturally brought about the result of his being called upon to serve in numerous positions of public or semi-public order. For a number of years he did effective service as commissioner of assessments, was president of the village from 1875 to 1877, inclusive, and for a long term of years was president and secretary of the South Orange Library Association. In 1881 he was appointed by the court of common pleas one of the commissioners of drainage, whose function it was to provide means for draining the east branch of the Rahway river.

In political matters Mr. Brewer exercises his franchise independently, while in religious matters he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a communicant of the Church of the Holy Communion, of South Orange. He was one of the original members of the New England Society of Orange and for twelve years served as treasurer of the same, and for two years each in the offices of vice-president and president.

In the year 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brewer to Miss Bella Calvert Fisher, daughter of Charles Willis Fisher, of Medway, Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children, namely: May, the wife of Eugene V. Connett, Jr., of South Orange; Graham H.; Calvert; and Clara, the wife of William A. Minott, of South Orange.

GEORGE B. SANFORD,

of Newark, occupies a most enviable position in business circles in the metropolis of the country, due to his excellent powers of management, his keen discrimination, his thorough reliability and his indefatigable energy, resulting from a laudable ambition. He is general purchasing agent for the United States Express Company. He entered the service of that corporation as a wagon-boy and has gradually and steadily worked his way upward, demonstrating that the road to wealth and prominence is open to all, and that the obstacles which are there encountered may be overcome by persistence, enterprise and undaunted purpose.

Mr. Sanford is one of New Jersey's native sons, his birth having occurred in Dover on the 19th of August, 1839. For more than a century the family has been connected with this state, his ancestors removing from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to New Jersey. His father, John Sanford, who was born in West Milford, New Jersey, in 1816, and died in 1867, was a partner of Peter Sanford in dock and bridge building in this state many years ago. He was a son of Gamaliel Sanford, who was born in 1753, and is the father of the prominent contractor, Joseph B. Sanford, of Newark, who is recognized throughout the country as the most expert dredger, dock builder and harbor improver in the United States. He filled in the Potomac flats in Washington, dug the famous Kearney cut on the Montclair & Midland Railroad, unloaded and placed in position the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, and is now rebuilding the Dismal Swamp canal in Virginia and a large pier and warehouses for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Newport News, Virginia. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet A. Wilson, and was a daughter of Samuel A. Wilson, a Scotchman, of Parsippany, New Jersey. Her two children are James V. Sanford, of Orange, and the subject of this article.

Mr. Sanford was educated in the E. A. Stiles Seminary in Deckerstown, Sussex county, and at the very early age of fourteen began teaching school, his first position being in St. John's Seminary in Dover, New Jersey. Following this he accepted a position as bookkeeper with N. and C. Lindsley, of Orange, New Jersey. He went next to the Morris Canal & Banking Company, as stock clerk. Since 1855 he has been connected continuously with the United States Express Company and his advancement has been continuous. His first duties were those of wagon-boy, but

soon demonstrating his thorough reliability and his fitness for more responsible duties, he was made collector, later became receipting clerk, after which he was in the president's office; was next promoted to a place in the accounting department; spent a season in the money department as cashier, after which he was promoted to the position of general cashier of the company, in which capacity he served for eighteen years. In 1891 he was promoted to his present position of general purchasing agent. This position requires a supervision of much of the business of the company in all its intricate and complex workings, and demands on the part of the incumbent a managerial ability scarcely surpassed in any line of trade. Forty-two years' connection with the company well indicates his trustworthiness, fidelity to duty and the unqualified confidence of the officers of the company whose regard for him personally and professionally is very high.

Turning from the public to the private life of Mr. Sanford we find that in Bergen, New Jersey, the Rev. B. C. Taylor, on the 24th of December, 1861, performed the marriage ceremony which united the destinies of our subject and Miss Sophia Speer. Her father, Colonel Abraham Speer, commanded the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers during the civil war, and in private life was an undertaker in Bergen. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have been born the following children: Harry P., born in 1862, now in the tracing department of the United States Express Company, in New York; Edwin M., born in 1870, employed in the cashier's department of the same company; and Miss Adelaide, born in 1872.

Mr. Sanford is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. He located in Newark in 1863 and has been prominently connected with public matters in the city. As a Republican he has been connected with some of the political campaigns here, served as alderman from the old ninth ward for four years and was chairman of the police committee. He introduced an ordinance increasing the pay of the police officers and introduced and inaugurated the practice of giving medals to officers for meritorious service, providing out of his private funds the medals distributed in the first and second precincts, the first medal being won by officer Van Ness. Honored in business, respected by those with whom city affairs have brought him in contact and esteemed by neighbors and friends, he is well deserving of mention among the prominent and representative citizens of Essex county.

HUBERT M. BENHAM,

of the firm of J. M. Mead & Company, of Caldwell, is one of the leading merchants of that city, and has been continuously connected with the house in which he is now partner for twenty-nine years. He ranks among the most reliable, energetic and progressive business men of his part of the county, and his well directed efforts in the affairs of trade have brought him a handsome financial return for his labors.

Mr. Benham is a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in Colebrook township, Litchfield county, on the 12th of August, 1847. The family had for some generations been connected with that state. His grandfather, Lent Benham, was acci-

dentally killed at Riverton, and the father of our subject, Leonard D. Benham, resided on the old homestead in Colebrook township until his death, February 22, 1898. He was born at Riverton, in Connecticut, in April, 1814, and passed the greater part of his life upon a farm in the state of his nativity. In 1853, however, he located in Caldwell, New Jersey, but after a few years returned to Connecticut, where he remained. He was very prominent and influential in the community where he made his home, and twice represented his district in the state legislature. He married Laura Deming, daughter of Allen Deming, a representative of one of the old families of Colebrook, Connecticut. The children are: Ellen G., wife of Edwin Barnes, of Robertsville, Connecticut; Hubert M.; F. W., of Derby, Connecticut; and Edward N., of Montclair, New Jersey.

Mr. Benham, whose name forms the caption of this article, was educated in Caldwell, Essex county, and soon after his father's return to the Nutmeg state began clerking in West Granville, Massachusetts. The following year, 1867, he was employed in the same capacity in Riverton, Connecticut, and then returned to Essex county, entering the employ of J. M. Mead. After serving in the capacity of salesman for four years he was admitted to a partnership in the business, and the firm of J. M. Mead & Company have since been recognized as leaders in commercial interests, receiving a liberal patronage and enjoying a trade which has been secured by reason of their honorable business methods, their courteous treatment and their reasonable prices.

In April, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Benham and Miss Emma Canfield, a daughter of George Canfield, of Caldwell, New Jersey. She died the following year, and in 1880 he married Miss Louisa E. Canfield, a sister of his first wife. He has been a member of the Caldwell Athletic Club for years, and is an active member of the Caldwell Presbyterian church. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the social, moral or material welfare of the community and lends an active support to all measures for the public good.

PHILIP H. HARRISON,

of Newark, whose extensive business interests place him among the leaders in industrial circles, has achieved that success which is the logical result of enterprise, systematic effort, resolute purpose and straightforward dealing. There are no other qualities absolutely essential to development, and upon the ladder of his own building he has climbed to prominence and prosperity. His reputation as an expert in his line of business extends far beyond the community in which he makes his home, and has brought to him a patronage from many points throughout the New England and eastern states.

Mr. Harrison was born in Roseland, Essex county, in 1831, and is a son of Jared F. Harrison. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Duryee, was a daughter of Rev. John Duryee, who was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Somerville, New Jersey. Mr. Harrison is also a descendant of Sergeant Richard Harrison, one of the honored pioneers of Essex county. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and he assisted in the duties of field and meadow until he had attained his majority,

when he joined R. F. Harrison in the lumber and sawmill business at Roseland. There he carried on operations until 1861, when he established a line of stages between Caldwell and Montclair, with a mail route from the latter place to Parsippany. That enterprise claimed his attention for seven years, but about 1868 he disposed of his business and mail contract and engaged in bridge and sewer building. He has since increased his field of labor by taking contracts for the erection of waterworks and for road grading and excavating, and is doing a very extensive and profitable business. He has admitted his sons to a partnership under the firm name of P. H. Harrison & Sons, and the firm has taken contracts for some very extensive and important work. They erected the waterworks in East Syracuse, New York; Oakmount and Verona, Pennsylvania, and at Granville, in the Keystone state. Their large contracts for the placing of sewers include work in Newark, East Orange, Bloomfield, Rutherford, Kearney, Belmar and Irvington, New York, Mechanicsville, New York; Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and an immense contract now being executed in Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Harrison was married in Montclair to Hester A. Crane, a daughter of Josiah W. Crane and a descendant of Deacon Azariah Crane, who came to Newark with the first settlers and whose wife was a daughter of Governor Treat of Connecticut. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are: Carrie L., wife of Benjamin Parkhurst; Fannie C., wife of Oscar H. Condit; Katharine S.; Harry L., who married May Cresse; Louis B., who married Mabelle H. Walker, of Yonkers, New York; and Edith L.

While residing in his native township, Mr. Harrison served as freeholder for three years, town clerk and a member of the town committee, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. In his political views he is a Republican, but owing to the increased volume of his business he has now no time for public office, devoting his energies almost exclusively to his industrial affairs. He employs a large force of men and his fair treatment has won their confidence and respect. He has excellent executive ability, keen discrimination and power of control, and his able management has resulted in bringing to him the patronage wherefrom he derives splendid financial returns. His wealth has been worthily achieved, and not only in business circles but also in all the relations of life he commands the esteem of those with whom he is brought in contact.

JOHN W. SLAYBACK,

of Verona, is a most enterprising and energetic business man, who by his own efforts has arisen from a humble position to one of prominence in trade circles. His success has been achieved through resolute purpose, keen discrimination and unflagging industry, and the firm of Slayback Brothers are now at the head of extensive and profitable business interests in Verona, Caldwell and Little Falls.

The subject of this review was born in Raritan, New Jersey, on the 1st of November, 1863, and is a son of William Slayback, who was born June 20, 1838. He is a miller by trade and for the past twenty-five years has resided in Verona. He married Adaline, daughter of Samuel War-

man, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and they became the parents of two sons, —David H. and John W. The latter received but limited school privileges, but added largely to his fund of knowledge by working in a printing-office. At the age of sixteen he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Montclair Times, and on the expiration of that period opened an office with Lane & Lockward at Caldwell, where he did the printing for that firm for six years. In 1888 he accepted a position with H. C. Dabney, of Montclair, as bookkeeper, in his coal-yard, where he remained two years.

The firm of Slayback Brothers was organized in 1885 and has since continued business, and from the beginning has met with gratifying success. They commenced operations in Montclair in 1885, and in 1891, when their earning from the ice business had become sufficient to enable them to branch out in other lines, they began dealing in coal. In September, 1892, they added lumber and builders' supplies, establishing a lumber-yard in connection with their coal office on Bloomfield avenue, near the junction of the Erie Railroad. They are now carrying on a profitable business in Verona, Caldwell and Little Falls, and the volume of their trade has become quite extensive.

In November, 1892, John W. Slayback was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Husk, daughter of James H. Husk. He is a prominent and valued citizen and was chosen the first clerk of Verona township rather for his fitness for the position than on account of political affiliations, for he is independent in politics. He is a stockholder and director in the Verona Club, is a member of Montclair Council, Royal Arcanum, and also belongs to the Junior Order American Mechanics.

DAVID H. SLAYBACK

is enrolled among the progressive, practical business men who have been the architects of their own fortunes. He was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 27, 1861, and is a son of William Slayback. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Verona and acquainted himself with the English branches of learning taught in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he began earning his own living by working at the painter's trade, and later he commenced to learn the business of type-metal engraving at No. 104 Fulton street, New York city. He followed that vocation for five years, concluding his service in that line as an employee of the Samuel Crump Label Company, of Montclair. He was industrious, energetic and ambitious, and his faithful and able service brought him good wages. From this he managed to save a small amount, and joining his brother, they embarked in the ice business in Montclair. During the first few seasons they obtained their ice from Verona lake, and as a direct result of their manner of conducting the industry it became very popular, and their trade increased rapidly. As their financial resources increased they extended their field of operations into the coal trade, subsequently added a lumber yard and also began dealing in builders' supplies. They are now dealing in these various commodities and are enjoying a large and lucrative business. Their business methods commend them to the confidence of all and they have worked up

an excellent trade, which yields them a good income. Three beautiful homes have been erected in Verona as an evidence of the success that has attended the efforts of the well known firm of Slayback Brothers, and in commercial circles these gentlemen hold a very enviable position.

David H. Slayback is a member of and stockholder in the Verona Club, and is a member of Montclair Council of the Royal Arcanum. He was married in March, 1893, to Miss Henrietta Grosch, daughter of the late William Grosch, the first manufacturer of bronze in the United States. They have three children,—Gertrude, Henrietta and Linda. Mr. and Mrs. Slayback are widely and favorably known in Verona and have the warm regard of many friends, who esteem them highly for their sterling worth.

ALFRED S. BADGLEY,

counselor at law and master in chancery of Montclair, is one of New Jersey's native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm in Somerset county, in 1849. The ancestral history is one of close connection with the development of this state. In colonial days the great-grandfather, George Badgley, came to America with Lord Ireland and fought against the British in the war of the Revolution. During that sanguinary struggle he was taken prisoner and held in captivity until peace was declared and American independence was established. The grandfather, Stephen Badgley, was a native of New Jersey, born in Elizabethport, and married Catharine Denman, who was a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Townley. The father, Alfred Badgley, Sr., was born in this state and became one of the well-to-do farmers of Somerset county. He married Sarah Moore, who was born in New Jersey, as was her father, James Moore. Her grandfather was also one of the heroes of the war of the Revolution, and the first American ancestor was Joseph Moore, who belonged to the valiant band of pilgrims who came to the shores of New England in the Mayflower.

Alfred S. Badgley thus has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and the lines of his own life have been cast in harmony therewith. He spent the great part of his youth in Somerset and Morris counties, where he attended the common schools, while later he pursued his studies in Pennington Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. He then went to Tennessee, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1873. After engaging in practice for a time he entered the National University in the District of Columbia, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1884. Returning then to Tennessee, he was appointed special examiner of the United States pension bureau, with headquarters at Bakersville, North Carolina. For two years he held that office and upon his retirement again went to Tennessee, where he continued in the practice of law until 1887, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in 1890, at the November term of court, in Trenton, he was licensed to practice as a counselor.

Locating in Montclair Mr. Badgley soon took rank among the ablest representatives of the profession there, and his ability is attested by his large clientele and the substantial returns which he receives for his legal services. For the past six years he

Alfred S. Badgley

has served as adviser and town attorney for the town of Montclair.

In 1860 Mr. Badgley married Miss Mary J. E. Simerley, a daughter of Elijah Simerley, of Hampton, Tennessee, and they now have three sons: Alfred C.; Theodore J., who is now with his father in the law office; and Oliver K., a student at Princeton University. They also lost one daughter, Mary C., who died on the 24th of April, 1897.

In his political views our subject is a stalwart Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. He is a member of Montclair Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a member of the official board. He is president of the local board of the National Building, Loan & Provident Association, and a member of the supreme committee of laws and appeals of the Improved Order Heptasophs. In his profession he has attained an eminent position and is distinguished among his brethren at the bar for the provident care which he shows in the preparation of his cases. His devotion to his client's interests is proverbial and his ability is marked.

ROCHUS HEINISCH.

Newark as a manufacturing center takes high rank among the cities of America, and the subject of this review has been an important factor in sustaining her reputation in this direction. He stands at the head of one of her leading enterprises, and is a wide-awake, progressive business man, whose well directed efforts result not only in his individual prosperity but also promote the material welfare of the community.

Mr. Heinisch has always made his home in Newark, where his birth occurred, December 2, 1836. He is the eldest son of the late Rochus Heinisch, Sr., whose reputation as a manufacturer of shears and scissors was world-wide. R. Heinisch, Sr., was born in Bohemia, Austria, on the 14th of February, 1801, acquired an excellent education and then began learning the trade of manufacturing surgical instruments, which he completed in Paris, France. His ability soon won him promotion to the position of foreman in the factory in which he was employed and he there remained until in the early '20s, when he made arrangements to seek a home in America. He had heard much of the splendid opportunities here afforded young men, poor but industrious, and resolved to take advantage of these. Crossing the Atlantic, he located in Brooklyn, and soon conceived the idea of manufacturing shears of malleable iron faced with steel. He was the first patentee of the tailor shears, and the first to weld steel to iron. He began the manufacture of his invention in Elizabeth, but in 1829 came to Newark, where he established the business with which he was connected throughout his life and which grew to be the most extensive and important of its kind in the world. His chief work was the manufacture of tailors' shears, and his invention and manufactures proved of immense value to that class of men. Those previously used were of English manufacture, and the handles were most ill-shaped, so that the tailors called them "instruments of direst torture." Afterward improvements were made in the English article,

but the Heinisch invention continued to maintain its place in the front ranks of all manufactures, and to be the most extensively used. In fact it supplanted nearly all of foreign manufacture, not only on this continent but abroad, so that the business of manufacturing tailors' shears was largely suspended in England. Many new inventions have been placed on the market by the English manufacturers of cutlery, but the American product has continued in the lead, although hundreds of pounds were expended in perfecting and making an English shear. So marked was the superiority of Mr. Heinisch's article that the English newspapers took up the subject and questioned why Sheffield—called the "edged-tool city"—could not produce something as good. This high reputation which the house gained has never been lost, and the enterprise still continues in the lead of shear and scissors manufacturing concerns in the world.

Rochus Heinisch, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth in the public schools of Newark until fifteen years of age, when he was placed by his father in the latter's New York store, where he spent six years in gaining experience in handling the goods made in his father's shear factory. He entered the factory when twenty-one years of age in order to learn the business in its every department, and soon became an expert workman, capable of performing every detail in connection with the enterprise. He has since been connected with the company and upon his father's death he was elected to the presidency of the R. Heinisch's Sons Company, in which incumbency he has since been retained. Not only has he a practical knowledge of the business, but in addition he is a man of keen discrimination, foresight and sound judgment in business matters, capable of planning, devising and executing the right thing at the right time. He is progressive, enterprising and energetic, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, if honorable, persistent and patient effort can accomplish it.

During the civil war Mr. Heinisch manifested his loyalty to the country by enlisting, in 1862, in the nine-months service, becoming a private of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and later was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. His regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac and saw much of the hard service incident to the campaigns in and around Fredericksburg. He votes with the Republican party, and at one time took quite an active part in political work. He was elected from the thirteenth ward of Newark to the general assembly in 1871 and in 1872, and had the honor and supreme satisfaction of voting for the late Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen for United States senator.

Mr. Heinisch was married in Newark, June 29, 1868, to Miss Alice J., daughter of Isaac Robbins, and to them have been born the following children: Rush E., who is now secretary of the R. Heinisch's Sons Company; Florence, who completed her education and is an accomplished musician and expert pianist; and Edward A., who is now a junior in the military academy in Mount Pleasant, New York. This family enjoys the hospitality of the best homes in Newark, and their own beautiful residence is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Heinisch is a Knight Templar Mason,

belonging to Damascus Commandery. A leader in the world of commerce, an integral factor in the business life of Newark, of pleasant, courteous manner, easily approachable, and of unquestioned honor, he stands to-day among the most prominent citizens of Newark, commanding the respect of young and old, rich and poor.

JAMES H. HUSK,

one of the successful business men and honored citizens of Caldwell, is a prominent representative of a pioneer family of Essex county. One hundred years have joined the march of the centuries to eternity since John Husk, of a respected and leading Dutch family, settled in this locality. The work of development seemed scarcely begun. The settlers, in the dress of colonial days, carried on their labors, and laid the foundation for the present prosperity and advancement of the county. John Husk took up his residence upon the farm now occupied by Mr. Moose, and continued the development of his land through his remaining days. He there reared his family of seven children, namely: Abraham; Ellen, who became the wife of John M. Van Duyne, of Morris county; Sarah, who became the wife of Henry Francisco and passed her life on the Newton Canfield farm; Rachel, who married Lewis Estler and died at Boonton; Richard, who died at Boonton; Eliza, who married Henry Stager and died on the North Caldwell road; and John, who also died in the same neighborhood.

Abraham Husk, the father of our subject, was born in 1807, and the farm where his birth occurred continued his place of abode throughout his life. He carried on agricultural pursuits and lived quietly, winning the respect of all by his sterling worth. He married Ester, daughter of Abijah Crane, and to them were born the following children: Maria, wife of R. S. Francisco; James H.; Stephen; Eliza, who married Gilbert A. Jacobus; Lucetta, who married Isaac Gillen, of Morris county; Richard; William, deceased; John, of Boonton; Alfred, of Newark; Abbie, deceased wife of J. W. Van Duyne, of Morris county; and Marcus E., of Newark. The father of this family passed away March 4, 1858, and the mother departed this life February 14, 1869.

James H. Husk was born on the old family homestead, October 13, 1829, and remained on the farm until he had attained his majority, but the work of the farm was distasteful to him and on reaching man's estate he left home, empty-handed, going to Boonton, where he drove a team for a time. For two or three years he served as a nail-cutter with the Boonton Iron Company and was then promoted as general superintendent of their outdoor work. In 1869 he entered the employ of Campbell Lane & Company, at eleven dollars per week and expenses, driving a wagon and selling their goods through the country. So efficient were his services that his wages were increased from time to time until he was enabled to command a salary of twenty-five dollars per week and expenses. During this time he saved a considerable sum, which he invested in land, and on leaving the road he turned his attention to farming, but his boyhood's distaste for the work was still with him and he soon sold out. His next enterprise was the purchase of the Caldwell and Montclair stage line, which he operated from the spring of 1883 until June

30, 1897. That proved to be a very profitable investment and the returns therefrom placed him in a position of financial independence; and while he is yet in business, it is only as a means to avoid complete retirement. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and it is this feature of his character that prompts him to retain some business interests.

Mr. Husk was married in Morris county, January 19, 1850, to Adaline, daughter of Nicholas Stites, and to them have been born the following children: Wilson; Maria L., wife of Marcus Bush; Jessie, deceased wife of E. M. Canfield, by whom she had two children, Bessie and John H.; Sarah Anna, deceased; Thomas S., who married Emma M. Stillwell; Nellie H., wife of John Slayback; and Adaline, wife of H. A. Mills, of Newark.

Mr. Husk is a self-made man, whose enterprise, industry and resolute purpose have been the stepping-stones on which he has risen from an humble position to one of affluence. His labors have been rewarded by a very desirable capital, which has been so worthily won that it places him above envy. Few men in the county are more widely known than Mr. Husk and none more favorably so, for he is uniformly esteemed.

SAMUEL DEY.

The ancestry of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is traced back to the old Dutch emigrants who took up their abode on Manhattan Island at an early day, and who is a blood relative of Anneke Jans, whose name has attained considerable note in connection with the suit instituted by her heirs to recover property owned by Trinity church in New York city.

Mr. Dey was born in Caldwell township, New Jersey, on the 31st of July, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Berry) Dey, the latter being a daughter of Martin Berry. Henry Dey was born in 1819, and followed farming as his vocation in life, his father, Cornelius Dey, being the keeper of Dey's Hotel, which is now the residence of our subject. Cornelius was born near "the two bridges" in Morris county, and was a son of Colonel Richard Dey, an officer in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Cornelius died about the year 1873, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, and Henry departed this life in 1882.

Samuel Dey attained to years of maturity on the old homestead, where he resided until his marriage, when he settled at the junction of the Pine Brook and Paterson roads. He learned the hatter's trade in Orange, New Jersey, with Charles Hedden, and followed the same for a period of five years and then returned to the farm, where he has since remained. He owns fifty-five acres of fertile land and has devoted his entire time and attention to its skillful and successful management, and is recognized throughout the county as one of the progressive and prosperous agriculturists of the state. He has acquired some reputation as a worker in the interests of the Democratic party, having served on the town committee, besides which he has been a freeholder for Caldwell. The postoffice of Fairfield is located in his residence.

The marriage of Mr. Dey was solemnized in 1865, when he became united to Miss Ellen Bush, a daughter of Nicholas Bush, and the children of this union are: Leslie, of Newark, and Cornelius.

The other children born to Henry and

Susan Dey were: John B., of Newark; Cornelius; and Mary, who is the widow of George W. Winans.

CORNELIUS DEY,

a prominent and influential citizen of Essex county, was born in the township of Caldwell on the 21st of August, 1840, and with the exception of a temporary absence in the early '60s he has resided continuously on the old homestead, which he now owns. He is a son of Henry Dey and a great-grandson of Colonel Richard Dey, a gallant soldier in the American Revolution.

True to the spirit that infused the breasts of his ancestors, Mr. Dey enlisted, during the second year of the civil war, in Company D, Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and was under the immediate command of Captain Bush, with DeCamp as colonel of the regiment, which was sent into the very heart of the Confederacy, where it participated in severe, active service during the limited time it was out in the field. Among the engagements in which it took part were the Rappahannock campaign and the battles of Seven Pines and Fredericksburg, and the work performed therein by the "boys of the Twenty-second" gave to them an experience never to be forgotten. After a year's faithful, efficient service in defending the Union, Mr. Dey was honorably discharged and soon thereafter he went to Nashville, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade, returning to his home in 1865.

Mr. Dey was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Sigler, and the three following children were born of this union: Jessie, Gracie and Helen.

In his political affiliation Mr. Dey is an uncompromising Republican and has rendered valuable service to his party as a member of the executive committee. In respect to religion he was converted early in life to the doctrines of the Reformed church. He possesses a farm comprising one hundred acres in extent, and is one of the thrifty, progressive and greatly respected men of the township.

GEORGE H. VANDERHOOF,

who is now living retired from active business cares at his pleasant home in Caldwell, on Campbell avenue, was born in this place, September 16, 1840, and is a representative of one of the old Dutch families of Essex county. His grandfather was Garrett Vanderhoof, who located at Fairfield, New Jersey, and married Mary Masker. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his ancestors were participants in the war of the Revolution.

Abraham Vanderhoof, the father of our subject, was born in Caldwell, November 8, 1815, and married Ann Welshman, a daughter of Edward Welshman, who was born in county Down, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1802, becoming the owner of a large tract of land in Rockland county, New York. He married Jane Kemp, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhoof had a family of six children, in order of birth as follows: George H.; William M.; Edward J.; Addie J., wife of Benjamin Kent; Emma T., wife of Leonard Meddler; and Cecelia S., wife of David Campbell, of Newark.

The subject of this review, George H. Vanderhoof, acquired his education in the schools of Caldwell, and before attaining his majority learned the carpenter's trade

in Newark. In 1862 he manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting in the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, which was the first regiment that went out from the capital. For three years he faithfully served his country, following the old flag in many hotly contested engagements, including the second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Antietam. With his command he was also sent against General Early in the Shenandoah valley campaign, and in other engagements and movements displayed his fidelity to the Union cause through three years' arduous service.

When the war was ended and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Vanderhoof returned home and engaged in contracting in Newark, where for more than a quarter of a century he was identified with that industry, making a specialty of stair-building, which requires peculiar skill and ability. He executed contracts not only in Newark, but also in surrounding cities and in New York and Pennsylvania, and had a very extensive patronage, which brought to him a handsome remuneration. With the capital that he had acquired through his own efforts, he retired to private life in the summer of 1897, and, locating at his birthplace, Caldwell, he is there, amid many friends, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Vanderhoof has been twice married. He first wedded Emma T., daughter of William Cole, of Pine Brook, who died in 1878, leaving one child, Daisy B. In 1888 Mr. Vanderhoof was again married, his second union being with Miss Jessie Davey, a daughter of Edward Davey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Their children are George H. and Stella M.

Devotion to all the duties of public and also of private life has characterized the career of Mr. Vanderhoof, whose honor in business, fidelity in public affairs, loyalty in war and geniality and kindliness in social circles, have won him the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

William M. Vanderhoof, brother of the subject of the foregoing sketch, also enlisted in the war for the Union as a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. Participating in a charge on Sunday, July 3, at Chancellorsville, he received a gunshot wound in his right knee, was taken prisoner, had to suffer an amputation of his leg, and at length was exchanged, when he returned home. He went to Seneca Falls, New York, where by his own exertions he gained considerable property, and now owns and conducts a large store in the line of general merchandise.

CLARENCE E. HEDDEN,

principal of the Caldwell public schools, is one of the leading and successful educators of this section of the state, and his progressive methods, scholarly attainments and faculty of imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired, has given him a prestige in the profession that is indeed enviable.

Professor Hedden was born in Orange, New Jersey, November 8, 1856, and is descended from one of the oldest families of Essex county, nearly two centuries having passed since Joseph and Caleb Hedden, brothers, came to New Jersey from the Connecticut colony. Essex county then embraced every county which now touches its boundaries. Joseph Hedden located in East Orange, and his son, Abial Hedden, who also made his home there, became a

prominent stone-cutter and aided in the construction of the forts of Castle Garden and LaFayette. He married Maria, daughter of Enos Baldwin, a representative of one of the earliest families of Newark, the old Baldwin homestead comprising the site now occupied by the county jail. Both the Hedden and Baldwin families furnished soldiers to the colonial army in the war of the American Revolution and otherwise took an important part in founding the republic.

Elijah Hedden, a son of Abial and Maria (Baldwin) Hedden, was born in 1778 and died in 1873. He resided at the old family homestead, which was located in Roseville near the junction of Orange and Warren streets, and on that place all the members of the early branch of the family were probably born. John S. Hedden, of Verona, father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day in 1831, and in his youth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native city during the time that occupation was the leading industry of the people of Orange. On leaving the place of his birth he came to Caldwell township, settling in Verona, and has been a leading man in its public affairs, now serving as its tax collector. He married Harriet Munn, daughter of Jotham Munn. She died in November, 1856, leaving one son, Clarence E., then only a few days old. For his second wife the father chose Sarah Pryor, daughter of Lemuel Jacobus, and their children are Edward, Harry, Nellie and Leon.

This work would be incomplete without the life record of Clarence E. Hedden, who has been so prominently connected with the educational interests of the county, and who is so worthy a representative of an honored pioneer family. He spent his boyhood days in the home of his paternal grandfather and attended Mr. Noll's private school, which was conducted in what is now Lindsley's stable, in Caldwell. He afterward pursued his studies in the schools of Verona and later was a pupil in the Montclair schools, being a member of the first high-school class and the first one to graduate at that institution, the year of the graduation being 1874. Of studious nature and anxious for advancement along educational lines, he was next sent to Amherst College, where he was graduated four years later.

Immediately afterward Professor Hedden began teaching, being employed in the schools of West Orange for one year. In 1879 he came to Caldwell to accept the position of principal and has since remained at the head of the school system in this place. On his arrival he found an ordinary grammar school of five grades, since which time he has doubled the grades, raised the standard to that of "an approved high school" and otherwise increased its efficiency as an educational institution. Few men in the county have been more prominently identified with the furtherance of educational interests in Essex county than he. Progressive and keenly alive to the needs in our public-school systems, he has put forth every effort in his power to meet these needs and to secure higher standards in the schools throughout the locality. His own interest and enthusiasm have inspired others and the benefit of his labors is incalculable.

Professor Hedden was one of the original members of the County Teachers' Association, was for two years its secretary and treasurer, and for the same period

served as its president, also for two terms chairman of its executive committee. He has also been a member of the High-School Principals' Association, and in 1896 was a member of the County Schoolmasters' Association.

In 1881 Professor Hedden was married, in Verona, to Miss Sarah M. Hayes, daughter of Rev. J. L. Hayes. In 1885 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died, leaving one child, Earle. In August, 1887, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Condit, daughter of Edmund Condit, of West Orange. He is a member of the Verona Methodist church, and both he and his wife hold an enviable position in social circles, enjoying the hospitality of the best homes in this part of the county.

HENRY K. BENSON,

of the firm of H. K. & T. S. Benson, successors to the late Samuel Benson, manufacturers of sheet and rolled brass, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, is one of the representative business men of this place. Personal mention of him and the family of which he is a member is therefore appropriate in this work, and to it we now turn.

Samuel Benson, the founder of the Glen Ridge Brass Rolling Mill, was born in Bethlehem, New York, a son of William Benson, also a native of that state. The latter's father was a Hollander by birth and had emigrated to this country in early life.

William Benson and family moved to Belleville, New Jersey, from Bethlehem, New York, when Samuel Benson was quite young, and at Belleville he grew up to manhood, receiving his education in that place. In 1832 he came to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and entered into business with James G. Moffet and engaged in the manufacture of sheet brass and other metals, the plant being located on the old turnpike between Bloomfield and West Bloomfield. In 1852 he built a new mill and entered into the refining and rolling of sheet silver for platers' use, which he continued successfully for several years. In 1863 he disposed of this business to Peter Hayden, of New York city, and continued with him in the management of the business until 1875, when he retired from business.

In 1878 he built the present mill, located in the borough of Glen Ridge, and he continued in business here until the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. A man of honest industry, sterling integrity and business ability, he made a success in life, and left to his sons a fine business and the heritage of a good name. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret King, was born in New Jersey and was a daughter of Henry King.

Henry K. Benson was reared principally in Bloomfield township, Essex county, New Jersey, receiving his education in the common schools and later attending a boarding and day school taught by the Rev. E. Seymour, a noted educator and a native of this county.

At the age of seventeen the youth entered the rolling mill to assist his father, commencing at the bottom and thus becoming familiar with every detail of the work. He remained with his father until the latter's death, after which he carried on the business in his own name until 1887. The mill was then renovated, new and improved machinery was put in, making it first-class in every respect.

In 1888 he admitted to the firm his

HENRY K. BENSON

brother, Frank S. Benson. They do a general business in sheet and rolled brass, making specialties of silver-plated metal, plates, granulated and annode silver, engravers' etching, electric and foil-copper, silver-solder, German silver, platers' brass and oroide and music engravers' plates and all kinds of job rolling. This work is done by a Corliss engine of one hundred twenty-five horse-power, and they employ twenty men.

Mr. Henry K. Benson was married in 1868 to Miss Theresa H. Watson, of Middletown, Connecticut, a daughter of Arnold Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have a son and a daughter,—Harry W. and Helen F. Benson.

Mr. Benson is one of the most enterprising and progressive men of his town, and has at heart its best interests. In many ways, aside from the important business above referred to, is his name connected with the history of Bloomfield. In 1882 and 1883 he served as a member of the town council.

He is at this writing the secretary of the Board of Health of Glen Ridge. He helped to organize the Bloomfield National Bank, and was a director of the same for several years. Politically he is a firm adherent to the principles advocated by the Republican party.

CAPT. AMBROSE M. MATTHEWS.

"Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war," said Sumner, and this fact has been proved often and again as the march of progress has continued with ever accelerating speed. But the crucial period and the one that evokes the most exalted patriotism is that when a nation's honor is menaced, its integrity threatened and the great ethic principles of right involved. Then is sterling manhood roused to definite protest and decisive action, and above all the tumult and horror of internecine conflict never can greater honor be paid than to him who aids in holding high the standard which represents the deeper principles of liberty, hurling oppression back and keeping the boon of liberty. The military career of the subject of this review is one which will ever redound to his honor as a loyal and devoted son of the republic, and as one whose courage was that of his convictions, and yet one who was content to fight for principle and for his country's righteous cause rather than for mere glory in arms or relative precedence. In touching the history of Essex county, or indeed that of the state, there is eminent propriety in according representation to Captain Matthews, not alone by reason of the part he has played in its civil and military affairs, but on the score that his ancestral history is part and parcel of the record which tells the tale of progress, of stalwart patriotism in each succeeding generation and of that integrity of purpose which has conserved the stable prosperity of the nation. We cannot do better in this connection than to make consecutive excerpt from a review of our subject's career as recently published in a history of the Oranges:

"The development of the hereditary traits of Captain Matthews, for which his ancestors, who were among the founders, as well as the defenders of the republic, were conspicuous, is due in a great measure to the events connected with the civil war. The discipline incident to army life, the personal courage, self-reliance and unselfish devotion to the cause he espoused, were

among the personal traits developed that led subsequently to his successful business career and inspired confidence in his fellow citizens, who were not unmindful of the debt of gratitude they owed him for his faithful service to his country in her hour of need. On Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, was fired the first gun which proclaimed the secession of the southern states from the Union, and on Sunday thereafter a proclamation of President Lincoln summoned the militia of the republic, to the number of seventy-five thousand, to assemble and execute its insulted laws. In response thereto Ambrose M. Matthews, on the 10th of May following, entered the ranks of the Union army as a private, rose to the rank of captain, and served continuously from the first important battle of the war to the surrender of the entire Confederate armies under Lee and Johnson. The important service he rendered included the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac from first Bull Run until October, 1863; the campaign of General Grant, which held fast to Tennessee and in four great battles completely defeated the rebel generals, Bragg and Longstreet; the campaign which, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, after many battles, all of which were victorious, captured Atlanta; Sherman's campaign from Atlanta to the sea, the capture of Savannah, Georgia; the campaign through the Carolinas, which virtually captured Charleston, South Carolina; the final campaign of General Sherman, which, after Lee's surrender, compelled the surrender of General Johnston and all armed foes of the federal government.

"Captain Matthews had the honor to belong to the First New Jersey Brigade, which was the First Brigade of the First Division, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, for fifteen months, and it was commanded by General Phil Kearney; in the Richmond campaign of McClellan it became the First Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Corps, and so continued until the close of the war. He also had the honor to belong to a brigade composed of the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, Thirteenth New Jersey, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, First Division, Twelfth Corps, and commanded successively by Generals George H. Gordon, Thomas H. Ruger, Silas Colgrove and others. It is a matter of record that these two brigades had no superiors in the great armies to which they belonged. These commands served in the historic Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, and then the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps consolidated with the Twentieth Corps and joined the Army of the Cumberland, and formed a part of the great army of General Sherman, comprising the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Ohio, and afterward, as the Army of Georgia and the Tennessee, marched through Georgia and the Carolinas, and finally, by way of Richmond, over the battlefields of Virginia to the national capitol at Washington.

"During the first Virginia campaign Private Matthews took part, as a member of Company G, Second New Jersey Volunteers, in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; West Point, Virginia, May 7-8, 1862; Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Golding's Farm; Frazier's Farm; Charles City Cross Roads; Malvern Hill, Virginia, including the Seven Days Fight. After these engagements he was discharged, at the re-

quest of Governor Olden, of New Jersey, for the purpose of assisting in raising a new regiment. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the requisite number of men in Orange to complete the quota of the company, it became necessary to consolidate with those enlisted at Montclair, and Mr. Matthews offered to enlist again as a private, in order to secure the promotion of one of his friends. He consented, however, to accept the position of second lieutenant of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was promoted first lieutenant of Company K, on September 17, 1862 (date of battle of Antietam), and was commissioned captain of Company I, November 1, 1862. After his re-enlistment and promotion he participated with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Antietam, First Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; after the last-named engagement was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland with the Twelfth Corps. This was afterward consolidated with the Eleventh Corps, forming the Twentieth Corps, and with it he took part in the battles of Wauhatchie, Tennessee; Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Pine Knob, Culp's Farm, Chattahoochie, River Crossing, Nauce's Creek, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, Georgia (July 22, 1864), siege and capture of Atlanta; Sherman's march to the sea, including capture of Milledgeville, the capital; Montieth Swamp, near Savannah; capture of Argyle Island, and also the movement to enemy's rear in South Carolina, by General Ruger's Brigade; capture of Savannah; campaign of the Carolinas, including battles of Averysboro, Bentonville, North Carolina; Goldsboro, North Carolina; capture of Raleigh and surrender of General Johnston's army. In all there were represented forty battles, besides 'affairs' and skirmishes, among the latter being included the approach to Atlanta, at which time the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, with which Captain Matthews was connected, was for one hundred consecutive days under fire. At the battle of Antietam, Maryland, Captain Matthews was wounded in the left leg, by a grape shot, but did not leave the field; he received a flesh wound in the face at Chancellorsville, Virginia, and was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Resaca, Georgia. He was one of the officers specially mentioned at the battle of Chancellorsville for 'gallantry, coolness and efficiency on the battle field.'

"It is a noteworthy fact that Captain Matthews was one of the officers who, at the close of the war, declined to make an application for a brevet in excess of the commission he held, the reasons for which are apparent. While in active service a brevet rank is an honor justly appreciated by those who have won distinction on the battle field. At the close of the war, however, it became an empty honor, and could be had for the asking, and although it was conferred on many deserving ones, 'for gallant and meritorious service,' it is well known that many worthy officers declined to ask for that which they knew they were justly entitled to. Such officers resent only the implied superior claim of the brevets to a distinction greater than their own, while as a fact they take issue with and ever maintain that it is unjust to the greater majority.

"A retrospective view of the events connected with Captain Matthews' military

career shows 'what might have been.' When President Lincoln called for one hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years, a company was within a few days organized in Orange, and it was expected that it would be attached to either the First, Second or Third Regiments of the First New Jersey Brigade, but as each regiment had already received its full quota this company was not accepted. It was commanded by Captain Owen Murphy, a generous-hearted Irishman, who had seen several years' service as captain of the Columbia O'Brien Rifles, a local military company, and had maintained its organization until it was accepted, in July, 1861, as one of the companies of the Seventy-First New York Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, raised by Daniel E. Sickles, subsequently major-general commanding the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In this company young Matthews was offered the position of first lieutenant. He modestly declined the honor, however, for, as he said, 'having no military training, he might make a poor private, but could not hope to be a good officer.' The offer was several times renewed, up to the month of May, 1862, but he invariably declined for the reason stated. Every regiment connected with the Excelsior Brigade made a brilliant record, and none more so than the Seventy-First. What might have been the record of Private Matthews had he been influenced by motives of personal ambition, instead of modestly refusing because of his unfitness for the position, it is difficult to conjecture. It simply shows the spirit of unselfish, devoted patriotism which animated the young men who filled the ranks of the Armies of the Potomac, the Cumberland and of the Tennessee—steadfast, faithful, undaunted, never discouraged and never acknowledging defeat, and which at last forced the armies of Lee into the last ditch at Appomattox, and compelled the surrender of Johnston in North Carolina, where Captain Matthews was then serving with General Sherman."

This was the faith that made faithful, and there can be no less a tribute of honor paid these brave men who served for the sake of their country alone, with no thought of self-aggrandizement or personal glory, than to those who gained the higher distinctions of office and perhaps greater individual precedence. His military career is but one exemplification of the sturdy, unflinching, noble characteristics which have made men honor and respect Captain Matthews in all the relations of life—such a sterling manhood can never be less than true to itself, and thus true to all that goes to make for the deeper humanitarianism, The safety of the republic depends not so much upon measures and methods as upon that manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed.

Ambrose Meeker Matthews has the distinction of being a native son of that section of New Jersey in which practically his entire life has been spent and in which he has labored to goodly ends. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, on the 21st of September, 1836, the son of John H. and Elima (Meeker) Matthews, representing prominent old pioneer families of the state and nation. On both sides the Captain's ancestors were not only among the founders of Orange, but records extant show them to have had valiant representatives among the patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. William Matthews, great-grand-

father of our subject, was a member of Captain Cornelius Williams' company, Second Regiment, Essex; was discharged September 13, 1777, having received at Second River wounds which resulted in his death. Simeon Harrison, the great-great-grandfather of Captain Matthews on his father's side, was a descendant of Richard Harrison, and was the immediate ancestor of the late Caleb Harrison and his son Simeon Harrison, both of whom were known to many of the older inhabitants of Orange in the present generation. Elima (Meeker) Matthews, mother of the Captain, was born in 1810, being the daughter of Abraham P. Meeker, whose father, Thomas, served in the French and Indian war, having been with Wolfe in the battle of Quebec, and having been an active participant in the war of the Revolution, serving from its beginning until victory had been achieved by the Continental forces and independence was established. The Meeker family came originally from Connecticut and settled in the Passaic valley of New Jersey. The Captain's honored father, a man of notable business ability and utmost integrity, died in the year 1873, having been survived for many years by his wife, who has attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years.

Ambrose Matthews grew up under the refining influences of a cultured home, receiving his educational discipline in the schools of Alonzo Brackett and Rev. Peter Stocking, of his native town. After leaving school he found employment in his father's hat factory, representing a line of industry which has brought Orange into wide repute. At the age of eighteen years he became a member of the firm of John H. Matthews & Company, having become familiar with the processes of manufacture and having won this recognition by faithful endeavor. He continued to be actively associated with the enterprise until the outbreak of the Rebellion, during the progress of which his interests and connections with the business were held intact, so that at the close of the war he resumed his business association with his father. Within the following year he became associated with James and Charles Gardiner in the coal business in Orange, under the firm name of Gardiner & Matthews, subsequently purchasing his partner's interest in the enterprise, which he has since continued in connection with other business operations of importance. He has been intimately identified with the growth and substantial development of Orange during the past years and has never abated his interest in all that conserves the stable prosperity of the place of his nativity. The Captain was one of those concerned in the organization of the Second National Bank of Orange, in 1892, and became and has continued its president. He was president of the New Jersey Coal Exchange, and has served as president of the Orange Board of Trade and in other positions of similar preferment. He is known as one of the leaders and most zealous promoters of all public enterprises, and his influence and effective aid are ever to be counted upon in connection with any legitimate undertaking.

The Captain retains the most lively concern in all that touches the welfare of his old comrades in arms, whose ranks are being rapidly decimated by the encroachments of time, and he is ever ready to recall the kindlier associations of that crucial epoch in our national history with which he was so closely identified as a soldier of the Union. He is a member of the most prom-

inent veteran military organizations of the country. In 1878 he assisted in organizing Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Orange, and became its first commander, the post retaining among its members men of distinctive prominence in civil as well as military life. In this connection a distinguished honor was conferred upon this post and upon Captain Matthews in 1890, when he was chosen commander of the New Jersey state department of the Grand Army of the Republic. At this juncture it is pertinent that we refer to a certain event by quoting from the article to which we have previously had recourse: "The city of Orange alone in New Jersey enjoys the distinction of having had the Society of the Army of the Potomac as its guests, which important event occurred in 1889. The reunion was one of the most successful ever held by the society, and among the participants on that occasion were Governor Robert S. Green, accompanied by both brigades of the National Guards, and many military officers and civilians of national reputation. A grand review of the military and Grand Army of the Republic took place, and on the following day an excursion to West Point, where they were received by the officer in command of the West Point Military Academy. The success of this affair was largely due to Captain Matthews, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and in recognition of his services on this occasion he was tendered a public dinner by his fellow citizens of Orange, which was second in importance only to the great public event over which he had the honor to preside." The Captain is prominently identified with the Society of the Sixth and Twelfth Army Corps, the Kearny Brigade Association, the Second Regiment Veteran Association, the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and is a member of various other fraternal and social organizations, including Corinthian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the New England Society of Orange, the Essex County Riding Club, Orange Club, etc. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and in religious affiliations he was originally a member of the Valley Congregational church, from which he transferred his membership to the Hillside Presbyterian church at the time of its organization, being made one of its trustees at this time and having been chosen its treasurer in 1891. No man enjoys in a greater degree and more specifically the confidence and esteem of the community, and this unmistakable popularity has been but a logical result.

In the year 1865 was consummated the marriage of Captain Matthews to Miss Mary E. Harrison, daughter of Ira Harrison, a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Harrison, one of the founders of Newark. Two sons and two daughters were the issue of this union, of whom the following survive: Alfred Harrison, treasurer of the A. M. Matthews Company; Amy C., and Agnes M.

FRANK HUSK,

a market gardener of Fairfield, whose enterprise in affairs of business is bringing him good financial returns, was born on the 7th of October, 1868, on the farm which

is now his home. His grandfather was Abraham Husk, one of the old-time residents of the county. His father, William Husk, was born in 1841, and after attaining his majority was united in marriage to Rachel A. Jacobus, a daughter of Thomas G. and Emeline (Vanderhoof) Jacobus. Her father was born in Caldwell township in 1815 and made carpentering his life work. His father was a representative of one of the earliest families of Essex county. Not long after his marriage William Husk removed with his young wife to the west and spent three years in Iowa. He returned to his native heath in 1871, and during the later years of his life was prominently connected with public affairs and with the management of the interests of the town, serving as a member of the committee for five years, in which time he labored earnestly and effectively for the welfare of the town. His political support was given the Democracy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Husk were the parents of two children, Frank and Estella, the latter the wife of Charles De Baun, of Fairfield. The father died in 1889, but the mother is still living, a resident of Fairfield. Upon his death, the duty of caring for the family devolved upon our subject, Frank Husk, the only son, who fell readily into the management of the affairs of the homestead and has demonstrated his capacity as a successful market gardener. His education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and from his early youth he served as his father's assistant in the management of the home place. He is now extensively engaged in the raising of all kinds of vegetables and finds a ready market for his products in the neighboring cities. The excellent quality of his produce and his thorough understanding of the business has enabled him to supply his customers with what they desire in his line, and his patronage is now extensive and remunerative.

In April, 1888, Mr. Husk was joined in wedlock to Miss Lottie, a daughter of Peter J. Vanderhoof, and they now have five children: Jesse T., Lula V., Alfa M., Leroy N., and Francis E.

LEMUEL STAGER,

of Caldwell, is the present representative of one of the early families in Essex county, and was born on the 16th of September, 1854, the son of Thomas J. and Rachel (Van Ness) Stager, the latter a daughter of Isaac Van Ness. Thomas J. Stager was born in Caldwell township in 1807, and in early life followed the trade of builder, but passed the last years of his life upon a farm, where he died in 1891. His father, John Stager, who, it is believed, was also a native of this county, was a descendant of German parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Stager were born the following children: Eliza, who became the wife of Moses Van Ness; John H.; Maria, the wife of Nicholas Dobbins; Martha, who married Artemus Zeliff; Rachel, the wife of John Millage; Cornelius, and Lemuel. All the children, including our subject, were reared on the old homestead, which is now in the possession of Lemuel, and were given such literary education as could be obtained at the primitive school of the district.

Lemuel Stager remained with his parents and aided in the management and cultivation of the farm until they were called to their eternal rest, when he became owner of the property. On the 16th of August,

1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A., daughter of Levi Mains, of Morris county, New Jersey, and their children were: Joseph, Levi, Viola, Jennie, Preston, Clarence, Lemuel and Flora.

The Stager family is identified with the Republican party on all political issues, but the members are in no sense office-seekers, preferring rather the independence that is assured in the successful management and control of interests entirely private.

CHARLES GREENE ROCKWOOD,

whose eminent position in financial circles and prominence in public life demand for him distinctive recognition in the history of Essex county, is descended from an ancestry long and prominently connected with the republic. The family had its origin in England, and sixteen years after the landing of the pilgrims of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, the first of the name in America braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that day and founded a home in that district of our land to which was given the name of the mother country. All through the colonial epoch the representatives of the name were prominent in shaping those events which constitute the distinctive annals of the nation, and on many of the higher planes of life they attained marked prestige. Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood, grandfather of our subject, was a Harvard graduate of the class of 1773 and was a surgeon in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. At the close of his service he located in Wilton, New Hampshire, where he not only attained eminence in his profession, but became highly influential in all affairs, civil and religious. At the ripe old age of eighty-four years he passed away, mourned by the entire community, but the impress of his strong individuality still remains upon the public life of the Granite state.

His second son, Ebenezer, Jr., the father of our subject, also acquired his literary education within the classic precincts of old Harvard, and he subsequently studied law in Boston, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a man of strong mentality and scholarly attainments and possessed not only an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, but also had superior gifts of oratory. It seemed that a most brilliant career at the bar awaited him, but death ended the professional life that was opening with such rich promise. He died when only thirty-four years of age, leaving a widow and four children to mourn his loss. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Breese Hazard, was a daughter of Ebenezer Hazard, who was connected with the postoffice department under Washington, as the first postmaster of New York, then as surveyor of post roads and offices throughout the country, while from 1782 to 1789 he was postmaster-general, being the third incumbent in that office. He was a man of rare mental powers, highly cultured and a noted linguist, having mastered several of the ancient languages. He was the author of several voluminous historical works and contributed many able and scholarly articles on historical subjects to journals and societies of that day. At the same time he won distinction as a financier and was the original director, the first secretary and the untiring business manager of the Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia.

Fortunate is the man who has back of

Chas. G. Rockwood

him an honored ancestry. Every American is proud, and justly so, of the nobility of his ancestors, and Charles G. Rockwood, of this review, bears worthily a name that is untarnished by the shadow of wrong or dishonor. Born in Boston, July 19, 1814, he was yet an infant at the time of his father's death. The mother, with her four children, removed to Philadelphia, to the home of her father, and a few years thereafter became the wife of Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., LL. D., at that time a rising young clergyman and subsequently an eminent divine, who for more than half a century filled the pulpit of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church in New York city. This excellent man devoted himself at once to the welfare of the interesting group of children thus providentially placed in his care, and to his instruction, as well as to that of a highly cultured mother, Mr. Rockwood is indebted for his early training, which was so thorough and complete that it proved an excellent foundation upon which to rest the superstructure of more advanced knowledge. After a suitable preparation at home he entered an excellent academy conducted by E. W. Morse, of New York, and therein completed a course of studies sufficiently advanced to fit him for any sphere of life. His tastes, however, seemed to incline to a commercial instead of a professional career, and being allowed to follow the bent of his own nature he entered a large commission house in New York, where he remained from the age of fifteen until he had attained his majority.

In 1846 Mr Rockwood entered upon his long, conspicuous and successful career as a banker, having accepted the position of cashier in the Orange Bank, of Orange, New Jersey, in which institution he remained until 1849, when he became cashier of the Stamford Bank, at Stamford, Connecticut.

For three years he acceptably served in that capacity, and from 1852 to 1857 was at the head of the private banking house of Rockwood, Hazards & Company, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in which place a chartered bank was organized in 1857, and Mr. Rockwood removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, to enter upon the duties of cashier in a newly established bank there. But in a short time a greater field of labor and responsibility was opened to him in Newark, New Jersey, where he became cashier of the Newark Banking Company, in 1858. He filled that position, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the directors, for almost thirty years, and was then, in January, 1887, elected president of the institution. Working in perfect harmony with his fellow executives and directors, Mr. Rockwood has so directed the affairs of the bank that it has not only maintained its high prestige and prosperity, but has also increased them. This is the oldest banking institution in the state. The first charter granted by the state of New Jersey to any bank was to the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, on the 18th of February, 1804. This company never pursued the insurance business, and on the second renewal of its charter the word "insurance" was dropped from its title, leaving the name Newark Banking Company. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank, under the name of the National Newark Banking Company, having now had a continuous existence of ninety-three years. The sound and conservative principles of finance displayed by Mr. Rockwood in the supervision of this institution have won for

him uniform commendation. His attention has not been given to this enterprise alone, for he has been a director of the Howard Savings Institution, of Newark, for over thirty years, and a member of its finance committee. Notwithstanding the fact that he has attained the age of four score and three years he yet gives regular attention to the business of the National Newark Banking Company, and is daily at his desk.

In 1840 Mr. Rockwood was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of George B. and Joanna (Vermilye) Smith, of New York city. Her death occurred in 1893. Of the four children born of this marriage only one is now living,—Charles G. Rockwood, Jr., who is professor of mathematics in Princeton University.

Deeply interested in all movements that tend to the betterment of humanity, Mr. Rockwood has given largely of his time to Christian and philanthropic work, and the poor and needy have found in him a true friend. He is especially ready to aid those who are willing to help themselves, and thus promotes that practical benevolence which enables the recipient to retain his self-respect and independence of character. His nature is kindly and gracious and rests upon broad humanitarian principles. His religious life identifies him with the Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker. He is also a director in the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark and is a valued member of the Essex County Bible Society, in which he served as president a few years since. Active in his co-operation in all movements for the advancement of mental culture, his labors in behalf of education have been very effective. For more than thirty years he has filled the office of trustee of the Newark Academy, which was founded in 1792 and is one of the oldest and best educational institutions in the state, and during most of this time he has been secretary and treasurer of the board, filling these positions at the present time. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sons of the American Revolution, and is also identified with the Washington Association, of Morristown, New Jersey. His life, characterized by a devotion to all that is good and pure and true, is worthy of emulation and should serve as a source of inspiration to others.

FRANK C. GOBLE,

of Verona, a prominent and well known florist, was born on the place which is now his home, January 18, 1856. His father, John L. Goble, was born at Amity, in Orange county, New York, in 1819, made farming his life occupation and came to New Jersey in 1855, and died in Verona in 1892. He was married in Sussex county to Ruth Wright, a daughter of Samuel Wright, whose family had resided at Wayayanda, near Greenwood Lake, New Jersey. Mrs. Goble is still living and has reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. Noah Goble, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Orange county, New York, and was a son of a Jerseyman born at Basking Ridge.

Frank C. Goble is the only child of his parents. He graduated at the Montclair high school in 1874, one of thirteen in the first class that completed the course in that institution. In his early manhood he en-

gaged in farming and gardening, but was loth to follow that pursuit permanently because of his natural tendency toward the culture of flowers. When he embarked in that enterprise his capital was very small and he was enabled to secure a greenhouse only eleven by fifty feet. The growth and general success which has attended his business is best shown in the contrast between his original greenhouse and that of the present day, which comprises ten thousand square feet under glass. He makes a specialty of growing carnations, violets and mignonette, with a full line of bedding and ornamental stock, and his patronage has become very extensive, making the enterprise a profitable one. His thorough understanding of the business, and his great love of flowers make him especially proficient in their culture, and his greenhouses present as fine and beautiful varieties as can be found upon the market. In order to keep in touch with the work of florists and to learn of the best methods for the cultivation of flowers and the production of new and improved varieties, he has connected himself with the Society of American Florists, and is secretary of the Paterson Florists' Club. He is also a member of the Essex County Board of Agriculture.

In October, 1878, in Painesville, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Goble and Miss Lillian Huntoon, a daughter of William Huntoon. Their children are Maud, Mabel, John, Harold and Kyrle.

Mr. Goble is a member of Montclair Council, Royal Arcanum, and takes quite an active interest in all measures calculated to advance the welfare of the community along educational, moral, social or material lines. He has served as clerk of Verona township, is a member of the school board, has served on the Caldwell township committee and was once treasurer of the town. In the discharge of his duties he is ever prompt and faithful and his efforts are commendable and satisfactory to the general public.

JONAS C. CANNIFF,

of Verona, who is extensively engaged in dealing in coal in Orange street, Newark, was born in the latter city, at No. 62 Boston street, October 31, 1846. The family is of French lineage, and the grandfather, Stephen Canniff, was for many years a tavern-keeper in Sing Sing, New York. The father of our subject, William H. Canniff, was born at Sing Sing, in 1819, and in 1837 came to Newark, where he learned the trade of carriage-making. He afterward began business on his own account on Bank street, where he carried on operations until 1857, when he removed to Connecticut. In 1864 he returned to Essex county, and locating on a farm near Caldwell, carried on agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his active business life. His death occurred in Newark in 1893. His wife bore the maiden name of Elvira O. Cooper and was a daughter of Jonas Cooper, of Hanover, New Jersey. She closed her eyes in death in 1892, after having become the mother of seventeen children, of whom the following are living: Margaretta, wife of Sherman Paddock, of Caldwell; Jonas C.; Amelia, wife of Theodore Lindsley, of Montclair; Annie K., wife of William W. Winner, of Newark; Louisa, wife of T. Douglas Baker, of Orange; Lettie J., wife of Charles D. Coe, of Newark; Carrie M., widow of William Winans, of Newark; Minnie, wife of Warren Jacobus, of Cedar Grove; and Frank, of Newark.

Jonas C. Canniff acquired a liberal education in Middletown, Connecticut, and entered upon his business career as clerk for the New Jersey Coal Company, continuing in their employ for a year. On the expiration of that period he secured a situation with D. M. Wyckoff & Company, also of Newark, and a year later became a partner in the business. They dealt extensively in coal, and Mr. Canniff continued a member of the firm until 1878, when he embarked in business alone in Orange street. He has secured a very liberal patronage, for his fair dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons has secured the public confidence and therefore the public support. He is very prominent in his line and is enjoying a success which is well deserved.

Mr. Canniff was married in Newark, December 24, 1869, to Annie E., daughter of Lemuel W. Jacobus, and to them have been born the following named: May C., now the wife of Frank M. Clark, of Elizabeth; William C.; Florence L.; Oscar D. and Robert B. Mr. and Mrs. Canniff hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

AUSTIN E. HEDDEN,

of Verona, is one of the representative citizens of his home city, who is ever active in promoting the welfare of the community and who has been closely identified with public affairs pertaining to the county. He is the youngest of eight children born to the late Elijah Hedden and wife, his birth having taken place at East Orange, New Jersey, on the 27th of January, 1843, and he was reared to farm work, his mental discipline being received in the district schools. He remained upon the old homestead until the death of his parents, when he erected a new residence on the thirty-three acres belonging to him and on which he has since continued to live. Aside from attending to his farm, Mr. Hedden has done little except to engage in local road contracting, a part of which comprised portions of Fairview avenue and all of Grosch avenue.

In public matters Mr. Hedden has served on the election board for over twelve years, and has acted as overseer of roads. Whatever of public interest that comes before the township committee having for its object the welfare and advancement of the community meets with a ready response from Mr. Hedden, and whichever side of the question is taken by him is vigorously supported. He opposed the bonding of his township for the construction of hard roads during the period of financial depression and the proposition was lost, which, as is now conceded, was a lucky termination of the project. He was an active member of the committee appointed to devise ways and means and to make recommendations as to the course to pursue in the matter.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. Hedden's life, we may state that he is a member of the Verona Club, to which he donated the land upon which the club building stands, and he was one of the organizers of the Caldwell brass band, being one of the leading players in the same. In his religious faith he is an adherent of the Caldwell Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Hedden was solemnized on the 10th of February, 1875, when he was united to Miss Jennie C. Lindsley, a daughter of John P. Lindsley.

He was one of the organizers of the Caldwell Grange, and one of the leaders of the society now; a Democrat and member of the Essex County Democratic Committee.

HENRY OSCAR BEACH.

The paternal ancestor of the subject of this review was one of three brothers who came from Scotland, probably in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled on Long Island, later moving to West Livingston, Essex county, where he became the first owner of the property which has ever since been known as the Beach homestead. One of his sons, Aaron, built a sawmill, which he conducted in connection with his farming pursuits. He married Phebe Burnett, of Rockaway Neck, a daughter of Zenus Burnett, and they reared six children, namely: Nancy, who married David Moorhouse; Susan, who became the wife of Allen Smith; Electa married William Ward; Israel, William D., and Marcus. Aaron Beach died at the age of sixty-two years, his wife surviving him until attaining her eighty-fourth year.

Marcus Beach, father of our subject, was born in 1802 on the old homestead, and learned the shoemaker's trade, following that and farming at the same time. He married Miss Mary Camp, a native of Sussex county and a daughter of Samuel Camp, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Beach reared two children, Henry O., and Ann Eliza, who became the wife of Ezra R. Squier, of Millburn township. They were members of the Hanover Presbyterian church, and politically Mr. Beach was an old-line Whig. He had the honor of escorting General Lafayette through the county on the occasion of that gentleman's visit here. His brother, Israel, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. The death of Mr. Beach occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-nine years, and he was survived by his wife until December 15, 1893, when she passed away, aged eighty-nine years.

Henry Oscar Beach was born in the house he now makes his home, in Livingston township, on the 1st of July, 1825, and resided with his parents until attaining his majority, acquiring the shoemaker's trade from his father's instructions. In June, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte A. Osborne, of Hanover, Morris county, a daughter of Philetus and Betsy (Beach) Osborne, and he and his wife settled on a place near the parental homestead, where they continued to reside for five years and then Mr. Beach traded his land for property in Orange and engaged in the manufacture of shoes until August, 1862, when he enlisted his services in the defense of the Union as a member of Company H, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, leaving Camp Frelinghuysen early in September. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Morris Heights, and in several skirmishes, and was captured at Morris Heights by two Confederates, from whom he eventually escaped and returned to his regiment. He served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged on the 20th of June, 1863, after which he returned home and engaged in the shoe business in Orange, where he also filled the office of sexton of the Union Avenue church for eleven years. He continued in Orange until 1882, when he returned to the old homestead and has since made that his place of residence, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach became the parents of three children, of whom the following record is given: Mary A., who married W. W. Westervelt, of Wood Center, New Jer-

sey; Clarence married Annie Van Rossan, of Beverly, New Jersey; and Annie Eliza, who is the wife of Frederick A. Cora, of Afton, Morris county. Mr. and Mrs. Beach are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

HON. MOSES E. HALSEY,

deceased, for many years one of the esteemed citizens of Livingston, New Jersey, was born in New York city, November 10, 1823, son of Abram and Sarah (Ely) Halsey.

He was reared in his native city, where he had the advantage of a common-school education and where in early life he learned the trade of chair-maker. For a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of chairs. About 1853 he located in Livingston, Essex county, New Jersey, and here spent the rest of his life, not being engaged in active business for some time before his death. He was a man of prominence, was at one time a member of the general assembly of New Jersey, and as a legislator made an honorable record. He died May 31, 1893, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Halsey was married in 1850 to Miss Adelia Teed, a daughter of Hon. Parker Teed, a native of Livingston, New Jersey, and a son of John Teed who was probably a native of this state. Parker Teed was a surveyor, a public-spirited man, true to all the interests of life, and was frequently honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust. He served three terms as a member of the New Jersey assembly. He died at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Force and who was a daughter of Jonathan Force, was sixty-five at the time of her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsey had two children, namely: Ida, who died at the age of twenty years; and Moses Ely, now engaged in business in New York city. Mrs. Halsey, who died September 6, 1897, was a consistent Christian, a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Halsey also was identified with this church, one of its staunch members and most liberal supporters.

FREDERICK M. HOFFMAN,

of Livingston, Essex county, was one of the boys in blue who, in the civil war, valiantly aided in the preservation of the Union, and since his return from the scene of conflict he has manifested the same loyalty and fidelity in the discharge of his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Northfield, Essex county, on the 29th of November, 1845, and is a son of George Hoffman, a native of Saxony, Germany, whose father, John A. Hoffman, came with his family to America when George was sixteen years of age. He established a home in Northfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. George Hoffman learned the jeweler's trade in the fatherland, and after coming to America followed farming. In 1844 he purchased the farm in Northfield and has since made it his place of abode. He married Susan A. Musser, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Muhlenberg, who took up his residence in the Keystone state at a very early day. Her great-grandfather was General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary-war

fame. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, two of whom are now living: Frederick M. and John A., of Orange. The eldest, Effie, died in childhood. The mother of this family died in 1853 and Mr. Hoffman afterward married Sarah James, of New York, by whom he had three children: Susan, wife of Wallace Burnet; Margaret H.; and George, who died in 1896, at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Hoffman takes a deep interest in educational matters and has done effective service in behalf of the schools during his many years' service as school trustee. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is a Republican.

Frederick M. Hoffman was reared on the home farm until seventeen years of age when he went to learn the carpenter's trade with Lewis F. Kirsten, but after a short time he put aside the plane and square for the rifle, and went forth in defense of his country, his patriotic spirit prompting his enlistment, August 26, 1863, when eighteen years of age. He became a member of Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery, under Captain Hexamer, and with the Sixth Army Corps served in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many hard-fought battles and received a slight wound at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865.

On his return to the north Mr. Hoffman resumed work at the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed, being now regarded as a prominent representative of the building interests of his township. He has also taken a very conspicuous part in local politics. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 he served on the board of chosen freeholders, and in 1874, 1875 and 1876 he served as township clerk. He was deputy warden of the Essex county penitentiary, and has filled other local offices, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and promptness.

On the 21st of July, 1868, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Lucia A. Teed, and their union was blessed with five children: Ida C., now the wife of Edward Stevens; Frank E.; Rose S.; Oscar F., who died April 17, 1894, at the age of seventeen years; and Ernest F. Socially Mr. Hoffman is connected with several civic societies. He is a valued and popular member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M.; Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M.; Bartlett Post, No. 39, G. A. R.; Ocalia Council, No. 186, American Mechanics; Mt. Pleasant Council, No. 25, G. S. F. True and faithful in public office, loyal on the field of battle, honorable in business, and cordial and kindly in social circles, he has won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact and has a large circle of warm friends.

ABRAM P. WILLIAMS,

of Roseland, is a descendant of Matthew Williams through Eleazar, Daniel and Abram, all of whom were associated with the pioneer days of New Jersey. Eleazar married Mary Ball, and their son, Daniel, married Naoma Dodd, a daughter of James Dodd, who settled in West Orange, and there Abram Williams, the father of our subject, was born in 1799. The latter was reared in West Orange and learned the cabinet-maker's trade of a man named Jacob Allen, serving a full term of apprenticeship, after which he returned to his native city and started a shop on his own

account, following his trade in connection with farming. In 1831 he married Miss Matilda Carter, of Hanover, Morris county, and a daughter of Philander Carter, who belonged to one of the old families of Morris county, and by this union three children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the third being Abram P. Mr. Williams served as town clerk for several terms; he was a director of the Orange National Bank, and for many years was vestryman of St. Mark's church, of which his wife also was a member. His death occurred in 1861, his wife preceding him to her eternal rest in 1858.

Abram P. Williams was reared on the old homestead, located on the corner of Washington and Valley streets, and acquired his literary education in the public schools. In 1857 he went to Newark and started to learn the carpenter's trade with the firm of Gould & More, but upon the death of his father he returned home and followed farming until 1877, when he moved to Chester, Morris county, and there continued in agricultural pursuits until 1879, in that year coming to Roseland and engaging in carpentering, which he has since followed. By his ability and industry he has built up a large and flourishing trade, securing the patronage of people within a radius of fifteen miles.

In 1861 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Collier, who was born in New Fairfield and reared in Roseland, a daughter of Ezra Collier, who died in 1890. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, but two lived to maturity, Ezra A. and Frank E., the latter of whom was accidentally killed, at the age of twenty-four, by coming in contact with a live electric-light wire at Orange. Mrs. Williams is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband is a communicant of St. Mark's. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in his political views is stanchly allied to the Democratic party.

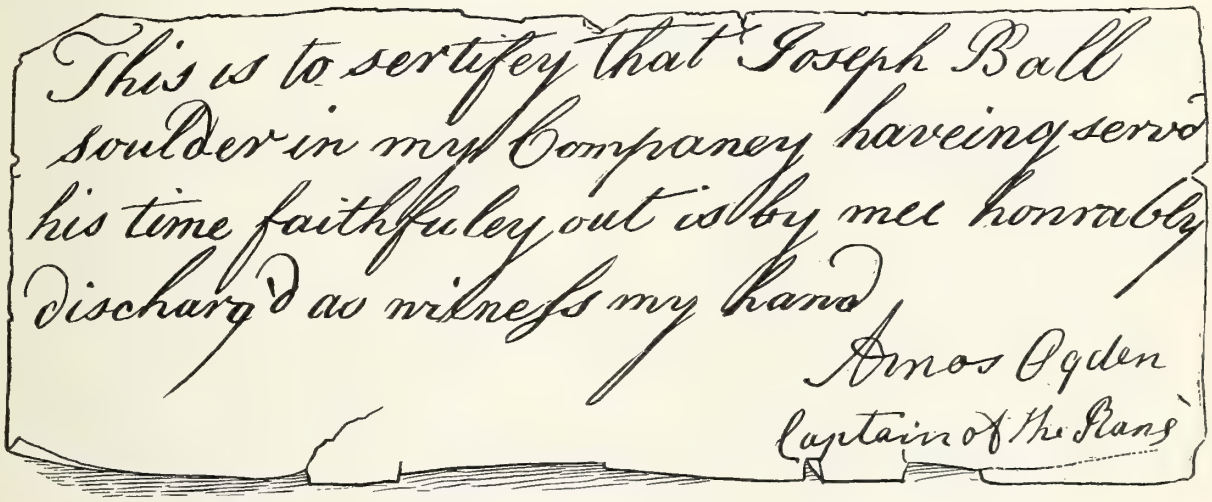
PHILANDER and RICHARD H. BALL

are representatives of a family that has long been connected with the history of Essex county, and whose interests have been so inextricably interwoven with the development and progress of the county as to form a part of the public records. Edward Ball, the original ancestor of the Ball family in New Jersey, came from Connecticut with others of the Connecticut colonists who settled in Newark about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a surveyor by profession and was a man of distinctive ability. His son, Thomas Hall, settled at Hilton, Essex county, and the latter's son, Aaron Ball, the great-grandfather of the subjects of this review, located in South Orange October 21, 1741, since which time the name has been conspicuously and consecutively identified with the material interests of this favored section of the county. Aaron Ball purchased the old homestead in South Orange, and here the old dwelling depicted in this connection was erected by his son, Joseph, in the year 1784. The attractive old residence is in a fine state of preservation, and in its historical and substantial dignity will put to blush many a more pretentious modern structure. The house is now occupied by Richard H. Ball, one of the immediate subjects of this sketch. Joseph Ball served in the British army and participated in the capture of Martinique, in the West Indies in 1755 or '56. He was

Philander Ball

afterward a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution, assisting in the capture of Stony Point, under General Anthony Wayne, and participating in the battle of Springfield. His papers of discharge from service in the French and Indian war are now in the possession of Richard H. Ball. One of the stones in the old house is inscribed with the date of its erection, and here he continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred only when he had attained a venerable age.

Orange church, a daughter of Richard Harrison, who was a native of New Jersey and served for seven years in the Colonial army during the war for independence. After his marriage Mr. Ball settled on a part of the old homestead and carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with shoemaking,—an industry that was followed by many of the early settlers of Essex county. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and in religious faith he was a Presbyterian, his wife also holding membership in the


This is to sertifey that Joseph Ball
Soulder in my Companey haveing serv'd
his time faithfuley out is by me honrably
discharg'd as witness my hand
Amos Ogden
Captain of the Rang

Joseph Ball married Rachael Tompkins, and they became the parents of the following named children: Eleazar T., born in 1767; Hannah, in 1768; Israel, in 1770; Mary, in 1772; Mary (2), in 1773; and Joseph B., the father of Philander and Richard H., whose names initiate this review.

Joseph B. Ball was born on the old homestead, March 15, 1778, spent his youth upon the farm and received such educational privileges as the schools of the community then afforded. He married Eunice Harrison, who was born in Orange, near the old same church. His death occurred in September, 1842, and his wife died in December, 1846. They were the parents of the following children: Amzi, who went west and died in Delavan, Illinois, at the age of eighty-five years, leaving one son, Eleazar T., who was a minister of the Presbyterian church and died in Belvidere, Illinois, at the age of fifty years, leaving a family; Mary, who died at the age of sixty-three years; Philander; Hannah, widow of the Rev. Joseph Vance, who was a prominent Presbyterian

minister, and died at the age of ninety-two years; Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Richard Harrison.

Philander Ball, whose name initiates this article, is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of South Orange township and one who, by his many years of honorable dealing and upright life, has won the esteem of all who know him. He was born in the old stone mansion, January 8, 1814, was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. He resided on the old homestead until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1849, Miss Sarah Ann Guerin becoming his wife. She is a native of Morristown, New Jersey, a daughter of Aram Guerin, of an old Morris county family. Mr. and Mrs. Ball began their domestic life on his present farm, which is a part of the old homestead, and he at once began the work of cultivation and improvement, which he has carried forward until he now has one of the finest country homes in the county. His buildings are commodious, convenient and attractive. The rows of beautiful shade trees surround one of the loveliest homes to be found in this part of the county, and the air of culture and refinement which pervades the place is one of the most attractive features. The farm comprises seventy acres, and his valuable property yields to him good financial returns.

HOME OF R. H. BALL.

Mr. Ball has been a leader in all public movement tending to benefit the community or promote the general welfare. He has

R. H. Ball

served in nearly all the township offices and has ever been found on the side of progress and improvement. He has been frequently called upon to serve as administrator in the settlement of estates and has ever been found careful, prompt and honorable in his adjustments. His business record is above reproach, and in private life no duty is neglected. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political faith he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican. Mrs. Ball departed this life January 6, 1885, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: John G., Anna H., Elizabeth, widow of Augustus L. Whitehead; Warren P. and Edward P., the first born, who died at the age of two years.

Richard Harrison Ball, who occupies the ancestral home, was born there November 13, 1820, and the years of a busy and useful career of more than three-quarters of a century have there been passed. After the death of his father he and his brother Philander settled up the estate, he retaining possession of the old home. When his mother died his sister became his housekeeper and performed those functions for many years. He was married on the 10th of September, 1862, to Miss Frances Haines, of Union county, a daughter of Frazee Haines, who was a son of Joseph Haines, one of the heroes of the Revolution, who valiantly aided in securing the freedom of his country.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball, as follows: Frederick Harrison, who at the age of twelve years accidentally shot himself while out hunting and died from the injury; Joseph, who went to Colorado and engaged in the banking business with promises of a brilliant future, but who died September 9, 1890, at the age of twenty-four years; George Haines; Fanny May; Lillie M.; Amzi; Edward, deceased; Jennie, and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have one of the finest homes in Essex county, the residence being the one built by his grandfather in 1784. Its surroundings are very tasteful and give an air of picturesqueness to the venerable home, which with its surrounding seventy acres stands between Newark, Irvington and South Orange, thus affording every convenience of city life, in combination with the charms and pleasures of a country home. The land is very valuable and Mr. Ball is rated as one of the wealthy men of Essex county. He and his wife attend the Connecticut Farms church, and in politics he is a Republican. The Ball family is one of much prominence in Essex county, and this history would be incomplete without honorable mention of its present representatives in South Orange township.

JOHN TOMPKINS

is probably the oldest man of Livingston township—a venerable citizen whose life has been devoted to good works and noble deeds in the furtherance of the Christian religion. He was born in the house which is now his home, March 22, 1806, a son of Daniel Tompkins, who was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 15th of March, 1766. His grandfather, Jedediah Tompkins, was a son of John Tompkins, who was one of the first settlers of Livingston township, where he entered land from the government and established thereon his home. The grandfather of our subject married a

Miss Burnet, of Morris county, and to them were born three daughters and a son. He spent the greater part of his life in Morris county and when the colonies attempted to disown all allegiance to the British crown he joined the American army and valiantly fought for independence. He lived to a very advanced age and died in 1816. His wife died when the father of our subject was quite small.

Daniel Tompkins, in his early manhood, was employed in the iron works and later engaged in agricultural pursuits and basket-making. He was married in 1788 to Phoebe Walker, a native of what is now the town of New Providence, and a daughter of Richard Walker, who came from Ireland and settled in Morris county, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick.

He had ten children by his first marriage and after the death of their mother he wedded a Miss Wood, by whom he had seven children. He purchased the farm upon which our subject now lives, the improvements upon that place consisting of a log house and a wrought-nail shop. Eight children of the first marriage reached mature years, namely: Jabez; Rachel, who became the wife of Samuel Pickens and died in middle life, leaving three children; Rebecca, who married Levi Schonover, of Pennsylvania, and died at the age of fifty years; Fanny married Abram Herring, in 1816, and died in Ohio, when past the age of fifty years; Richard, born November 11, 1800, died November 8, 1833; Ira married Elizabeth Allen, a cousin of Asa Whitehead, of Newark; John was the next of the family; and Eli, died between the ages of sixty and seventy years. The father of this family departed this life January 1, 1830, and his wife passed away November 1, 1835. They were members of the Presbyterian church, of Hanover.

John Tompkins, whose name introduces this review, learned the shoemaker's trade with his brother-in-law and afterward worked on the farm and engaged in the manufacture of baskets. He was industrious and energetic and his industry brought to him a fair return. He chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Hannah Williams, the marriage being celebrated January 11, 1827. She was a native of Clinton township, and a daughter of Azel Williams, one of the old settlers of the county. She was reared in Caldwell township and after her marriage went to her husband's home, their domestic life beginning on the old family homestead which has always been his place of residence. Twelve children came to bless this marriage, eight of whom lived to mature years, while six are still living: Sarah became the wife of John C. Ward and died at the age of forty-five years, leaving three children; Jane W. is the wife of Rosville Merry, of Livingston and has one child; Richard, of Morris county, married Densia Long, by whom he had three children yet living, and after her death he wedded her sister; William is a resident of Livingston township; Jeptha W., of Morris county, married Elizabeth Redic and has five children; John wedded Mary Jacobus and, with his wife and one child, lives on the old homestead; Theodore is a resident of Caldwell; and David died at the age of twenty-seven years. The mother of this family died in 1877 and Mr. Tompkins was again married, his second union being with Sarah Ann Pierce, a native of Clinton.

For many years Mr. Tompkins has devoted his life to the cause of Christianity

as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has long been a local preacher, for forty-three years holding a license as a minister of that denomination. He has preached in all the churches of this locality —in Newark and in Morris county, and has given his services freely, without compensation, prompted solely by a love of the Master. Now almost ninety-two years of age, his life span almost finished, he is joyously looking forward to the hour when the happiness of eternity shall compensate for the woes and trials of time.

WILLIAM TOMPKINS.

The world is not slow to pass judgment upon the individual, and when a man has won the high respect of those with whom business and social relations have brought him in contact it is by reason of a well spent and honorable life. Condemnation comes quickly from the public and esteem therefore indicates the possession of worthy qualities and characteristics. When we say that Mr. Tompkins is one of the most highly respected citizens of Essex county, it is an indication that his life is one well worthy of emulation. Born in Livingston township, on the 18th of July, 1838, he is a son of John Tompkins, one of the early settlers of the community.

Until nineteen years of age our subject remained amid the surroundings of the home farm and then started out in the business world, learning the mason's trade as an apprentice with Simpson Van Ness, on Elm street, Newark. He served for four years and then located in Livingston, where for thirty-eight years he has engaged in business along that line. He is one of the best known mason contractors in this section of the county, and many of the best buildings stand in evidence of his superior handiwork. He has done the mason work on most of the principal buildings within a radius of eight miles, and erected the Presbyterian church in Roseland. His business methods are most commendable and his thorough reliability and honesty have secured to him a very liberal patronage.

Mr. Tompkins was married November 25, 1869, to Miss Emma, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Stevens) Parmly, natives of New York. Four children were born of this union: Orrin P., who died at the age of sixteen months; Ernest Judson, born April 23, 1873; Lillian H., born September 19, 1887; and Burd P., born August 17, 1891. Mr. Tompkins gives his political support to the Republican party and has filled the office of school trustee. He is a member of Golden Star Lodge, No. 25, of Mt. Pleasant, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of West Livingston.

WILLIAM W. WATSON,

a retired business man of Livingston, has been closely identified with the mercantile interests of Essex county. He was born in Middlesex, now Union county, New Jersey, in 1822, and is of English ancestry, both his father and grandfather being natives of Great Britain, the latter's birth occurring at Nottingham. At the age of seventeen, John Watson, our subject's father, emigrated to the United States and located in New York, later moving to New Jersey, where he entered the employ of a shoe dealer, with whom he learned the trade and followed the same for a short time. In the meanwhile he had been preparing himself for the ministry, and on attaining his twen-

tieth year he began preaching in the Baptist church. About 1811 he came to Livingston and occupied the pulpit of the Northfield Baptist church, in which he was ordained, and was one of the early members of the First Baptist church at New York. In 1819 he went to Mt. Bethel, Middlesex county, remaining there until 1827, then removing to Piscataway, New Jersey, and there identified himself with the Seventh day Baptist church for a period of four years. About this time his health began to fail him and he resigned his charge and returned to Livingston, taking up his abode on the old Watson homestead. His first marriage was to Miss Phebe Smith, by whom he had one child, John, who died in 1872. For his second wife he was united to Miss Elizabeth Ely, a native of Livingston and a daughter of Morris Ely, who came to this township from Connecticut in 1754. By this union the following three children were born: Benjamin E., who died in 1893; William W., our subject; and Sarah Maria, whose demise took place in 1896. Mr. Watson departed this life in 1840; his wife died in 1842.

William W. Watson acquired his early education in the place of his nativity and at the age of sixteen years he went to New York, where he learned the chair-making trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He then worked as a journeyman for a short time, when he was appointed foreman in the establishment of Ingersoll, Jewett & Company, and such was his industry, ability and application that he was subsequently admitted as a partner in the concern, and continued as such for over thirty years, when he retired from active life and has since devoted himself to his personal interests.

In 1846 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Nancy B. Teed, a daughter of Parker Teed. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson four children have been born, namely: John P., William E., Maria Louise, who is the wife of Moses C. Ingersoll; and Sarah E., who married Charles W. Blodgett. In politics Mr. Watson votes independently, and both he and his wife are devout adherents of the Baptist church.

JAMES M. BROWN,

deceased, was born, reared and passed his life in South Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey, and such was his usefulness and prominence in the community that his life record is well worthy of a place in the present work.

James M. Brown was born in the year 1824 on his father's farm in South Orange township, New Jersey, son of Nathaniel Brown, of whom honorable mention is made elsewhere in this volume. At his father's death James M. came into possession of the old homestead, comprising thirty-six acres situated on Valley street in the town of South Orange. The development of the town and the building of the trolley line in this direction combined to enhance the value of this property. Here Mr. Brown was reared, his boyhood days being spent in such work as usually falls to the lot of a farmer's boy, and when he grew up he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed the rest of his life. He died March 4, 1892. His life, which covered nearly three-score years and ten, was one of earnest, honest endeavor, and he left to his family a heritage far better than gold,—a good name.

Mr. Brown was married in 1850 to Miss

Sarah Pimley, a native of Hudson, New York, and a daughter of Edward Pimley, an Englishman, who came to America and settled in New York state in 1827. Mr. Pimley's occupation was that of handkerchief printer, which he followed at Franklin, New York, for a number of years. He died in 1841, and his wife passed away two years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown the following named children were born: Edward, deceased; Mary E., wife of Allen Martin, a plumber of South Orange, New Jersey; William, deceased; Alice O., deceased; Clement L., residing with his mother, is a carpenter by trade; Everett C., a civil engineer of Morristown, Tennessee; Edward P., at the home place, engaged in farming; and Ida M., wife of Alfred Brower, a plumber of Maplewood, New Jersey.

Mrs. Brown is a consistent Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM C. GARDNER,

a coal dealer of South Orange, was born in the village which is still his home, September 23, 1845, and is a son of Charles Gardner, who was born in New York city in 1808 and died in 1885. He was for many years a prominent dealer in coal and lumber in this city, and in Newark, and his well directed business interests brought to him success. His counsel was sought in the ranks of the Democratic party, and he was one of the leaders in local political circles, holding the office of chosen freeholder for a number of years. He took a very active and influential part in public affairs, and left the impress of his strong individuality upon the municipal life.

William C. Gardner spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, his time being devoted to study in the school-room or to the pleasures of the playground. He entered upon his business career in his father's establishment, and ultimately became proprietor thereof. He now has a very extensive coal and lumber yard, and is enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. His honorable business methods, enterprise and energy commend him to the confidence and support of the public, and his high position in trade circles is assured.

In December, 1871, occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Gardner—his marriage to Miss Emma C. Rodgers, a native of Newark, and a daughter of J. A. Rodgers, who was born in Morristown and belongs to an old and honored family of New Jersey. Four children grace this union, namely: Emma J., Frances C., Mary E. and William C., Jr. Mrs. Gardner is a member of St. John's church, of Newark, and is a lady of culture, who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. Mr. Gardner belongs to St. Alban's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Newark, also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was formerly a member of the Second Regiment of state militia, but is now retired. His political support is given the Democracy, and he is now acceptably serving in the office of justice of the peace.

DANIEL HOOGLAND CARPENTER,

the subject of this sketch, was born at what is now Glenwood, Queens county, Long Island, on April 14, 1828. His parents were Benjamin Carpenter and Sarah Ann Hoogland. The paternal ancestor was William Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island, a co-settler there with Roger Williams, 1637, while the maternal line reaches

back to Dirck Jansen Hoogland, of New Amsterdam, 1657.

Having finished his education at the "Flower Hill" district school, at twelve years of age, and removing then with his parents to New York, he soon became a clerk in a grocery store and continued in that business until his marriage, in 1853, to Hester L., daughter of Granden and Cathalena (Vreeland) Van Zile. He then engaged in the lumber trade, having a steam mill and factory in Bethune street, near Washington street, where for nearly thirty-five years he remained in business, furnishing material for many of the finest dwellings, stores and public buildings in New York and vicinity,—notably the residences of William B. Astor, Alexander T. Stewart and A. A. Low; the Fifth Avenue hotel, the Brick church, etc., etc.

In 1889 Mr. Carpenter sold his mill and factory in New York and removed to Maplewood, New Jersey, where he purchased a tract of land and erected thereon a number of beautiful dwellings, changing the whole character of the section from a forlorn and unsightly aspect to a delightful and attractive neighborhood.

Whatever leisure hours Mr. Carpenter has had have been spent in historical and genealogical research. He has furnished much valuable data regarding the early Long Island and New Jersey families, especially those of Dutch origin. Many articles from his pen on these and kindred subjects are to be found in the periodicals devoted to such matters.

In politics Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, but has never held any office except that of school trustee. He belongs to no club or secret society. In religion he is a Methodist, and in his church and home finds the very acme of all this world can give of true happiness. His wife, one son, four daughters and five grandchildren constitute the family as numbered at this date.

The son is Dr. Marvin H. Carpenter, dentist, of South Orange. One daughter, Jessie, is the wife of Clarence B. Riker. Miss Idelette is teacher of botany in the high school, New York; Miss Alice is teacher of sewing and Miss Grace of drawing in New York city schools, but residing at Maplewood.

JONATHAN W. POTTER.

To have attained to the extreme fulness of years and to have had one's ken broadened to a comprehension of all that has been accomplished within the flight of many days, is of itself sufficient to render consonant a detailed consideration of such a life in a work of this order, but in the case at hand there are more pertinent, more distinguishing elements,—those of usefulness, of high honor, of marked intellectuality, of broad humanitarian spirit, —which lift high in regard the subjective personality of one who has ever stood four square to every wind that blows. No shadows darken any period of the long and honorable life of him whose name initiates this paragraph, and his has been the heritage of an ancestry typical of all that makes for integrity and true worth in the various relations of life.

A resident of Montclair (formerly a portion of Bloomfield), New Jersey, and one of the best known and most highly respected members of the community where so many years of his life have been passed, the venerable subject of this review is the president of the Bloomfield Savings Insti-

J. W. Potter.

tution, at Bloomfield, an institution in whose founding he was prominently concerned and with whose affairs he has been intimately identified from the time of its organization. Mr. Potter is a native son of New Jersey, having been born in Hunterdon county, on the 18th of September, 1813, the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Woolverton) Potter, both of whom were born and reared in New Jersey. In both the paternal and maternal lines the ancestry of Mr. Potter has stood representative of patriotism and sterling worth of character. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Woolverton, was a native of New Jersey and held a colonel's commission in the United States army. After many years of service he resigned his commission, retired to private life, taking up his abode on a farm in Hunterdon county, where he passed the residue of his days. Samuel Potter, grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line, was likewise a native of New Jersey, and he served with distinguished valor in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was of English extraction, the original American ancestors of the family having emigrated here in an early epoch of our colonial history and settled in New England, whence representatives eventually made their way to New Jersey, being among the pioneer families of the state. Thus, bearing an honored name, and having granted to it an added dignity by a life of honor and usefulness, it is clearly incumbent that our subject be accorded distinctive recognition in these pages, which memorialize many of the leading families of Essex county.

Jonathan W. Potter was reared to the sturdy discipline of practical life, though he was accorded such educational advantages as were available, attending school in Somerset county, in the immediate vicinity of his home, which was located near the dividing line between the two counties mentioned. He left school at the age of fourteen years to become assistant to his father in the gristmill owned and operated by the latter. Thus it may be consistently said that he grew up in the mill and became familiar with the various details of the business. About the time he attained his eighteenth year his father died and the property was sold. Some time subsequent to this Mr. Potter located in Pottersville, Hunterdon county,—a place whose name was derived from the family of which he is a representative,—and here he opened a general-merchandise store, which he conducted for a period of six years, after which he removed to Morristown, Morris county, where he entered into a partnership association with Jesse Smith and became once more identified with that line of enterprise with which he had been concerned as a boy,—erecting a gristmill, which was operated under the firm name of Potter & Smith for several years. Finally disposing of his milling interests, Mr. Potter removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the retail grocery business, at the corner of Fulton and Oxford streets, where he carried on a successful trade for six years, after which he sold out and came to Bloomfield, New Jersey, in which section of Essex county he has ever since maintained his home.

As has already been stated, Mr. Potter was one of the organizers of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, a concern whose affairs have been conducted upon the conservative and honorable principles which make for reliability and consecutive expan-

sion, and the institution has been of great value to the people of the locality. He has been president of the institution for the past five years, and as its executive head has administered its affairs wisely and successfully. His name is a synonym for honor and integrity, and as the days speed on to mark the end of the nineteenth century, brilliant in its record of progress and accomplishment, his must be the satisfaction and the honor which come to those whose years have counted to goodly ends, —those to whom age comes with the gentle graciousness of the twilight hour, bearing its compensation and its benediction.

In the year 1838 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Potter to Miss Gertrude Craig, a daughter of William Craig, of Hunterdon county. For nearly sixty years, one in hope, in purpose and in mutual devotion, they have traveled life's pathway together, and theirs is the solace of knowing that the blessings have tempered the sorrows and that, like Philemon and Baucis, there is the love which will endure and uphold them until the mortal is merged into immortality. They became the parents of eight children, of whom only two survive,—Elizabeth, the wife of Theodore H. Ward, of Bloomfield; and Anna, who remains at home. Of the other children we make brief record as follows: The firstborn was a son, who died in infancy; Samuel J. lived to attain the age of forty years; Robert C. died after attaining manhood; Gertrude C. died in childhood; as did also another daughter, Laura Clark; and Emmeline B. was drowned in a canal when a child of five years. Mr. Potter has accumulated a valuable property, including his own delightful home, and the evening of his life will be blessed with the comforts and environments and associations which engender content and happiness.

HUBERT LEWIS PIERSON

was born in South Orange township, on what is now Valley street, Maplewood, July 10, 1847. His father, Lewis Pierson, was born on the old family homestead in 1801, and was a son of Samuel Pierson, who was also a native of Essex county and a descendant of one of the prominent colonial families. Lewis Pierson was reared on a farm and when a young man engaged in general merchandizing. In 1831 he built the Valley Mill, which at that time was one of the largest mills in this section of the country. He followed that business with marked success during his life and accumulated a good property. He was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Susanna Beach, a native of South Orange, and a daughter of David Beach. They became the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy, while Harriet Beach died in August, 1896, leaving our subject the only surviving member of the family. In early life Mr. and Mrs. Pierson were members of the First Presbyterian church of South Orange, and later placed their membership in the Springfield Presbyterian church, of which he was a trustee. Politically he was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He departed this life in 1889 and his wife passed away in 1886.

As before stated, our subject is the only survivor of the family. In early youth he attended the district school, later pursued his studies in the Newark Academy, and completed his education in the New York

University, where he spent three years. After leaving school he went west and became familiar with the grain business during his sojourn in that country. He spent much time at the board of trade in Chicago and became thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details. On returning from the west he was for ten years engaged in the wholesale grain business in New York city, after which he went to South Orange and assumed the management of his father's business, which he conducted in that capacity for fifteen years, in the meantime making many modern improvements in the mill, and establishing a wholesale and retail hay, grain and feed business, which proved a very profitable addition to the other interests. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the business, which he conducts after the most enterprising and progressive methods. In 1879 he shipped the first car-load of baled hay to South Orange. The industry at the time did not appear very feasible, and many predicted failure, but the first year he sold ten car-loads, the second forty-three car-loads, and since that time the volume of his business has steadily and rapidly increased until his sales of hay are very extensive. He is one of the largest dealers in grain, flour, hay and feed in this section of the country. He receives a liberal patronage and is conducting a very profitable business. In 1884 he met with a serious accident, having his eyesight destroyed in a powder explosion. The best possible medical aid was summoned, but all to no avail. He continued his business, however, and there is now no more successful business man in Essex county than Hubert L. Pierson. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of Orange, and is a man of broad capability and resource in business affairs. He possesses keen discrimination, unabating energy and untiring perseverance, and his reputation for reliability and trustworthiness in all affairs of trade is indeed enviable.

On the 17th of May, 1871, Mr. Pierson was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Kays, of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, a daughter of Henry B. Kays. Two children were born of this union: Lewis Henry, who is associated in business with his father; and Emma Maud, at home. Lewis H. Pierson married Miss Eva Brown, of Springfield, New Jersey, and they have one child. The family attend the Presbyterian church and are very prominent in the community. Mr. Pierson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Century Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M.; Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., and Kane Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.

THOMAS OGDEN WOODRUFF.

The subject of this memoir attained to a venerable age, and having passed the eighty-fifth milestone came to the end of life's journey. All along the way he had won friends who gave him their high regard, by reason of his splendid character, his manly conduct, his honorable dealing and his fidelity to every duty.

He was born in Caldwell in 1804 and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Woodruff. His father was one of three brothers who came to America from England prior to the war of the Revolution, and the family settled in Essex county. The mother was a daughter of Thomas Ogden, a representative of one of the early families of the county. Thus reared to manhood

in this locality, Thomas O. Woodruff acquired his education in the common schools and spent his youth in the usual manner of lads of the period.

After attaining his majority he married Miss Hannah Markwith, who was born in Orange, in 1808, a daughter of Richard Markwith, also a native of Orange. He was a son of John Markwith, whose father came from Germany to the United States in colonial days. While on his way to Essex county he was taken prisoner and held by the Indians for some time. Finally he succeeded in killing his guards and was then hid by a squaw in a hollow log, where he remained for the three days, waiting the opportunity to escape. The mother of Mrs. Woodruff bore the maiden name of Ester Ward, and she was born and reared in South Orange.

After his marriage Mr. Woodruff resided in Orange until the 15th of December, 1828, when he removed to the house which is now the home of his widow. He greatly improved the place and there carried on farming to some extent. Eleven children came to bless their home, namely: Alexander, who died in childhood; Mary, widow of John Atchison; Ann Eliza, deceased wife of Anthony Kunick; Charles T., who died at the age of eight years; John W., who is living in West Orange township; Lysander, who died at the age of eleven years; Ester, who died at the age of fifteen; Herman, of Orange; Rebecca, who is the wife of Joseph Tilley and resides on the old homestead; Thomas B., of Orange; and Hannah Maria, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Woodruff held many local offices of trust and responsibility and discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity which won him high commendation. He attended the Presbyterian church and was a Christian man. In his political faith he was a Democrat. He passed away on the 15th of March, 1889, and the memory of his good deeds is yet enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. Mrs. Woodruff is still living at the old home, where she has resided for almost seventy years, and retains possession of her physical and mental faculties in a remarkable degree.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH WILLIAMS,

who is now holding the responsible position of collector of taxes in Orange, is a citizen who has the utmost regard and confidence of his fellow townsmen and well merits their respect and appreciation of his services. He was born in Orange on the 13th of March, 1831, being the second son of Job Williams and Catherine Tichenor (Stiles) Williams. The ancestry can be traced back through Jeniah, Zophar, Joseph and Gersham to Matthew Williams, who established a home in the Newark mountains, now called Tory Corner, West Orange, in 1686. Jeniah Williams, the grandfather, married Charlotte Pearce, of Fairfield, Caldwell township, Essex county. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Captain John Stiles, a son of Samuel Stiles, of Montville, Morris county. Her mother was a descendant of Martin Tichenor, 1688-1732, through David Tichenor, 1721-1788, and Jabez Tichenor, who wedded Mary Darcy and resided in Hanover, Morris county. Their daughter, Eleanor, was the mother of Mrs. Job Williams.

In early life Chauncey G. Williams learned the hatter's trade under the direction of his father, mastering the business in

all its departments and becoming an expert workman. He later engaged in the industry on his own account, successfully conducting a hat factory until ill health compelled him to relinquish the enterprise. His business was conducted with the strictest regard to the ethics of commercial life, and the enviable reputation sustained by the house, combined with energy, enterprise and progressiveness, brought to Mr. Williams an excellent trade.

In 1851 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Emily Frances, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Francisco) Ward, of Harrison township, now Kearney, Hudson county. Their children are five in number, —three sons and two daughters: Frederick Herbert, Charles Eckford, Richard Irving, Emilie Frances, and Mrs. Mabel J. Knowles. The family is one of prominence in the community, their true worth insuring them a warm reception in the best homes of the neighborhood, while their own household is noted for the gracious hospitality there extended.

In earlier years Mr. Williams ranked among the leading and influential factors in the political life of this section of Essex county, his affiliations being with the Democratic party. He has been honored with various offices of trust and responsibility, and that his intrinsic honor and eligibility have been duly appreciated is evidenced in the fact that he has enlisted the endorsement of both of the leading political parties. In 1868 he was elected a member of the common council of Orange, and the following year was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1870 he was appointed city auditor of Orange, and in November, 1874, he was appointed treasurer and collector of taxes, which responsible position he has retained up to the present time. No higher testimonial to his efficient service and his promptness and trustworthiness could be given, than that which is exemplified in his long tenure of public office. For thirty years he has continuously held position of public trust, and in the fulfillment of his duties has revealed the constancy, integrity and fidelity which are among his cardinal characteristics. Few men in the community are more widely known, and no one has the regard of his friends in a greater degree than has Mr. Williams. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, being one of the oldest members of Union Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He and his family attend the Episcopal church.

LUDWIG ADOLPH AUGUST BECKER,

deceased, was one of the leading German citizens of Livingston township, Essex county. He was born in Obernkirchen, Germany, on the 26th of September, 1830, a son of August and Charlotte (Vogt) Becker, the former a glass manufacturer. Our subject acquired a collegiate education and when eighteen years of age began preparation for the bar, but, owing to financial reverses which overtook his father, he was forced to relinquish the plan of entering professional life and to earn his living through means of agricultural pursuits. He accepted the position of superintendent of a large estate, and continued his residence in the land of his nativity until 1860, when he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the New World.

He took passage on a westward-bound steamer, which, after seventeen days spent

on the bosom of the briny deep, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. He then made his way to Livingston township, Essex county, where he purchased seventy-two acres of land of Daniel Runge. Giving his attention to its development and cultivation he transformed his land into a beautiful farm and built a model residence, this being one of the finest country seats in that section of Essex county. In 1867 he planted a number of evergreen trees, which have now grown to mammoth size and throw their grateful shade over the lawn, protecting it from the hot summer sun. All modern improvements and conveniences were added to the farm by Mr. Becker, who was a most progressive and practical agriculturist.

On the 26th of February, 1860, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Becker and Miss Matilda Henrietta Ida Bohlens, who was born in Bremen, Germany, July 17, 1835, a daughter of Jurgen Lira and Emma Matilda Julaine (Bastran) Bohlens, who died in the Fatherland. Mrs. Becker came to the United States in 1859, and after her marriage went to her husband's home, since which time all the interests of her life have centered around this beautiful place, where she still resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Becker were born six children, five of whom are still living: Matilda Franciscan; Henrich Carrol Frederick; Frederick August, who died at the age of seven months; Wilhelm, who married Frances Lavinia Congle and has one child, Floyd Carl; Frederick August, who married Alice Eveline Brenner, and had one child, Carl Walter, who died at the age of six years; Matilda Henrietta Ida, wife of Albert Frentzloff, by whom she had two children, Maria Louise surviving.

Mr. Becker served as school trustee and took a deep interest in educational matters, giving his children good advantages in that direction in order to fit them for the responsible duties of life. He was a Democrat in his political relations and he and his family held membership in the German Reformed church. His death occurred November 3, 1896, and the entire community mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens, a man whom to know was to respect and honor. Mrs. Becker still resides on the old homestead, surrounded by her family and friends. She is a lady of culture and refinement, esteemed by a large circle of friends.

DANIEL D. GRANNISS,

a highly respected citizen of Livingston, was born at Troy Hills, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 19th of August, 1848, and received his educational discipline in the public schools. After securing such advantages as were afforded by these institutions of learning, Mr. Granniss entered upon the vocation of a farmer, assisting his father on the old homestead and engaging in the dairy business, and is now one of the enterprising and prosperous agriculturists of Essex county.

Mr. Granniss was united in marriage on the 18th of September, 1872, to Miss Emma E. Force, a daughter of John H. Force, and two children were born to them, John H., a graduate of the Caldwell high school and at present a law student at Newark, and Rachel E. Mrs. Granniss was called to her eternal rest in 1894. Our subject is now school commissioner, and a member of the town committee.

John Granniss, father of our subject, was born in Orange county, New York, on the 18th of November, 1815, and was a son of

Henry and Julia (Dains) Granniss, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, the latter having been born in New York. John Granniss was reared in Orange county, New York, until attaining his sixteenth year, when he moved to New York city, and then to Morris county, New Jersey, where he learned the shoe-making trade, following the same in Orange county, New York city and in Orange, New Jersey. In Morris county he combined the two vocations of shoe-making and farming. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Granniss settled in Pleasantdale, West Orange township, Essex county, and later moved to Orange, where he became actively identified with matters of public interest.

In his political faith Mr. Granniss was originally a Democrat, but was one of those who early took up the cause of free soil and abolition, and later he entered the ranks of the Republican party.

He was elected as first marshal of Orange, holding that office one term. In the spring of 1869 he located in Livingston township, where he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, on which he has since lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Granniss was elected assessor, and has also served as township clerk for one year, township committeeman five years, freeholder three years, collector of taxes six years and justice of the peace for ten years, besides which he has been administrator of several large and important estates.

John Granniss was united in marriage on the 24th of May, 1836, to Miss Rachel A. De Hart, a native of Morris county and a daughter of Daniel De Hart, who is a representative of one of the old and distinguished New Jersey families. By this union five children were born, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Laura Frances, the wife of William H. Hall, of Orange; Martha Ann, who married Lewis Bruen, of Springfield, Illinois; Mary C., married Frederick Daum, of Orange, and died in 1888; and Daniel D., the immediate subject of this review.

SIDNEY B. WINANS

was born in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, December 5, 1846, and has spent the most of his life in this township, where he is well known and highly respected.

Mr. Winans is a son of William B. and Betsey (Smith) Winans. The Winans family have for several generations been residents of New Jersey. William B. Winans was born in Hanover, Morris county, December 19, 1813, son of Isaac Winans, who, with his sister Hattie, was left an orphan in early childhood. Isaac Winans was reared at Battle Hill, Madison county, and went from there to Morris county, where he learned the tailor's trade—a trade he followed, in Morris and Essex counties, for many years. He died April 5, 1814, and his last wife survived him a number of years, her death occurring December 16, 1834. He was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Beach, he had the following named children: Jacob, Cyrus, John, Nathaniel, Susan, Lydia, and Mary. For his second companion he wedded Abigail Ball, a daughter of William Ball, of Morris county, and by her had three sons, Isaac, Joseph and William B.

William B. Winans spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. The next five years he was an apprentice to the trade of

shoemaker, and this trade he followed for the long period of fifty years. He was married December 24, 1835, to Betsey Smith, a native of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Allen Smith. The record of their children is as follows: Sumner M., who died at the age of sixteen years; Smith, who lived only a year and a half; Thomas J., of Binghamton, New York; Sidney B., whose name introduces this sketch; Susan, wife of H. C. McBrair, of Livingston township; and Mary E., wife of S. W. Force, of Madison, New Jersey. Mr. Winans has lived in Livingston township since 1831, and during his long life here he has been prominent and active in local affairs. He has served on the board of chosen freeholders, has been chairman of the township committee, and has acted as election judge. He was in early life a Whig. When the Republican party was organized he identified himself with it and has supported it ever since. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Hanover.

Sidney B. Winans, the immediate subject of this review, has, as above stated, passed nearly the whole of his life in Livingston township. After finishing his studies in the district schools he went into a carriage factory in Newark to learn the trade of carriage-maker. Later he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked extensively for a number of years. In 1877 he went west to Nebraska, later returned east and located in Delaware, and from there came soon afterward to his old home in Livingston township.

He was married in September, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Parsels, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Benjamin T. Parsels. Mr. and Mrs. Winans are the parents of three children, namely: Benjamin C., Alice M., and Ray P.

Mr. Winans is a Republican and a prominent figure in local affairs. For fifteen years he has been a justice of the peace. He has served as a member of the township committee, has been on the board of education, and is now serving his fourth year as district clerk. Fraternally he is identified with the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In religion he adheres to the faith in which he was reared, and both he and his wife are members of the Hanover Presbyterian church.

J. HENRY BACHELLER,

a member of the Newark board of aldermen, representing the ninth ward, is one of the enterprising and thorough-going young business men of the city of Newark.

J. Henry Bacheller was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 1, 1869, and is the son of John C. Bacheller, also a native of Newark, and by occupation a manufacturer. Joseph Newhall Bacheller, the grandfather of our subject, was of Massachusetts birth, and a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Bacheller, a noted divine of the old Bay state. The Bacheller family is one that was for a number of generations identified with New England, and the "family tree" includes the names of many men who have figured prominently in their day, among whom may be mentioned John G. Whittier and Daniel Webster. The mother of Mr. J. Henry Bacheller was before her marriage Miss Hattie A. Parcells. She is a native of Newark and a daughter of Henry A. Parcells, one of the old settlers of this city and of Huguenot descent; and the Parcells family, like the Bachellers, are related to

J. H. BACHELLER

numerous prominent and influential people, among their relatives being the Lyons family, of Lyons' Farm, and the Cranes, of Newark. Mrs. Bacheller is a niece of George D. G. Moore, who was for two terms surrogate of Essex county.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native city, and after completing his studies in the Newark high school entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, with which he was connected for six years. Following that, he turned his attention to the real-estate business, and he is now engaged in looking after large property interests belonging to an estate.

Mr. Bacheller's popularity as an enterprising citizen of his native town was evidenced in April, 1897, by his election to its board of aldermen, to represent the ninth ward. Also he has been honored by a place on the market and public-school committees, where he is serving efficiently. Politically, he is a Republican, a stanch, active worker for the best interests of the party. He is a member of the Garfield Club and is chairman of its finance committee, and is first vice-president of the Newark Field Club.

April 30, 1895, Mr. Bacheller wedded Miss Edith Smith, of Newark, daughter of the late Israel P. Smith, of this place. They have two children, Muriel and Adele.

JOHN ELSENER.

Mr. Elsener became identified with the interests of Essex county, New Jersey, in 1891, and acquired his homestead farm in January, 1896. His worth as a citizen of the community, however, was not measured by the number of years he resided there.

Mr. Elsener was of Swiss birth and descent. He was ushered into life in 1844, son of Joseph and Catherine (Tyler) Elsener, and was reared and educated in his native land, being brought up to farm life and remaining with his parents until reaching adult age. Then he started out to make his own way in the world. Many difficulties appeared in his pathway, but notwithstanding the many obstacles which arose he surmounted them, worked his way on and up until he had a fine farm and comfortable home.

Mr. Elsener followed farming in Switzerland until August, 1881, when, accompanied by his wife and two small children, he took passage for America, and in due time landed at New York city. When he arrived in New York he had only seventy-five cents in money. He had pluck and energy, however, and he soon found employment, and for some time worked at whatever he could get to do. From New York he came to Newark. His next move was to Chester, this state, where he worked by the month for a while. Then he rented land in Essex county, was fairly successful in his operations and continued to farm rented land until January, 1896, when he purchased what is known as the Colonel Swinger farm, a tract of ninety acres, well improved and under excellent cultivation.

March 4, 1867, Mr. Elsener was married, in Switzerland, to Miss Onnon Hess, a native of that country and a daughter of Melphia and Onnon Maria (Infelt) Hess; and their union was blessed in the birth of two sons—John, at home, and Joseph, an engineer and a resident of Newark. The family have been devout members of the Catholic church. In his political views Mr. Elsener supported the Republican party.

The death of Mr. Elsener occurred on the 29th of December, 1897, and the community recognized the loss of a true and upright man and a valued citizen.

JONATHAN FORCE.

This well known and much respected citizen was born on the farm on which he now lives, in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, and is a descendant of French ancestors who settled in this state during the colonial period.

Jonathan Force dates his birth October 25, 1840. He is the youngest son of Jonathan Force, Jr., and a grandson of Jonathan Force, Sr., the former a native of Livingston township, Essex county, and the latter of Woodbridge, New Jersey. The first Jonathan Force moved to Essex county soon after the Revolutionary war, in which he was a participant from beginning to end, and shortly after his location in this county he built the first tannery in Livingston township, having been a tanner by trade. In this township he passed the rest of his life and here died.

The second Jonathan Force was born and reared upon his father's farm in Livingston township, his father having been interested in agricultural pursuits as well as the tannery business, and after reaching manhood engaged in the manufacture of shoes, in which he did a large business for many years. From time to time he made investments, and accumulated one hundred acres of valuable land, which is still owned by his children. He was a man of sterling integrity. He was an attendant upon worship at the Northfield Baptist church, was identified with the order of Freemasons, and in politics was a Whig. He died in 1846, at the age of fifty-one years, honored and respected by all who knew him. Of his domestic life, we record that he was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Electa Cook, was a daughter of Peter Cook, of Essex county. His second wife was before her marriage Miss Julia James. She was born in Dutchess county, New York, daughter of George D. James. By this last marriage Mr. Force had five children, four of whom are living, namely: Charles, George J., Sarah E. and Jonathan. At the time of the father's death the widowed mother was left to provide for her little children, and nobly did she take the place of both parents in bringing them up. She lived to the advanced age of eighty years, her death occurring in 1882.

Two of the above named family, George J. and Jonathan, reside on the old Force farmstead. George J. has spent the whole of his life here with the exception of about a year and a half. He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Post, a native of Montclair, New Jersey, and a daughter of John and Patience (Corbey) Post. Their only child died in infancy. Here, in connection with farming, Mr. George J. Force has for years carried on shoemaking.

Jonathan Force, whose name introduces this sketch, remained on the home farm with his mother and other members of the family until the outbreak of the civil war, when, September 3, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company D, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. Among the engagements in which he was a participant were those of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He remained on active duty until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged and returned home.

Since then he has devoted his attention to general farming and dairying at the old homestead.

He was married November 23, 1881, to Miss Susan Amanda Baker, a daughter of the late Daniel N. Baker of Livingston township. Mr. and Mrs. Force are the parents of the following children: James Walter, Edna Adelia and Jonathan, Jr. Another son, Daniel B., died in 1897, at the age of six years.

Jonathan clings to the religious faith in which he was reared, being a member of the Baptist church. Politically, he is a Republican, stanch in the support of his party, and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his locality. Jonathan Force served for six years as a member of the township committee.

JOHN H. FORCE,

one of the venerable citizens of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, belongs to a family whose identification with this state covers a period reaching back beyond the Revolution, and whose origin is traced to England. The first representative of the family to come to America located in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Jonathan Force, the grandfather of John H., served all through the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 was commissioned a lieutenant. At the close of the Revolution he, while yet a young man, settled in Livingston township, Essex county. He married Miss Margaret Cooper, a member also of one of the early settled families of New Jersey. By trade Jonathan Force was a tanner. He established the first tannery in this township. Here also he improved a large tract of land, and for a number of years operated both the farm and tannery. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, all of whom reared families, namely: Benjamin, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nancy, Maria, Henry, Lockie, Charles, Sarah and Jonathan. The father of this family was for many years an active member of the Northfield Baptist church, in which for years he served as chorister. His death occurred in 1849; his wife's, some years before.

Henry Force was a shoemaker by trade. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in the tannery, and after his marriage to Miss Mary Sidman of Bloomfield, New Jersey, he was allotted a portion of the home farm and built a house upon it. He carried on shoemaking here until his death, in 1834. His children, in order of birth, are as follows: William, who died June 22, 1883; Margaret; Sarah S., George B.; Susan, widow of Isaac Denman; and John H., whose name forms the heading of this review.

John H. Force was born in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, in 1829, was about five years old at the time his father died, and was reared on the farm by his widowed mother, who made this her home until her death, about 1872. He had the advantage of a public-school education, and in early life learned the trade of shoemaker in his brother George's shop, working at this trade until the civil war broke out. Since the war he has been engaged in farming and dairying, making a specialty of the latter.

Mr. Force was married March 30, 1851, to Miss Rachel E. Jennings, a native of Northfield, New Jersey, and a daughter of Charles H. and Phoebe (Barnett) Jennings. Their union has been blessed in the birth

of five children, namely: Emma, deceased wife of Daniel D. Grannis; Charles H., Orange, New Jersey; Lillian, wife of A. C. Knowlton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William L., Montclair, New Jersey; and Augustus, Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Force has always manifested a commendable interest in public affairs in his community and has filled some positions of local importance, such as town committeeman, etc. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

SILAS P. GENUNG,

of Livingston township, has been identified with the interests of Essex county since 1881. He is a native of Afton, Morris county, New Jersey, where he was born on the 21st of August, 1841, a son of Elias P. and Mary M. (Smith) Genung. Elias P. Genung also was a native of Morris county, where he passed his life, following the occupation of a farmer and was prominent in public affairs, being an old-line Whig and later one of the organizers of the Republican party in Morris county. He held several local offices, among them being a chosen freeholder and chairman of the township committee during the civil war. He married Miss Mary M. Smith, daughter of William and Charity (Mutchmore) Smith, and they reared five children. His death occurred on the 12th of August, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-three years, his wife surviving him at the present time, having attained the age of eighty-one years, and still retaining much of the mental and physical vigor of her youth. The grandfather, Thomas Genung, was born in Morris county and was a participant in the war of 1812. The family is of French extraction.

Silas P. Genung passed his youth on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the vicinity and remaining with his parents until the needs of his country caused him to enlist, on the 12th of August, 1862, in Company C, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac, after the first battle of Fredericksburg, and was with Sheridan through the Shenandoah valley, where he was slightly wounded, which, however, did not disqualify him for active service, in which he continued until June 22, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In Fox's report of regimental losses it is stated that in the battle of the Wilderness, at the "Bloody Angle," the Fifteenth New Jersey lost, in about twenty-five minutes' time, sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the men who went in. He returned to the farm and engaged extensively in the broom business, which he carried on for a number of years until his health failed him, when he retired from active work and, in 1881, came to Essex county.

Mr. Genung has given his support to the Republican party from the time he first acquired elective franchise, and he has represented the board of freeholders in Morris county for three years. He was on the committee that had in charge the building of the soldiers' monument, and in 1896 he was elected to the board of freeholders of Essex county. He is an advocate of good roads and is doing what he can as a freeholder to promote improvements in this line. Socially he is a member of Madison Lodge No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons, and of A. T. A. Torbert Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Morristown.

The marriage of Mr. Genung was soi-

emnized in April, 1875, when he was united to Miss Lizzie Cook, a daughter of James B. and Harriet (Minor) Cook. One son, Lester C., was born and they subsequently moved to the old Cook homestead in Livingston. Mr. Genung is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and in that faith his wife was summoned to her eternal rest on August 22, 1897.

JOHN P. CONDIT.

In the subject of this sketch, John P. Condit, of West Orange, Essex county, is found a representative of one of the early settled families of New Jersey.

Mr. Condit was born on the farm where he now lives, November 2, 1838, son of David W. Condit and grandson of Japhia Condit, both born on this same farm, the former, September 26, 1801; the latter, in 1760. Japhia Condit was a son of David Condit, born in 1734, son of Samuel Condit, the first grandson of the progenitor of the Condit family in this country. David Condit settled on this farm at the time of his marriage, and the old house in which he and his bride went to housekeeping still stands. He was a man of prominence in his day, was a participant in the Revolutionary war and held the rank of colonel. His son Japhia, when a boy, also took part in the Revolution. Japhia Condit married Miss Dorcas Dodd.

David W. Condit, the father of our subject, at the age of thirteen years entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter with his brother-in-law, and served until he was twenty-one, after which he worked at his trade in connection with farming, carrying on farming operations at the old homestead. He married Miss Cornelia Perry, a native of this county, and a daughter of John and Rachel Perry. The Perry family have resided in this country for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Condit are both deceased, his death having occurred May 11, 1884. They were members of the Presbyterian church of Orange, and, politically, he was first a Whig and later a Republican. The children born to them were as follows: Lewis, West Orange, New Jersey; Rosena, who died at the age of forty years; and John P., the subject of this sketch.

John P. Condit's boyhood days were passed not unlike those of other farmer boys. He attended school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, and at the home place he has continued to carry on farming, as did his forefathers for three generations. He is enterprising and progressive and keeps fully abreast with the times. An important feature of his farm is the dairy.

Mr. Condit was married November 2, 1865, to Miss Martha A. Baldwin, daughter of Marshall and Catharine (Sipp) Baldwin. Marshall Baldwin was born in Verona, New Jersey, in 1806, son of Aaron Baldwin, a representative of one of the first families of Verona; and was by trade a shoemaker, which vocation he followed through life. He and his wife reared six children, namely: Amelia, wife of Ephraim Jacobus, West Orange township, Essex county, New Jersey; George, a resident of Illinois; Martha, wife of John P. Condit; Lorana, wife of George Davenport, of Verona, New Jersey; Edward, West Virginia; and Lewis R., Livingston, New Jersey. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are deceased. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Condit

have had seven children, three of whom are living—Elmer, Stewart and David. Ada, their first born, died in childhood, and they lost one child in infancy.

Mr. Condit holds to the same religious and political faith in which he was reared. He is a Republican and a Presbyterian, both he and his wife being members of the St. Cloud Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH LEE,

a contractor and builder of East Orange, was born near Manchester, Lancastershire, England, October 21, 1850, a son of Henry and Nancy (Ellor) Lee. The father was born and reared in Lancastershire and was one of a family of six children, the others being Esther, Alice, Thomas, James and Charles. The father of this family followed the occupation of farming, but Henry Lee, quitting the farm, learned the trade of finishing and dyeing cloths and fabrics, which vocation he made his life work. In 1870 he came to America and resided with his sons in East Orange. A fall from a lumber wagon in July, 1873, caused his death, when fifty-three years of age. His estimable wife survived him until February 15, 1897, passing away at the age of seventy-three years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were people of the highest respectability, having the warm regard of many friends. Their family numbered eight children, as follows: John, who resided in England and at his death left one daughter; William, of Lancastershire, England, who married Harriet Anderson and has six children; Thomas, who married an English lady and came to America, locating in Orange, where he died in 1888, leaving a family of five children; Joseph, of this sketch; James Henry, who was married in this country and now resides in Bloomfield, Essex county; Alice Jane, wife of Samuel Coopper, of Bloomfield, by whom she has four children; Charles Andrew and Albert, who died in early life.

Joseph Lee acquired a district-school education in his native land and remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age. Attracted by the opportunities furnished by the new world, and hoping to better his financial condition in America, he took passage on a westward-bound vessel which weighed anchor on the 4th of December, 1869, and on the 16th of the same month landed in New York. He then went to East Orange, where his brother William resided, and the following year the parents and other members of the family also crossed the Atlantic. Our subject here followed the carpenter's trade, at which he had served an apprenticeship in his native land. His industry and thrift at length enabled him to begin business on his own account, and since 1889 he has been numbered among the contractors and builders of East Orange, though his labors have not been confined to this town alone. Many of the excellent structures of the locality stand as monuments to his enterprise and handiwork, and in his identification with the building interests of the town he has also built up a comfortable competence for himself. He is very progressive and energetic, and is an active promoter of that activity which is the source of all prosperity. In 1872 he purchased his present homestead and has made extensive improvements thereon. He also erected and owns the building now occupied by the First Ward Republican Club, of East Orange.

Mr. Lee is quite active in affairs of a public nature tending to the advancement of the best interests of the town, and is now acting as assistant chief of the fire department in East Orange, to which position he was appointed in 1890. He is a member of the East Orange Republican Club, is now serving as its treasurer and is an ardent advocate of Republican principles.

Mr. Lee was married December 30, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Bradley, a daughter of George and Martha Ellen (Wilde) Bradley. They now have three children: Martha Bradley, wife of Joseph Longshaw, by whom she has one child, Elizabeth Lee; Mabel Alice, a graduate of the East Orange grammar school; and Henry George. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are sincere members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of East Orange.

JOHN A. INGERMAN,

manufacturer of fine harness and equipments for horses, in East Orange, is a native of Sweden and possesses the sterling characteristics of his countrymen,—perseverance, energy and progressiveness. It is these qualities which make the Swedish-American population so valuable an element in our citizenship. Mr. Ingerman was born in the county of Skaraborg Laen, in the central part of Sweden, June 15, 1858, and is a son of Charles and Lena (Anderson) Ingerman. The schools of his native land afforded him good educational privileges and he pursued his studies until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a Mr. Peterson in the town of Kongsbacka, to learn the saddlery and harness-making trade. On the completion of a four-years term of service he began work as a journeyman for Mr. Peterson and continued in his employ for two and a half years more, but the possibilities and opportunities of the New World attracted him and he sought a home in the American republic.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Ingerman crossed the Atlantic, leaving home on the 2d of May, and landing at Boston on the 19th of the same month. He obtained a situation in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade for fifteen months, after which he removed to Woburn, Massachusetts, but in a short time went from there to Hartford, Connecticut, where he found employment with Smith & Born, with whom he remained for ten and a half years, one of their most trusted and skilled employes. He had their unqualified confidence and well merited their trust.

In 1890 Mr. Ingerman returned to the land of his nativity, spending a few months there, after which he again came to the United States, arriving here in the fall of 1890. He located in Newark, but in August, 1891, removed to East Orange, where he opened a store. The following year he removed to his present location and has since been engaged here in the manufacture of harness, saddlery and trunks, doing a large and successful business, receiving a liberal patronage from among the best people of East Orange and vicinity.

On the 25th of April, 1886, Mr. Ingerman was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Moren, a native of Sweden, and to them was born a son, John Henning, but they lost this only child, in June, 1889. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ingerman are pious members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and the former is a member of Plato Lodge, No.

122, Knights of Pythias, of Orange. In his political sentiments he is a Republican and manifests a commendable interest in all movements calculated to promote the general welfare. He has never had occasion to regret his determination of making America the place of his abode, for fortune has favored him here, and he has secured a good business, a pleasant home and many friends.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

The incident of birth and family is one for which least of all attending man's life he can take credit; yet, when an ancestry of honorable record may be claimed, it is certainly a matter for honest, though unspoken, pride. A name bearing a signal place in the judicial history of New Jersey and of the country is that of the Honorable Andrew Kirkpatrick, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey from 1793 to 1803, and thereafter, for twenty-one years, chief justice.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, the subject of our sketch, grandson and namesake of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, was born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844. His father, John Bayard Kirkpatrick, was a prominent merchant of his day, whose largest interests were in foreign trade. Upon the completion of his preparatory studies at Rutgers grammar school, Mr. Kirkpatrick entered Union College, of Schenectady, New York, at which he was graduated in 1863. In the choice of a life work the bent of the young man's mind inclined rather to a literary and professional career than to a mercantile life; following, thus, the steps of his grandfather, although, as proven in after life, not without the astute business faculties which gave to his father a place among the successful men of his generation.

Having decided upon the legal profession, Mr. Kirkpatrick entered, as a law reader, the office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in 1869. As a practitioner Mr. Kirkpatrick soon made for himself a name of no small importance. While, as occupying a high social position, he always commanded a clientage among his associates, he has established a reputation as one who is no respecter of persons; the poor man and the rich alike claiming justice at his hand, and the man of low degree finding in him no less favor, upon that account, than his more important brother.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, before his elevation to the bench, was a partner of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and later of Hon. Frederick H. Teese. In April of 1885 he was appointed, by Governor Leon Abbett, lay judge of Essex county court of common pleas, to succeed Judge Ludlow McCarter, which position he held, by several successive appointments, until December, 1896, when, having still an unexpired term of three years to serve, he resigned to accept the office of judge of the United States district court, of the district of New Jersey, tendered to him by President Cleveland, and which was made vacant by the death of the Honorable Edward D. Green.

As a jurist Judge Kirkpatrick holds claim to a position of eminence and distinction; a man of wide reading and sound judgment, his opinions carry weight throughout the legal world, and, for their peculiar clearness of statement, possess a remarkable virtue, the quality which ren-

Thomas Kirkpatrick

ders them easy of comprehension by the lay mind. In addition, it is truly said of them, "they command respect for their literary excellence and evidence of thorough scholarship."

In the social, as well as the professional, life of his state, Judge Kirkpatrick holds a prominent position. Through both his paternal and maternal ancestors he was qualified to become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In fact, he was one of the earliest and most energetic promoters of this organization. Of many local social clubs and organizations he is an active member, having been one of the founders of the Essex Club, of which he was one of the original governors and for fifteen years its treasurer.

Without being a strict partisan, the Judge has always been a firm supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party. While his name has not been without mention in connection with party honors, he has declined their acceptance except in the line of professional advancement. He is, however, greatly interested in the welfare of the city of Newark and of its citizens, and finds time to give attention to matters pertaining to the public good.

At this writing he holds the office of a commissioner of the sinking fund of the city of Newark, which has in charge upwards of three millions of dollars; he is one of the trustees of the Howard Savings Institution, a director in the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and in the Newark Gas Company.

To his friends Judge Kirkpatrick is known as a man of high instincts and warm heart, of gracious and courtly hospitality, a lover of music and art, a man of quick and ready wit.

Professionally he is recognized as a keen student of human nature, a man of insight and force of character. These qualifications gave him, as barrister, great success, and have undoubtedly been to him, upon the bench, a secret of his decisions, as his familiarity with his profession and his thorough knowledge of precedents have been of his rulings.

This little sketch of the life of Judge Kirkpatrick would be incomplete, even as an outline, were no mention made of a transaction characteristic of the man, as he is known by his fellow citizens, among whom he is regarded not alone as an able jurist but as a man of highest executive and financial ability. Upon the failure of the Domestic Manufacturing Company (one of the greatest manufacturing concerns of the county), which occurred in 1893, Judge Kirkpatrick was appointed its receiver and given authority to continue the business of making and selling Domestic sewing machines. This he did, during a period of unexampled monetary stringency, and was thereby able not only to furnish employment to hundreds of working men, who would otherwise have been forced into idleness, but he was likewise able to surrender the property to the stockholders as a going concern, with assets sufficient in value to pay its creditors in full. Indifference to such a record could not be justified in any right-feeling man, and not alone from its business, but also from its humanitarian point of view, the Judge may be congratulated upon his noble work in the discharge of the duties of this receivership.

In 1869 Judge Kirkpatrick married Alice, daughter of Joel W. Condit, of Newark, New Jersey. Their children are An-

drew, Jr., John Bayard and Alice Condit. In 1877 Mrs. Kirkpatrick died. The Judge married, as his second wife, Louise C., daughter of Theodore P. Howell; their children are Littleton, Isabelle and Elizabeth.

The Judge belongs to Grace Episcopal church.

EDWARD WALLACE WEEKS

is numbered among the native sons of England who in the New World have achieved success in business, demonstrating the opportunities which are afforded here to the young man of energy and enterprise. He was born at Exmouth, Devonshire, July 31, 1867, and is a son of Captain Henry George and Mary Ann (Harris) Weeks, both of whom belonged to old families of England. The maternal grandfather was Edward Harris. The paternal grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth Weeks, natives of Exmouth, Devonshire, where they reared three children: Elizabeth, who died when about fifty-three years of age; Henry George; and Mary, who died at the age of forty-five years.

Captain Henry George Weeks was reared in Devonshire and attended its common schools until about seventeen years of age, when he shipped before the mast on a vessel called the Speck, which was owned by Captain Edward Harris, who subsequently became his father-in-law. Mr. Weeks, having served a complete apprenticeship under Captain Harris, continued to follow the sea until thirty-five years of age. He was given charge of the vessels of which Captain Harris was owner and became commander of the Anti-Xerxes. While thus engaged he visited the principal ports of Europe, where he shipped and received cargoes. He was known as a skillful and careful navigator. At last he lost his life in a storm, the vessel being shipwrecked on the Goodwin shoals in the river Thames. All on board were drowned save the Captain, who, by the aid of a Newfoundland dog, Nero, was enabled to reach the shore; but he lived only a short time afterward. The faithful dog who had rescued him was tenderly cared for by the family throughout his life. Captain Weeks died December 25, 1871. His two sons, Edward Wallace and Henry George, still survive him. The latter, born June 10, 1869, wedded Mary Daley and now resides in Bloomfield, Essex county.

In his native town Edward Wallace Weeks pursued his studies in the public schools, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, for at the early age of twelve years he was apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade. He served for three years and when sixteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to America, sailing from England on the 23d of August, 1883. He landed in New York on the 7th of September, and soon afterward secured a position in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1885 he came to Orange and worked at his trade in the employ of F. J. Skinner. He embarked in business on his own account in 1893, and now has a well appointed meat market and provision store. He enjoys a good trade and his honorable business methods and careful management commend him to the confidence and good will of all. He is an energetic and persevering man and is regarded as a worthy citizen.

Mr. Weeks exercises his right of fran-

chise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and socially he is connected with Lafayette Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., at Orange. He was married on the 20th of February, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Donahue, and they now have one child, Henry Edward, who was born on the 4th of January, 1889. They attend the Grace Episcopal church and are widely and favorably known in this community, having gained many warm friends during their residence here.

JAMES A. McCARTHY

is one of the leading citizens of Newark who has attained a distinct recognition for services performed by him in advancing the welfare and prosperity of his home city, and who has been prominently identified with public affairs ever since reaching manhood's estate. He was born in Newark on the 31st of July, 1866, and is a son of Michael and Mary A. (Cleary) McCarthy, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His education was acquired in the parochial schools attached to St. James' church, in the city of his nativity, and after finishing there he began to learn the plumber's trade, at the age of seventeen, working at that vocation for five years, at the end of that time embarking in business for himself in the twelfth ward, at the corner of Bowery and Richard streets, where he has since continued, meeting with that success that invariably attends industry, perseverance and an integrity of character that gains for its possessor the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. McCarthy has always taken an active part in politics, and for a number of years he has been a prominent factor in the ranks of his party. Before he was twenty-two years of age he was tendered the nomination for assemblyman, but declined the honor. In 1895 he was nominated by the Democrats of the fifth ward for alderman, and after a bitter fight was elected by a majority of seventeen votes, being the only new man elected by his party that year, and one of the only two successful candidates on the ticket. That year he served as a member of the committee on printing and stationery, the committee on hospitals, and the committee on elections. During the second year of his term he served on the committees on fire departments, hospitals, and elections. In 1897 Mr. McCarthy was reëlected by a majority of five hundred and forty,—the largest received by any Democratic candidate that year. He is at the present writing chairman of the committee on public buildings, which is the most important committee in the body, as it has charge of the new city hospital now in course of erection, and is also on the committee on fire departments. Mr. McCarthy is a trustee of the Newark City Home, and is chairman of that institution, this being the second year he has held that position. He is a member of the St. James Young Men's Christian Association and of the Newark Rowing Club. He is a progressive, energetic young man, well read on matters of current issue, and one of whom the city of Newark may well be proud.

Michael McCarthy, the father of our subject, was born on the Emerald Isle about the year 1832, remaining on his native heath until 1851 or 1852, when he emigrated to the United States, first locating in New York city, residing there for about ten years, and then coming to Newark, which

he made his home until his death, which occurred in May, 1897. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Newark, later entering the services of the old Newark aqueduct board as supervisor of all water ways,—a position he held for sixteen or eighteen years, finally retiring from the board on account of ill health. He was well and favorably known in this city and took an active part in politics, but neither sought nor desired office, preferring to assist his friends to political preferments. He was a member of St. James' church, Catholic, and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Mr. McCarthy was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Cleary, in New York, and four children were born to them, two of whom survive, Mary E., now Mrs. M. F. Murphy, and the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM DIMOND,

a member of the Newark board of aldermen, representing the seventh ward, was born in New York city on the 14th of September, 1859, his parents being William and Catherine (Smith) Dimond. His father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when about thirteen years of age, and here engaged subsequently in the architectural iron business in New York city, continuing in the same until his death, which occurred in 1872. The mother of our subject was born in New York state and is still living on her farm in the Highlands on the Hudson river.

William Dimond, the subject of this review, was reared in the metropolis, receiving his education in the public schools, supplementing the same with a course of study in the New York City College. Upon leaving the latter he learned the typesetting trade, which he followed for some time, working at Troy, New York, and on different newspapers throughout the state, spending altogether about five years in various printing offices. In 1878 he quit the printing business and went to Montana, where he engaged in stock-raising in the Yellowstone Valley country, remaining thus employed for a period of two years, and upon his return east he entered the American Veterinary College, at which he was graduated with the class of 1883, attaining the honor of valedictorian, and as the result of a competitive examination he was appointed house surgeon of the hospital under Professor Liautard, with whom he remained about one year. He then opened an office in New York city, but shortly afterward accepted a position in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in the department of agriculture, and was stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, and in the District of Columbia and Virginia, for two years, at the end of which time he was ordered to Trenton, New Jersey, to take charge of the work in the state, making Trenton his headquarters, and after investigating matters he moved to Jersey City, where he had charge of a corps of about seventy-five or eighty assistants. In the pursuit of his duties Mr. Dimond expended in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, principally in Hudson county. He continued in the government service until the election of President Harrison, at which time, thanks to the arduous labors of our subject, pleuro-pneumonia was about eradicated from New Jersey. He subsequently gave up his profession and accepted a position with a large fish house in New York, going to the Pa-

cific coast, where for two years he was engaged in shipping fish to New York, traveling up and down the coast from California to Alaska.

Returning east, Mr. Dimond located in Newark and became associated with Dr. Lawrenz, continuing this partnership for about four years, when he took charge of the Essex stables, located in Summit street. In the spring of 1897 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen as a Democrat. His father and uncle were both affiliated with that party, and were prominent in Tammany circles, having held various offices in that organization. Mr. Dimond is a member of the committees on the poor and alms and printing and stationery, and is chairman of the committee on railroads and franchises. He is a director in several building and loan associations, and is connected with numerous other enterprises of a public nature. Socially he is a member of New York City Lodge, No. 624, Free and Accepted Masons, the Jeffersonian Club, and the Joel Parker Association.

Mr. Dimond was married June 23, 1891, to Miss Emeline Smith, of the Hudson Highlands, and they had four children, of whom the following three survive: Helen, Thomas and Catherine.

WILLIAM EDWARD AUSTIN,

a member of the firm of Austin, Drew & Company, the well known hat manufacturers of Orange, was born in West Orange, New Jersey, on the 1st of March, 1859, and is a son of Edward and Mary Jane (Allen) Austin. His early education was received in the public schools of Orange, added to which was a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Newark, and then he entered his father's hat manufactory, where he continued until he had acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its details, when, in 1884, he was admitted to partnership and since that time he has been closely identified with the interests of the firm. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and by his thrift, industry and evident business qualifications, he has been instrumental in largely advancing the prosperity of the concern with which he is associated.

An ardent supporter of the Republican party Mr. Austin has had a prominent part in local political matters, and is at present treasurer of the Fourth Ward Republican Club and a member of the city central Republican committee. In his social relations he is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, No. 159, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a charter member of Hillside Council, No. 29, Royal Arcanum, of Orange.

Mr. Austin has been twice married, his first union being in 1884, taking as his wife Miss Florence H. Hiller, a daughter of Alexander and Mary Hiller, and they became the parents of one son, Edward Hiller, who was born on the 18th of December, 1885. Mrs. Austin was summoned to her eternal rest in 1890. The second marriage of our subject was solemnized at Orange in 1892, when he was united to Miss Sarah Redington, a daughter of William and Mary Redington, and to Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been born two children,—William Redington and Elizabeth. Mr. Austin is a member of the Congregational church, while his wife is an adherent of Grace Episcopal church, both of which are located at Orange. Mr. Austin has, by

virtue of his many admirable qualities, won the high esteem and personal regard of a large number of friends.

ROBERT McARTHUR,

a florist and horticulturist of West Orange, also having offices at 186 Main street and No. 30 Bell street, Orange, was born in the village of Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 14th of June, 1842, and is a son of John and Mary (McNabb) McArthur, also natives of Scotland. The father, a son of Peter McArthur, had received a common-school education in his native land and as a life work he chose the occupation of farming, which he carried on until called to his final rest at the age of seventy-three years. He was a sober, industrious, just and conscientious man who won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His widow still survives and is living with her niece, Mary McPherson. They were both consistent Christian people, being sincere members of the Presbyterian church. Their family numbered four children, as follows: Robert, of this sketch; Mary, wife of Thomas Matthews, of Perthshire, Scotland; Janett, wife of Mr. McPherson, a resident of Northumberlandshire, England; and William, who married a lady of his own nativity and resides in Perthshire, Scotland.

In the common schools of his native land Robert McArthur acquired his education, and when he had reached his early 'teens was employed at gardening and rose-growing. He also acquired a good knowledge of horticulture, and followed those lines of business in his native land until 1866, when he determined to come to America, hoping thereby to find a broader field for his labor and better financial conditions. Accordingly he made arrangements to cross the Atlantic and left home March 25, 1866, landing in New York on the 13th of April. He was first employed by James Lennox, of New York city, remaining with that gentleman for two years, after which he spent three years in the employ of D. H. Height, of Orange county, New York, as a practical gardener. He afterward had charge of the grounds of H. H. Farnim at Port Jefferson, New York, for two years, and in 1873 came to Orange, where he entered the employ of Dr. E. E. Marcy, having entire charge of his greenhouse and lawns. For nearly nineteen years he continued in that position and adding to his experience and knowledge of the business until, well qualified for his work and with a capital acquired from his own labors, he embarked in his present business. In 1890 he established his greenhouses and office on Bell street, Orange, where he began the rose-growing and horticultural business on his own account. He subsequently established his large and commodious sales-rooms and office at No. 186 Main street, Orange, and in 1896 he also began business at West Orange, in Gaston street, where he has made excellent improvements and has extensive greenhouses. He has, by thrift, energy and perseverance, succeeded in establishing a large and profitable business, and demonstrated the fact that the road to prosperity is open to all who have the energy and ambition to conquer the difficulties that block the way.

Mr. McArthur was married in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1873, to Jessie McPherson, a daughter of Donald and Ann (McDougal) McPherson. To the union have been born three children: Annie,

George and William, the first two being graduates of the Orange high school. The mother of this family died in 1883, at the age of thirty-eight years. In 1885 Mr. McArthur was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Adeline Crane, a daughter of George R. and Ann (Ward) Crane. They now have one son, Ralph C. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and two children are leading members of the First Presbyterian church of Orange. He cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes, and usually supports the Republican presidential nominees, but at local elections, where no national issue is involved, votes independently of party ties.

HENRY KRAHN,

who is engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters in Orange, was born on the old family homestead in the town of Neuhof, near the city of Lubeck, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 23, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Clara (Stuben) Krahn. His maternal grandfather was Andrew Stuben. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and was extensively engaged in raising the famous breed of Holstein cattle. He was a man of much energy and of sound judgment in business affairs, and of thoughtful, earnest purpose. He died some years ago, but his widow still survives him and now resides with her daughter Mary. To Mr. and Mrs. Krahn were born the following children: Clara, wife of Arthur Voss, postmaster of the village of Pansdorf, Germany, by whom she has one daughter; Mary, who is living with her mother; Emil, who died at the age of one year; Elizabeth, who resides in one of the suburban towns adjoining London, England; Helena, wife of John Schwerin, of Holstein, Germany; and William, who also resides in Holstein.

Henry Krahn, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in the district schools of his native town and remained under the parental roof until 1886, when he decided to come to America. On the 12th of January, of that year, he sailed from the fatherland, and on the 23d reached the harbor of New York. He did not tarry long in the metropolis, however, but made his way to Hackensack, New Jersey, where he met with an accident that brought on a long illness. He returned to his native country for medical treatment and after remaining for a short time in Germany again started for America, June 10, 1887. The vessel in which he sailed dropped anchor in the harbor of New York on the 22d and once more he found himself in the United States.

After a time Mr. Krahn took up his residence in Orange, where he secured a situation with Laurence Harrison. He followed various occupations until December, 1891, when, forming a partnership with Louis Muhly, he engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters. In 1893 he sold his interest in the business to John J. Barry, and being desirous of again seeing the land of his birth he crossed the Atlantic, remaining abroad until October, 1893. After his return to Orange, he purchased the interest of his former partner and under the firm name of Barry & Krahn conducted a successful business in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters. In 1894 he bought out his partner's interest and has since carried on the enterprise alone. He has a very large patronage and derives therefrom a good income.

Mr. Krahn was married in Orange, November 18, 1890, to Mary Riegraf, who was born August 14, 1872, and is a daughter of Frederick and Philomena Riegraf. They now have three interesting children: Henry, Mary and Clara; and they lost their first born, Agnes, who died at the age of eight months. Mr. and Mrs. Krahn attend the German Presbyterian church of Orange. Socially he is connected with John F. Morse Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., of Orange, and in his political predilections is a Democrat.

JOHN F. MAXFIELD.

Among those whose activity in mercantile circles keeps in motion the busy wheels of trade in the metropolis of the country is this gentleman, who for many years has been one of the leading dealers in and exporters of fruit in New York city. He has attained a prominence in business that is due entirely to honorable and systematic methods, to indefatigable energy and resolute purpose, and his success has been worthily won.

A native of Westchester county, New York, Mr. Maxfield was born on the 1st of September, 1840, being a son of John G. and Mary E. (Guion) Maxfield, the former a native of Brighton, England, the latter of the Empire state. The maternal grandfather, Hoagland Guion, located in the vicinity of New Rochelle, New York. He was a son of Charles Guion, who served in the war of the Revolution and held a captain's commission. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William M. Maxfield, a native of Brighton, England. The father, John G. Maxfield, was a carpenter and builder in Westchester county for a number of years, was later engaged in the same line of business in Brooklyn, New York, and eventually removed to New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in his eighty-first year, his wife having passed away in her sixty-fourth year. They were the parents of the following named children: Charles W.; John F.; Henry Guion; Juliett G., wife of Thomas Oakes, a prominent woolen manufacturer of Bloomfield, New Jersey; Joseph B., wholesale jobber and importer of fruit, Park Place, New York; Eliza W., wife of Joseph Hayne, of Bloomfield; Jennie M., wife of John Lawrence, a leading representative of mercantile interests in Newark; and Adam T., deceased.

John F. Maxfield spent his boyhood days in Brooklyn, New York, where his parents moved when he was a child, and where he received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools. He began his business career as a clerk in a fruit store in New York city, remaining in the same house for several years. From 1856 until 1859 he lived on his father's farm in Morris county, New Jersey, and in 1860 he returned to New York city, where he secured a clerkship. Not long afterward, however, with capital he had acquired through his industry, economy and perseverance, he embarked in business on his own account.

Forming a partnership with his brother, Charles W. Maxfield, and James A. Grenzebach, he began operation as a wholesale fruit dealer, at the corner of Washington and Fulton streets and has since built up an extensive and profitable business, Mr. Grenzebach eventually withdrawing from the firm. The firm handle all kinds

J. F. MAXFIELD

of tropical fruits, and in 1867 began doing a large business in the packing and shipping of oranges, bananas and lemons, making extensive importations from the West Indies. The new tariff bill of 1897, however, has materially affected their trade in this line. They have one of the finest wholesale fruit houses in the city, carrying the fruits produced in all parts of the world, and using the latest improved facilities for the care and shipment of their goods. Beginning operations on a small scale, Mr. Maxfield has steadily worked his way upward, until he now occupies a leading place in trade circles in his line, and as the result of his well directed efforts has accumulated a handsome capital.

In September, 1875, Mr. Maxfield was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Todd, of New York city, a daughter of Theodore W. Todd. They have a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. In 1862 Mr. Maxfield removed his family to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and they have since resided at No. 261 Franklin street, where they have a pleasant home whose generous hospitality is proverbial. In his political views Mr. Maxfield is independent, allying himself with no party, but he is a progressive, loyal American, supporting the men and measures which he believes will best promote the public good.

HENRY LEBER COIT, M. D.

A comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions places medicine among the first, and many give to it the most important position. Man's most prized possession is life, and he who alleviates pain and suffering and restores health and strength well deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of the race.

Dr. Coit was born in Peapack, New Jersey, on the 16th of March, 1854, a son of the late Rev. John Summerfield Coit, who was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the 18th of September, 1828. The grandfather, Nathaniel Coit, was one of the pioneers of Bloomfield. His parents were Samuel and Sylvia (Lewis) Coit. He was born in New London, Connecticut, and when a youth of fourteen summers went to live with his uncle, David Coit, in New York city. He served in the militia there in 1813, in defense of the city.

Rev. John Summerfield Coit was educated in Pennington Seminary, in which institution he was prepared for the ministry and was graduated with high honors. He joined the New Jersey conference in 1853 and continued in active work as a minister of the gospel until his death, which occurred in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 7th of January, 1868, he having been transferred to the Iowa conference. He was a most conscientious and devoted minister, was instrumental in the building of a number of houses of worship and in leading many hundreds of people into the church of Christ. His memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him, and is enshrined in the hearts of all who had the honor of his friendship. Upon his death his remains were brought back to Newark and interred in Bloomfield, whither they were followed by about thirty of his fellow ministers. In his early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Neafie Herriman, who was born at Honeoye Falls, New York, and died in 1894. The following children were born to this worthy couple: Henry Leber, Catherine Miriam,

Carrie Ella, Emma Lavinia, May Frances and John Lamont, of whom the first three are living, the others having died in childhood.

Dr. Henry L. Coit, who acquired his literary education in the public schools of Newark, afterward attended the College of Pharmacy, in New York city, where he was graduated in 1876 with the valedictorian honors of his class. He followed the pharmaceutical profession as a chemist for fourteen years. After his graduation in pharmacy, he was elected a tutor in the college of pharmacy, which position he filled until 1880, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, as a student of medicine. He was graduated at that institution in the class of 1883, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Newark, where he has since continued. He is a member of the local, state and national medical societies and was for one term president of the Practitioners' Club, of Newark. In 1896 he promulgated the movement which resulted in the founding of the Babies' Hospital, of which institution he is the attending physician. He is a member of the pediatric section of the New York Academy of Medicine and organized the Essex County Medical Milk Commission, which has so largely influenced the general improvement in the quality of milk offered for sale throughout the country.

The Doctor was married in 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma, daughter of John M. Gwinnell, of Newark. Three daughters and a son have been born to them: John Summerfield, deceased; Jessie Barker, Eleanor G. and Edith Neafie.

The Doctor is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a consistent member of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held official preferment since the age of twenty-one years. He is a man of kindly nature and benevolent impulses, and his good works have won him the gratitude of many.

JOHN T. ODELL,

of the firm of Van Iderstine & Odell, contractors and builders, South Orange, New Jersey, is a veteran of the Civil war and belongs to a family noted for patriotism and sterling worth, his father and grandfather having served in the war of 1812 and the Revolution, respectively.

Tradition says that Grandfather John Odell was a Scotchman by birth. This, however, is not certain. Little is known of his history, as after his service in the Revolutionary war he went to New York state to find employment, and was never afterward heard from. It is supposed that he was killed. John Odell, the father of our subject, was probably born in New Jersey. He was a wheelwright by trade, and in politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He died in 1892, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1843. Her maiden name was Sarah Pruden. She was a native of Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Pruden, natives of that county. Of the children born to John Odell and wife, we record that Charles died when young; Martha also died in early life; Phoebe Maria is the wife of Joseph Kitchell; William Henry married Elizabeth O'Dell, of Morris county. They are now living in Laporte, Indiana. Eliza Phoebe, deceased, married Moses H. Camfield; Eme-

line, now deceased, was the wife of Jacob A. Skinner, of Warren county, New Jersey; George P. Odell; next came John T.; and Susan M. is the youngest. John T. Odell was born in Columbia, Morris county, New Jersey, July 29, 1835; was reared at the parental home and enjoyed the advantage of a good common-school education. On reaching manhood he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he then followed for some years. Then for fourteen years he was engaged in fruit ranching in Delaware. In 1892 he came to South Orange, resumed work at his old trade, and formed a partnership with Mr. Van Iderstine, which association has proved a profitable one, the firm of Van Iderstine & Odell now taking first rank among the contractors and builders of South Orange.

Mr. Odell was married in 1857 to Miss Fannie Ball, a native of Jefferson Village, now known as Maplewood, New Jersey. She is a daughter of Charles M. and granddaughter of Noah Ball, the former also a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have five children, namely: Minnie E., widow of Walter Reynolds, has three children, Bessie, Helen and Grace; Clarence M., who married Sadie Garris, daughter of Hamilton Garris; and Fannie, Edith and Robert J., at home.

As already stated, Mr. Odell was in the late war of the Rebellion. He enlisted at Newark in 1862, in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, immediately went to the front, and saw much hard fighting, being a participant in the battles of Rappahannock and Fredericksburg, and being with Burnside on his "mud march" in 1863. During all his service he showed himself to be a brave, true soldier, possessing the same valor which distinguished his forefathers in the wars with England. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service just before the battle of Gettysburg. His rank was that of sergeant, and for a time he was a member of the ambulance corps.

Fraternally, Mr. Odell is identified with the Masonic Order, having his membership in Century Lodge, No. 100, F. and A. M., South Orange. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place, he being a steward and trustee of the same. His political affiliations are with the Republican party; he takes a lively interest in local affairs, and has served as trustee of the village of South Orange.

THEODORE VAN IDERSTINE,

for over forty years a boot and shoe merchant of South Orange, New Jersey, was born in Morris county, this state, September 13, 1828, son of Theodore Van Iderstine, who was probably a native of New York city. Of the ancestry of the family very little is known. It is believed, however, that the great-grandfather came from Holland, landing here early in the eighteenth century.

The senior Mr. Theodore Van Iderstine was by occupation a shoemaker, which vocation he followed in the early part of his life, later settling on a farm and devoting his attention to agriculture. He married Miss Susan Van Norton, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Andrew Van Norton, probably a native of that county, their ancestors having come to this country from Holland. The children of this worthy couple numbered thirteen, all

of whom Grandmother Van Iderstine lived to see married and settled in life, her age at death being ninety-five years. Grandfather Van Iderstine was seventy-eight when he died. At this writing the grandchildren number about one hundred and fifty. Throughout its history the family has been noted for its patriotism. The father of our subject served in the war of 1812, and three of his sons were participants in the late Rebellion. Theodore enlisted at Newark, New Jersey, in 1862, in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment, and immediately went to the front, serving as color guard and corporal. Among the engagements in which he took part were those of Rappahannock and Fredericksburg, he being in two battles at the latter place. He was honorably discharged at Camp Frelinghuysen in 1863, on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Iderstine in early life took up his father's trade, that of shoemaker, and is still engaged in the shoe business. At one time he manufactured shoes for the leading houses in New York, conducting a business which required the labor of about eighteen men. Now he has a shoe store and general repair shop on Second street, South Orange, and is doing a successful business.

Mr. Van Iderstine married Miss Mary Jane Van Winkle, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, whose ancestors were probably of Holland origin. Their children are as follows: Daniel Wesley, who married Miss Mary Staley; Theodore, who married Miss Josephine Vanderhof; William, who married Miss Mary Vanderhof; Susan, wife of George Barnard; and Etta, wife of Frank Bailey.

Politically, Mr. Van Iderstine affiliates with the Democratic party, and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, but has never sought nor filled public office. He is a member of the Order of American Volunteers and of the Masonic fraternity, his membership in the latter being with Century Lodge, No. 100, South Orange.

Mrs. Van Iderstine is a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEVI VAN BUSKIRK,

funeral director and undertaker of West Orange, was born in this city, November 2, 1844, a son of David and Charlotte (Williams) Van Buskirk. The former was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and was a son of Cornelius Van Buskirk, who was of Holland Dutch extraction. Having acquired a district-school education, he learned the trade of shoemaking, which occupation he followed in his early manhood. Later he followed various pursuits. He died in his native city at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Williams, and died at the age of fifty-six years. David Van Buskirk was a loyal and devoted citizen, whose well spent life commanded the regard of all with whom the duties or pleasures of life brought him in contact. He was true to his friends, devoted and loving to his family, and was a consistent Christian, both he and his wife holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family numbered the following: Aaron, of Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who married Sarah M. Kanouse and has four children living; Levi; Ira, of Plainfield, who wedded Elmira Vermule and has three children living; and Sarah J., wife of John E. Brundage, of

West Orange, by whom she has five children.

Levi Van Buskirk acquired his education in the Oranges. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, and then started out in life on his own account. He first engaged in the shoe business for a number of years in Freeman street, Orange, and in the enterprise met with very satisfactory success. In 1878 he also opened his undertaking establishment, which he conducted in connection with the other until 1881, when he disposed of his shoe store. In 1883 he opened his present office and warerooms on Freeman street.

On the 10th of April, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Mary E. Smith, a daughter of Edward G. and Katharine (Wilcox) Smith, who were of Scotch ancestry. The wedding took place in Springfield, Union county, and to them have been born four children: Hattie Amelia, who was graduated at the high school in Orange and is now the widow of Elmor Gordon, by whom she has two children—Mabel and Ernest; Charles G., who married Carrie Coursen, and is engaged in the business of staining glass, with offices in Newark; Ernest L., a graduate of the West Orange school, now with his father; and Lottie G., now a student in the West Orange high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk are both faithful members of the First Presbyterian church of Orange. The former takes quite an active interest in public affairs and lends a hearty coöperation to all movements calculated to prove of public benefit. In 1887 he was elected to the office of assessor of West Orange, was twice reëlected and served three terms, retiring from office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the public. In 1895 he was elected a member of the town committee, and in 1896 was reëlected, serving as treasurer of the board during his incumbency. He discharges his public duties with marked fidelity and promptness, winning the commendation of all concerned. He is a leading member of Union Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., of Orange; Lafayette Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and is also an associate member of the Walt Whitman Lodge (of Orange) of the National Union.

JOHN CUMMINGS HOUSTON, M. D.,

is one of the younger physicians residing at Newark who has already achieved marked success in his chosen profession, and is recognized as an able, progressive and enthusiastic practitioner of his home city. He was born in Windham, Connecticut, on the 5th of March, 1867, and is the son of Gavin and Martha (Cummings) Houston, the former of whom was a native of Scotland who came to the United States when about nineteen years old, and was here for a number of years engaged in the book business, later embarking in the insurance line in New York city. The mother was born in Connecticut, where her family was an old one, dating back to the pioneer settlers of that state. Mrs. Houston was called to her eternal rest in 1885. Our subject's father has for the past twenty-eight years resided in East Orange, while attending to his business in New York.

The boyhood of Dr. Houston was spent in the Oranges, receiving his primary educational discipline in the public schools, later attending boarding school for several years, and finally completing his studies in the Newark Academy at Newark. After

leaving school he entered the employ of a firm of contractors in a clerical capacity, remaining thus engaged for a time, and then decided to take up the science of medicine, pursuing his studies under the efficient preceptorage of Dr. William B. Graves, of East Orange, and supplementing the same by a course at the University of New York, and finally graduating at that institution in 1894. After obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine he took up his abode in Newark and engaged in the general practice of medicine at the corner of Bloomfield and Mount Prospect avenues, where he has since continued, attaining that success concomitant with and a result of a high order of mentality, perseverance, ability and a complete knowledge of the various branches of the profession he follows. In 1895 Dr. Houston was appointed assistant bacteriologist of the city bacteriological laboratory, a position he retains at this writing (1897). He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, is secretary of the Aesculapian Society, and is a past chancellor of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Dr. Houston was solemnized on the 26th of January, 1889, when he was united to Miss Phoebe Edith Cooke, a daughter of George Cooke, Esq., a well known citizen of the Oranges.

ALBERT FREY, M. D.,

was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 24th of June, 1863, and is a son of Albert and Josephine (Kipp) Frey, the former of whom was a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, where he was born in 1818. He was a merchant in the old country, and was one of the loyal citizens during the Revolution in 1848. The family is of royal birth, the great grandfather being one of the founders of Carlsruhe. The father of our subject came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York, where he accepted a position with the well known firm of Lord & Taylor, with which he remained until 1851, when he moved to Newark and became associated with Edward Balbach & Son in their gold and silver smelting and refining works (now the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company) and there continued until his death, in 1873. The success of the above firm was largely due to the energy and ability of Mr. Frey. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity in Newark Lodge, No. 7, and a devout adherent of the Lutheran church. His wife was also a native of Carlsruhe and survived him until September 4, 1890. They were the parents of the following five children: Josephine, now the wife of Francis B. Chedsey, of New York city; Louise, who married Martin Rilke, of Germany; Ida, the widow of C. W. Sundmacher, of Germany; Katie, the widow of W. H. Erb, of Newark; and our subject.

Dr. Frey received his early education in a private German school on Green street, at which he was graduated in 1873, and then went to Germany and attended the real gymnasium of Carlsruhe, a scientific college, where he pursued his studies for the following three years, at the end of which time he went to Muenchen-Gladbach, and there entered the gymnasium, graduating at the same in 1880. Returning to America he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, at which he was graduated in 1881, and in that year entered Yale College, but finished only the course of the freshman class. In 1882 he attended

ALBERT FREY.

both the College of Pharmacy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, pursuing his studies at the latter institution until 1884, when he once more visited Germany and entered the University of Bonn, remaining there about a year. Upon his return to this country in 1885, he became associated with Professor William H. Porter, of the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York city, taking charge of the pathological laboratory and assisting the professor in conducting post-mortem examinations in the city department of Bellevue Hospital, and at the same time he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which he was graduated in 1888. He remained a year longer with Professor Porter, adding to his technical knowledge by assuming charge of one of the first bacteriological laboratories in New York.

In 1889 Dr. Frey located in Newark, New Jersey, and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, gaining the distinction of being the first physician in New Jersey to use anti-toxin for the cure of diphtheria, and he has given much of his attention to the diseases of children. He is also greatly interested in surgery and devotes a large portion of his time to developing his knowledge in that important branch of medicine. The Doctor is a member of the National, State and Essex District Medical Societies, and was secretary of the defunct Newark Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Newark Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and Kane Council No. 3, R. & S. M. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran and a member of the Society of Chosen Friends, and he is a member of the German Liederkranz of Newark, the Arion and German singing societies of Newark, the Order of the Red Cross and the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star. He also holds the responsible position of medical examiner for the Washington Life Insurance Company of New Jersey.

The marriage of Dr. Frey was solemnized on the 10th of December, 1884, when he was united to Miss Louise Jung, a native of Germany, and the following three children were born to them: Irmengard Elfriede Josephine, who died of scarlet fever at the age of three years and seven months; Ottmar Wedekind Rudolph, aged six years; and Millie. The Doctor's domestic associations are of the most pleasant nature, and he and his good wife enjoy the esteem and warm regard of a large circle of friends.

BEN M. SKINNER.

The progenitors of the Skinner family were born in Scotland, three brothers of which came to America in 1621, the year following the arrival of the Mayflower, and one of them settled in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, and the other in Vermont. The father of our subject, Justin P. Skinner, was a descendant of the latter branch, his birth taking place in the Green Mountain state. His wife was Miss Marian Moulton, a native of Connecticut, whose grandfather was killed by Indians on the forks of the Delaware river, the grandmother taking refuge at the time with some friendly Indians. The maternal grandparents' name was Loundsbury, which attained considerable fame during the Revolutionary war. Both parents of our subject are now living in Connecticut.

Ben M. Skinner, the subject of this re-

view, was born in Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 17th of February, 1859, and passed his youth in the city of his nativity. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Plymouth, which he attended until sixteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade, following the same for twelve years. Upon attaining his twenty-eighth year Mr. Skinner embarked in the undertaking business in Newark, and in March, 1895, he opened an establishment of his own, continuing to successfully pursue his vocation until the fall of 1896, when he was elected on the Republican ticket as one of the coroners of Essex county. The high degree of popularity attained by Mr. Skinner may be appreciated when it is stated that he made no effort to secure the office of which he is the present incumbent, and the first knowledge he had of the matter was when he was informed of his nomination, which was followed as a matter of course by his election for a term of three years. He is a capable, energetic gentleman, and is fulfilling the duties of his position with an intelligence and ability that highly commends the excellent judgment of his many friends.

In his social relations Mr. Skinner is a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; is district deputy of District No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having become affiliated with that society in New Haven, Connecticut, where he held the office of Past Grand of Lucern Lodge, No. 181, and Past Chief Patriarch of Mount Ararat Encampment; and he is associated with Anthony Wayne Council, No. 159, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Skinner was united in marriage in 1884 to Miss Mary L. Miller, who was born in Newark, and is a daughter of Valentine Miller.

ELIAS OSBORN DOREMUS.

The first ancestor of this family in America was Cornelius Doremus, who came from Holland about the year 1686, and settled at or near Acquackanonck (now Passaic), New Jersey, where he owned a large amount of land. An Indian deed of the Duck Pyrchase, dated May 16, 1703, describing a large tract of land lying along the Passaic river, has his name attached as a witness, the conveyance being made by twelve Indians, probably of the Hackensack tribe of Lenni-Lenapes. The name of Cornelius' wife is not known, but his children were: Johannes, Holland, Thomas, Cornelius, Hendrick and Joris. Thomas was born at Acquackanonck and took up his residence at Wesel, New Jersey, where he was married to Annekes Abrahmse Ackerman, who was born at Hackensack, and the following six children were born to them: Cornelius, Goline, Abraham, Peter, Johannes and Anneke.

Cornelius lived at Doremustown, New Jersey, and there married Antje Young, this union resulting in ten children, as follows: Hendricus, Thomas, Peter, Maritji, Johannes, Jannetji, Susannah, Alitta, and two others whose names are not given.

Peter, the son of Cornelius and Antje A. (Ackerman) Doremus, was born at Slotterdam, New Jersey, in 1744, and married Polly Dey, the following being the issue: Jacob, Richard, Cornelius, Peter, and two daughters, one of whom married Henry Perry, the other becoming the wife of J. Speer.

E. O. Dorrance

Cornelius, son of Peter and Polly (Dey) Doremus, was born near Beavertown, New Jersey, in 1787, subsequently marrying Jane DeHart, their children were: Peter Cornelius, John Cornelius, Sarah, Mary and Lydia. Sarah married John R. Vanduyne, of Montville, Morris county, New Jersey. Their only surviving child is Harrison Van Duyne, now one of the leading citizens of Newark. Mary married Cornelius Cook, both now deceased. Lydia married Peter Van Houten, and after his death she married, secondly, Elias Littell, of Montclair, New Jersey, both now deceased.

Peter Cornelius Doremus, son of Cornelius and Jane (DeHart) Doremus, was born April 9, 1807, and died on the 30th of June, 1869. He married Julia A. Osborn, daughter of John H. Osborn, whose birth occurred in Bloomfield, New Jersey, in 1770. Her mother, Rhoda Baldwin, was a daughter of Zophar Baldwin, who served with the Essex county militia in the war of the Revolution. He was the son of David Baldwin, son of Benjamin, son of Joseph, son of John Baldwin, senior, the New Jersey ancestor who signed the Fundamental Agreement. Peter C. Doremus came to Orange in 1829 and here reared these children: Mary Cook, who married Charles Clark; Julia A., who became the wife of David J. Rogers; and Elias Osborn, the eldest child and the immediate subject of this review.

Elias Osborn Doremus, son of Peter C. and Julia (Osborn) Doremus, was born in what is now East Orange, New Jersey, on the 17th of January, 1831. His father was a builder and contractor, and our subject succeeded him in that line of enterprise at the age of twenty-one years, continuing the business until 1874. He has been vice-president of the American Insurance Company since 1881, and for many years he has occupied a position of influence among the leading citizens of Essex county. In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders and by annual election retained that incumbency for a period of seventeen years, serving as president of the board during the last seven years of that time. He declined further election in 1883. In his political affiliations Mr. Doremus is a stanch Republican, and in 1873-4 he was a member of the New Jersey general assembly. He was for a long time a director of the Orange National Bank, and is now acting in a similar capacity in the Newark City National Bank and the United States Industrial Insurance Company. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and one of the board of managers of that body, also a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, the New England Society of the Oranges, the New Jersey Historical Society, etc.

The marriage of Mr. Doremus was solemnized in 1855, when he was united to Miss Harriet Peck, daughter of William Peck, and four children were born to him and his wife, namely: Emily, who died at the age of eight years; Edwin P., who, after a brilliant and successful but brief business career, died in 1895, aged twenty-seven years; Frederick Halsey is a partner of the George F. Bassett Company; and Fannie, whose husband, George F. Bassett, died May 24, 1891.

HARVEY E. SMITH,

of Millburn, was born in Essex county in 1816, and was a son of William W. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this

county when a young man. In his early life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and for a time was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He also conducted a grocery store in Maplewood, and during his later years carried on agricultural pursuits. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Allen, was a daughter of Samuel Allen, a Revolutionary hero, who at the attempt to throw off the yoke of British tyranny joined the colonial army and valiantly aided in the struggle for independence. For his meritorious conduct he was promoted to the rank of ensign. William W. Smith gave his political support to the Democracy. His death occurred on the 19th of December, 1854, and his wife passed away on the 17th of November, 1849.

Harvey E. Smith, their youngest child, was reared upon the home farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood, but desiring to follow some other pursuit than that of agriculture he learned the shoemaker's trade, to which he devoted his energies until after the war, manufacturing shoes for the southern trade. He afterward turned his attention to agriculture and gave his time and energies to the cultivation and improvement of his farm until his retirement from business life. He is now living quietly at his home on Springfield avenue, Millburn.

Mr. Smith was married on the 31st of December, 1839, the lady of his choice being Miss Phebe D. Edwards, a daughter of John and Phebe (Baker) Edwards, who were natives of Millburn township, Essex county. The grandfather Edwards was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and died in the early part of the nineteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were of Welsh descent and were the parents of a large family. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born the following named: Amanda Elizabeth, wife of Edward Reeve; and Julia H., who became the wife of Charles G. Weaver, and after his death married John Towle. They now make their home in Boston.

In his political affiliations Mr. Smith was formerly a Democrat, but now votes independent of party ties, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office. He has witnessed the growth and development of Essex county for four-score years, has ever taken his part in the work of advancement, and has given his support to all measures calculated to promote the material, social or moral welfare. He is a man whose well spent life makes his old age crowned with the veneration and respect due to advanced years, and this volume would seem incomplete without the record of his career.

ELIAS PATTERSON ILIFF, M. D.,

one of the well known and progressive physicians of Newark, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 29th of September, 1841, and is of English ancestry. Up to the age of fifteen years he suffered from ill health, which seriously interfered with his literary studies, of which he was exceedingly fond, but gradually health returned, and, having left home, he was fairly adrift in the world, without means other than those acquired by his own labor, without influence, and without advice. He had early in life decided to make the study of medicine his life work, but a great barrier was in the way: he must obtain a preliminary education, and he was unable to go to school, as he must work to live. Only one avenue of advancement seemed open

to him, and that was, to work during the day and study at night, and thus the midnight lamp witnessed his single-handed struggle with what were to him knotty and difficult problems, but, endowed with great will power and untiring energy, by dint of personal effort he finally acquired a very fair English education and a sufficient knowledge of Latin to very materially aid him in his professional studies.

Dr. Iliff began the practical study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles Bartolette, of Milford, New Jersey, but just at that time the internecine struggle between the north and south was inaugurated, and this for a time changed the course of the Doctor's career. He desired to participate in the defence of the Union, but twice was refused enlistment on account of not being considered strong enough to endure the hardships of army life in active service; but finally, however, he was accepted in the navy, and spent the last year of the war in the South Atlantic squadron performing blockade service. Returning to New Jersey after the close of hostilities, Dr. Iliff anxiously pushed ahead with his studies and was obliged to labor hard in order to obtain money to defray his expenses at the medical school. After securing a good start, an unfortunate business investment deprived him of every dollar he possessed and left him in debt, but notwithstanding this he was not disheartened, nor did he change his purpose, steadily persevering until at last he received his degree from the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1877.

Coming to Newark in 1882, Dr. Iliff continued in the active practice of his profession, his worth and ability quickly securing to him a large and lucrative patronage. He is a hard worker in his calling, is earnest, conscientious and painstaking, and for the last few years he has given much attention and study to the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis, believing that a remedy could be compounded that would destroy the germ of the disease or neutralize in the blood the toxine already formed. A number of well authenticated cases already attest the efficiency of this method of treatment.

Touching upon the political faith of Dr. Iliff we may state that he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, but has never held official preferment other than serving for one term on the board of education of Newark.

In 1866 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Drake, a daughter of Amos H. Drake, of Warren county. Two children have been born of this union, one of whom survives and is now a teacher in one of the grammar schools of Newark.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is Past Master of Newark Lodge, No. 7; he is also a member of the Essex County Medical Society. He is a registered physician in the states of New Jersey and New York, where he is highly regarded in medical as well as in social circles.

DR. JOHN C. HANKS

is a member of the firm of Hanks Brothers, which stands at the head of the dental profession in the city of Newark, its members possessing a skill and ability that have advanced them steadily to a leading place in their chosen calling. Advancement in any of the learned professions is the result not of fortuitous circumstances or of influence,

but depends upon individual merit and skill. By close study and application John C. Hanks has qualified himself for the attainment of the success which is now his.

Born in Plymouth, North Carolina, on the 4th of May, 1847, he is a son of Edgar and Sophia (Cornell) Hanks, the former a native of Auburn, New York, and the latter of Plymouth, North Carolina. His father went to the south about 1830, was married there and located permanently in the birth place of his wife and son. He was for many years engaged in the millwright business. His death occurred in 1861, and his wife, surviving him two years, passed away in 1863. They had ten children, of whom the following are still living: Edmund F., a dentist of New York city; John C., Mrs. Leonora White, of Newbern, North Carolina, and Mrs. Catherine E. Bickford, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dr. Hanks, of this review, was reared in Plymouth, North Carolina, and acquired his education in an academy there. He was in the south during the war, but did not enter the army, having to remain at home and care for his widowed mother. After the war he came to the north, spending some time in New York city, whence he removed to Elizabethport, New Jersey. In 1869 he began studying dentistry there, and when he had mastered both the theory and practice of the art, he located in Rahway, New Jersey. Since that time he has practiced in South Norwalk, Connecticut, New York city, Goshen, New York, and Jersey City, and in July, 1873, he came to Newark, forming a partnership with his brother, Dr. Edmund F. Hanks, under the firm name of Hanks Brothers. Theirs is one of the most extensive dental establishments in the country. They have very large dental parlors in Newark, New York and Jersey City. Their Newark office is situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Market streets, and the members of the firm have availed themselves of all the modern improvements which have been made in mechanical and operative dentistry, keeping fully in touch with the progressive spirit of the age. They are both experienced in all the different branches and phases of the profession and enjoy a splendid practice and well deserved popularity. Their thorough understanding of the science and practice of dentistry, enabling them to do first-class work, has secured them a very liberal patronage, which is constantly increasing.

Dr. John C. Hanks is a member of the Royal Arcanum, W. Master of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, A. F. & A. M., is an honorary member of the Jefferson Club, is vice-president and a director of the Schubert Vocal Society. In May, 1881, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Jennie I. Shaw, of Roseville, a daughter of Robert and Ann Elizabeth Shaw. They have one daughter, Georgiana M. The family are members of the Trinity Episcopal church, and the Doctor is deeply interested in all that pertains to the moral, mental and aesthetic culture of Essex county's people.

JOHN FORD HAGAR.

For nearly a quarter of a century this gentleman has given to the professional duties that fall to the lot of the medical practitioner a close and undivided attention. He became identified with this calling in Newark in 1874, at which time the medical science was to him an almost untried field. Success and prominence in almost any call-

ing lie along the line of patient, persevering and faithful work. This he realized, and resolved that if earnest labor could secure success it would be his. His career has therefore been characterized by this factor of prosperity, and supplementing this are sound judgment, natural ability and thorough preparation for his work. There are no other qualities absolutely essential to advancement, and upon the ladder of his own building he has climbed to eminence.

The Doctor was born in Liberty street in Newark, New Jersey, on the 29th of November, 1851, a son of John H. Hagar, who was also a native of Newark. He was born in 1808 and died in the year of his son's birth. He was a son of Jesse Hagar, one of the early settlers of Essex county. John Hagar was a cutter by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. His wife was Elizabeth Shippen, who is still living, her home being in New York city.

The Doctor acquired his primary education in the public schools of Newark and New York, and in 1865 was graduated in the Thirty-seventh street grammar school of New York. He then entered the College of the City of New York, where he pursued his studies for three years, after which he entered the Colored Home Hospital, where he was graduated in 1874, during which time he served as an apothecary. He was graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1893 and then served one year as house physician for the Colored Home Hospital. He located in Ferry street, Newark, in the spring of 1874, and has since continuously engaged in the general practice of medicine, securing a liberal and profitable patronage. He is visiting physician on the staff of St. Barnabas Hospital, is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and of the Medical and Surgical Club.

On the 18th of April, 1877, the Doctor was united in marriage to Sarah A. Chambers, of Newark, a daughter of David L. Chambers. In his political views he has been a stalwart Republican since 1861, and socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Mechanics and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was regimental surgeon of the First New Jersey Regiment, Uniformed Knights of Pythias, for seven years, and on the formation of the brigade was chosen brigade surgeon for a term of four years.

WILLIAM F. SEIDLER, M. D.

Among those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Newark, and whose success has come as the logical sequel of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are the inevitable concomitants of precedence in the profession, is Dr. Seidler. He is a native of Newark, having been born in the tenth ward of this city on the 16th of September, 1860, the son of William F. and Amelia (Deisler) Seidler, the former of whom was born in Ziegenheim, Germany, and the latter in Baden, in the same great empire. William F. Seidler, Sr., was an architect and builder in the fatherland, and upon attaining his majority he determined to seek his fortune in America, emigrating and arriving in New York in the year 1850. In the national metropolis was celebrated his marriage to Miss Deisler, in 1856, and soon afterward he removed with his wife to New-

ark, New Jersey, where he engaged in the marble business upon his own responsibility, continuing in this line of enterprise, with due measure of success, until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1883.

William Fred Seidler, the immediate subject of this review, secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Newark, and after leaving school became interested in his father's business, to which he devoted his attention for a short time. His natural tastes and inclinations, however, led him aside from the circumscribed province of this line of enterprise, and he secured a position in a drug store, where he remained until 1878, devoting himself assiduously to a study of the technicalities of the science of pharmacy and becoming so proficient that he was enabled to pass a successful examination before the state board of pharmacy in 1879. He graduated thereafter at the College of Pharmacy in 1884, and he continued to be identified with pharmaceutical work, as a registered clerk, until about 1887, when he engaged in business for himself, by effecting the purchase of his present drug store, at No. 21 Ferry street, which was the first drug store on the east side of the railroad, established in 1862.

Identified with an enterprise intimately allied to the medical profession, it was but in natural sequence that Mr. Seidler should eventually turn his attention to the latter. He matriculated as a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1889, completing a two-years course, and graduating as a member of the class of 1891. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Newark and entered upon the active practice of his profession, while still continuing in the drug business. Dr. Seidler has made a specialty of surgical work and has attained distinguished precedence in this branch of his profession, as well as in general practice. He keeps thoroughly in touch with all advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and, indeed, it may be justly said that he is a leader of the forward movements, being closely analytical in his methods, discriminating and painstaking in his investigation, and ever signally alive to the welfare of his patients, which characteristics should govern this most important of professions.

From 1891 to 1895 the Doctor was district physician, and for six years he has served as house surgeon of St. Michaël's Hospital. He is also visiting physician of the German Hospital, chief of the genito-urinary clinic in the city dispensary, and is a member of the State Medical Society, the Essex County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the Aesculapian Society, of which he was the first incumbent as president. Socially he is identified with the Essex County Country Club, and his interest in military affairs is indicated by his retaining membership in the Essex Troop, National Guard, New Jersey Militia.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

The subject of this review stands as a representative of stanch old families of this section of the state of New Jersey, and he himself is honored as a worthy citizen of Maplewood, South Orange township, where he was born and where he has maintained his home consecutively to the present day. The year of his nativity was 1851, the place having already been designated. His father, Henry Squier Smith, was born

in what was then Jefferson Village, in this county. The latter was a son of William Smith, who came from Pennsylvania when a young man and engaged in agricultural operations in Jefferson, where he passed the residue of his days. He married Mrs. Lyon, formerly Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of Captain Allen, who was a prominent resident of Elizabeth, Union county, and they became the parents of two children, Henry and Harvey. Henry, the father of our subject, learned the trade of shoemaking and to this line of industry he devoted his attention during his entire active life, eventually conducting operations upon quite an extensive scale, and for a number of years supplying a very considerable trade in the south. He was a man of unflinching rectitude of character and became influential in local affairs through the sterling integrity which gained and retained to him public confidence and respect.

Henry Smith married Miss Lucy Hogan, a daughter of Captain Ira Hogan, who came to South Orange from Troy, New York, and here engaged in the manufacture of standard measures for merchants and farmers, in which line of operations he so manifested his intrinsic integrity of character that he gained the sobriquet of "the honest half-bushel measure maker." In connection with this enterprise he operated a finely cultivated truck farm, the products of which he placed on the Newark market. He traced his lineage to stanch old Irish stock, the name having been spelled Hoagland by his ancestors of the Emerald Isle. He married Miss Abby Baker, a descendant of Tuscan Ball, of the famous colonial family of that name, her mother having been married in the old Tuscan Hall, which was erected prior to the Revolution and which is still standing in a fine state of preservation, being located in Hilton, South Orange township, Essex county, this state. Captain Hogan lived to attain a venerable age, and his memory is revered even as in life he was esteemed and honored.

Henry and Lucy (Hogan) Smith became the parents of five children, of whom we make brief record, as follows: William H. is the immediate subject of this review; Anna is the wife of John Wellington Ball, of Newark; Ira Hogan Smith was a lieutenant in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in a regiment formed at Newburg, New York, and having done valiant service in the ranks: he died in 1895, and his remains rest in the soldiers' plat in Fairmount cemetery; Fanny became the wife of Ira Freeman, of South Orange, and her death occurred in January, 1889; Emma departed this life at the age of seventeen years. The father died in 1854, his widow surviving him until 1887. He was a member of the Universalist church at Irvington, with which his wife was also identified, later becoming a member of the Presbyterian church and eventually of the Methodist Episcopal, in which faith she died.

William H. Smith, the immediate subject of this sketch, passed his youth in the town of his nativity, acquiring his educational discipline in the public schools, after which he turned his attention to the practical affairs of life by identifying himself with the stock-brokers' business, in which line he has ever since continued, being at the present time the confidential man of a large and influential firm operating on the stock exchange in New York city.

In his social relations Mr. Smith is a

member of the South Orange Field Club, the Forest Lake Association, of Pennsylvania, and the Torrey Botanical Club, of New York, in which last he maintains a particularly lively interest. In his political adherency he is stanchly arrayed in the support of the Republican party and its principles. His religious tenets are those of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the local body of which he is a trustee and treasurer. He has been the superintendent of the Sunday school for years, always active in the fostering of the church work in its direct lines and collateral avenues. Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the community in which he has ever maintained his home, and his efforts, which are ever directed to worthy ends, do not fall short of popular appreciation.

ADELBERT H. OLMSTED,

one of the efficient town officers, was born in Delaware county, New York, in the town of Masonville, March 7, 1846. His parents, John and Delilah (Tallman) Olmsted, were also natives of the Empire state. There the father was reared and educated and followed the occupation of a farmer as a life work. He belonged to one of the old families of the state, his father, Moses Olmsted, having there been born. The latter married Miss Boggart.

Adelbert H. Olmsted was reared principally in the state of his nativity and after acquiring a good English education in the common schools, as a foundation for more advanced knowledge, he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, where he pursued his studies for four years. He then engaged in teaching school for one term, at the close of which he turned his attention to civil engineering and was employed in that capacity on the New York & Oswego Railroad. Later he did civil engineering for the Ontario & Western Railroad, remaining with the latter for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to New Jersey, having accepted a position with the Greenwood Lake Railway Company, and subsequently he engaged with the Long Island Railroad Company. He has also been employed in the capacity of engineer for the East Jersey Water Works and in other public service.

In 1871 Mr. Olmsted came to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and for a time was employed in the city, obtaining the appointment of civil engineer, which office he has acceptably filled for more than five years, during which time many valuable improvements have been made both in the city and township of Bloomfield. His thorough understanding of the business, of the requirements and the best way to secure the most desirable results have made him a very valuable official. He has under his supervision a number of men and his fairness to them and his evident desire to reward them by promotion as opportunity offers, secures from them their best service and is thus of practical benefit to the city.

In 1871 Mr. Olmsted was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Kerr, of Middletown, New York, where the greater part of her girlhood was passed, although she was born in Sullivan county, New York. They have three children: Mabel L., who is now the wife of Charles Conoley; Gertrude and Clara L., both at home.

Mr. Olmsted and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in

F. A. Olmsted

politics he is a stalwart Republican. He has taken a very active part in promoting the business interests of Bloomfield and was connected with the Bloomfield Savings Bank, having been a director of same for three years, and with the Bloomfield Building & Loan Association. He is the owner of considerable valuable property in the city, including a number of dwellings which he rents, and thus by careful management, judicious investment and untiring energy he has acquired a handsome competence. He is a man of broad business ability, of untiring energy and sound judgment and has gained a prestige in business circles which is only accorded the man who is honorably successful.

JAMES W. McGUIRK,

a member of the firm of Commings, Matthews & Company, proprietors of an extensive and well established hat manufactory of Orange Valley, was born in what is now West Orange, January 27, 1848, and is a son of John and Margaret (Hayes) McGuirk. The father was born in county Monahan, Ireland, and on coming to America located in New York city, but after a short time removed to Orange. He was a frugal, industrious man and an enterprising and worthy citizen. Both he and his wife were good Christian people and had the respect of all who knew them. The latter was a daughter of Nathan and Margaret Hayes, residents of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. McGuirk became the parents of eight children. He died in 1856, at the age of forty-nine years, and she passed away in 1890, at the age of fifty-nine years.

James Warren McGuirk is indebted to the public-school system of Orange for the educational privileges which he received. When he had reached his early 'teens he began to learn the hatter's trade, under the direction of David and James Wilson, of Orange, and had almost completed his term of apprenticeship when, in response to the call of his country, he donned the blue as a member of the United States Navy, enlisting on the 15th of August, 1864. He then served until the close of hostilities and participated in the bombardment of Fort Fisher and in a number of other important engagements. When the war was ended he was honorably discharged and returned home. Resuming his trade in Orange, Mr. McGuirk was employed as a journeyman until 1886, when he became identified with the firm of Commings, Matthews & Company, of Orange Valley, in the hat-manufacturing business. The firm has become widely and favorably known, and, as the result of the wise and prudent management and thorough reliability of the partners, has been eminently successful.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McGuirk and Miss Barbara Green, a daughter of Francis and Katharine Green. They had one son, Edward. Mrs. McGuirk died in 1874, and our subject was again married about 1883, this second union being with Margaret Curry, a daughter of Bernhard and Rose Ann Curry. They have one son, Charles. The parents are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. McGuirk is a Republican in political sentiment and socially is connected with Hillside Council of the Royal Arcanum. He takes an intelligent, active and commendable interest in all enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare, and is a valued citizen and leading business man who receives and merits the high regard of his fellow townsmen.

HON. JOHN GILL.

A work of this nature exercises its highest function when it takes into consideration the career and genealogical record of a man who has himself stood representative of the best citizenship and maximum usefulness in the practical activities of life and whose lineage has been of that distinguished order which can not but be a source of pride and satisfaction to every worthy scion. The past bears its record and its lesson, and none can afford to hold in light estimation the deeds and works of those ancestors who have wrought to goodly ends and have won positions of honor and esteem among men. The ancestors of the subject of this review figured conspicuously among the stalwart founders of the great American republic, and, as has been aptly and truly said, "were noted for their strong sense of justice, their loyalty to the mother government during the colonial period, and their intense patriotism during the war of the Revolution." Strong, noble men, and women of gentle refinement and fine sensibilities are numbered among those through whom Mr. Gill traces his descent.

The Gill family is one of very ancient lineage, its history being readily traced back to the tenth century. In various ages and under different conditions there has been a certain fluctuation in the orthography of the name, which has been indifferently spelled at various times. The name of Gill or Gyll signifies valley, and that standard compilation, the Domesday Book, bears record that a family of this name was seized of lands in Yorkshire, England, prior to the Norman invasion. Antecedent to the invasion of England by William the Conqueror the barony and property of Gillesland, in Cumberland, were held by Bueth Gillie and were confiscated by the Norman victor mentioned and were granted to Hubert, one of his followers. Hubert assumed the name of the original proprietor, adopting the French form, De Vaux, which is synonymous. The motto borne on the arms of this proud and distinguished family was "Virtutis gloria merces."

The immediate subject of this review belongs to the Stoughton or Canton branch of the Gill family, the progenitor of the division thus designated having been John Gill, who was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. On the 3d of May, 1645, he married Phebe, daughter of Isaac Buswell, and their children were as follows: Elizabeth, born January 8, 1646; John, born October 10, 1647; Phebe, born January 6, 1650; Samuel, born January 5, 1652; Sarah, born June 27, 1654; Moses, born December 26, 1656; Benjamin and Isaac.

Moses Gill (1), son of John and Phebe (Buswell) Gill, figures in the direct ancestral line of the subject of this sketch. On March 25, 1678, he took the oath of fidelity, in company with his brother Samuel, and he became one of the original settlers of Stoughton, now known as Canton, Massachusetts. He received his lease from the Indians on the 23d of March, 1705, and his death occurred prior to 1716. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary Estey, of Topsfield, Massachusetts. Mary Estey was one of the unfortunate victims of that fanatical and iniquitous institution designated as the Salem witchcraft, and was brutally tortured until death finally released her from her suffering. The heroism of her martyrdom was unmistakable, as is evident from the fact that she refused to plead

guilty to the impious charge made against her. The children of Moses and Sarah (Estey) Gill were two sons and two daughters, the sons being Moses and Benjamin.

Moses Gill (2), son of Moses and Sarah (Estey) Gill, was born about the last year of the seventeenth century. He was the first representative—1731-3—to the general court, which was incorporated in 1726, and was again called to serve in this capacity in 1737. Subsequently he attained still greater distinction, having been lieutenant-governor and governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He had no children, but adopted a son of his brother, Benjamin Gill, who was born about 1701. He married Abigail Fales, and after her death was united to Abigail Fisher, who bore him a son, Benjamin.

Colonel Benjamin Gill, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Fisher) Gill, was born at Canton, Massachusetts, on the 2d of June, 1730, and his death occurred April 23, 1807. On the 9th of January, 1752, he married Bethia Wentworth, who was born June 23, 1732, and who died March 22, 1817. He was actively concerned in all affairs touching the welfare of the community, and was particularly prominent in church work. He was a deacon, 1768; selectman, 1776, and also represented his town in the general court. In 1766 he was lieutenant of militia, was made captain in 1773, and in November, 1774, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Leonard Robinson, while in the succeeding year he was elected colonel, which represented the highest military rank in the town. He was present with his regiment at the battle of Bemis Heights and at the surrender of Burgoyne, distinguishing himself for gallant service and effective manipulation of his command. Upon his return home the gallant Continental patriot gave a grand dinner at his house to the officers of his regiment, the leading citizens of the town being among the invited guests. Colonel Benjamin and Bethia (Wentworth) Gill became the parents of the following named children, the respective dates of birth being given in the connection: Elijah, 1752; Rebecca, 1755; Bethuah, 1758; Benjamin, 1760; Sarah, 1762; Catharine, 1764; Sarah (2), 1767; Polly, 1769; John, 1772.

John Gill, the youngest child of Colonel Benjamin and Bethia (Wentworth) Gill, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, in March, 1772, and his death occurred on the 19th of April, 1816. He married Mary Withington, and among his children were four sons—Ira, Howard, Nathan and Charles. Ira Gill, son of John and Mary (Withington) Gill, was born at Canton, Massachusetts, in the year 1799. At an early age he removed to Walpole, a subdivision of the old town of Dedham, Massachusetts, and there became an apprentice at the trade of hat-making, in which industrial line he was destined to attain the most pronounced prestige and distinction. He eventually engaged in business for himself, and in 1823 began the manufacture of furnapped hats, subsequently adopting fur felt. He was the successor of Rand & Hooper, and in 1804 figured as the oldest living manufacturer in the town, while his concern had gained rank as the second largest manufacturers of hats in the entire Union. He was the inventor of the hat-forming machine which bears his name, and through the medium of this ingenious and valuable device the work of manufacturing of fur hats was greatly facilitated and the production correspondingly increased. Ira

Gill was a man of distinct individuality and marked business discrimination, being broad and liberal in his ideas and progressive in his methods. It is an undoubted fact that he contributed more to the advancement of the hat industry than any other one man of his period. He married Caroline, daughter of Uriah Billings, of Walpole, Massachusetts.

John Gill, son of Ira and Caroline (Billings) Gill, was born in Walpole, Massachusetts, on the 28th of November, 1835. He received his early educational discipline in the public and private schools of his native town. Having a distinctive predilection for business, Mr. Gill determined not to enter college, but to forthwith identify himself with the practical affairs of life. Thus upon attaining his legal majority he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hats, and later in hat forming—an industry with which the name was then and has ever since been prominently identified. Mr. Gill has been a resident of Orange, New Jersey, for a full quarter of a century, and has been most conspicuously concerned in all that touches the prosperity and substantial upbuilding and improvement of the place. He located in Orange in the year 1872, and to-day he is recognized as not only one of the representative business men of Essex county, but his ability and his interest in public affairs have brought him prominently forward in positions of high public trust and responsibility. He has proved himself ever equal to the duties imposed, and his character has been such as to command the confidence and unequivocal esteem of the local public. Upon coming to Orange Mr. Gill became associated with his brother in the establishment of a hat-forming shop on Lumber street, now Essex avenue, the business being conducted under the firm name of J. & G. H. Gill. His brother retired in 1892, since which time the enterprise has been conducted by our subject individually.

For more than two decades has Mr. Gill been prominent in the public affairs of Orange. He served ten years as a member of the board of education, filling an unexpired term as president of this body. He represented his district in the state legislature for four terms—1879-80 and 1883-8—and here he exerted a strong influence and did much to further wise and effective legislation. In the spring of 1894 he received the Republican nomination for mayor of the city of Orange, and achieved a noteworthy victory at the polls, leading his Democratic opponent by eight hundred votes, representing a gain of twelve hundred, since the normal Democratic majority in the city was about four hundred. In reviewing his career, at the time of his initial nomination for the mayorality, the Orange Journal speaks as follows: "As a school commissioner he was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the schools of the city, and made one of the best members who ever sat in the board. As assemblyman Mr. Gill served the district he represented with conspicuous ability and constant fidelity; no member of the Essex county delegation stood higher than did he. He also gave much labor and thought to the introduction of the water supply of this city, as one of the water commissioners, and the economical way in which that great public improvement was made—the work having been done well within the estimate —contrasts strongly with the introduction of the sewer system,which cost nearly twice the original estimate. Mr. Gill is, there-

fore, eminently fitted for the office to which he has been nominated. His long residence and successful business career in this city, his experience on the board of education, and his legislative experience fit him admirably to discharge the duties of mayor in a way to conserve the highest welfare of the city." That the endorsement accorded his nomination was fully justified has been shown by results, and the appreciation of his able administration was shown most conclusively by his being chosen as his own successor as the city's chief executive in the spring of 1896. A recent publication speaks of his work and policy as follows: "Since the incorporation of Orange as a town, January 31, 1860, its affairs have never been administered in a more businesslike or satisfactory manner than during the past two years, ending April, 1896. Mayor Gill, although the nominee of the Republican party, has won the respect of his fellow citizens by his fearless, impartial and conscientious discharge of the duties of his office." It is singularly characteristic of the man that throughout his entire life, whatsoever his hand has found to do, whether in his business, his official duties, or in any other sphere, he has done with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. While not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts.

Mr. Gill is an attendant and trustee of the old First Presbyterian church of Orange. Fraternally he is identified with that time-honored order, Freemasonry, being a member of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and retaining his capitular membership in Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

In the year 1861 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gill to Miss Ellen Metcalf, daughter of David Metcalf, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. The American progenitor of the Metcalf family was Michael Metcalf, who was born in Tallerford, county of Norfolk, England, in 1586. He emigrated to the American colonies and was admitted a townsman at Dedham, Massachusetts, July 14, 1637, joined the church two years later, and was made selectman in 1641. His name appears first on the committee chosen to "contrive the fabricke of a meeting house." Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of three children—Emlyn and George, who are the founders and proprietors of the Gill Engraving Company, in Orange; and Rev. Charles Gill, who is a graduate of Yale and who is now a missionary to China.

JOHN C. HANSON

is the senior member of the firm of Hanson & Son, leading contractors and builders of West Orange. He was born in the town of Oldenburg, Holstein, Germany, July 31, 1838, and is a son of Claus and Mary (Blesmer) Hanson, whose family of eight children was as follows: Dertlef, a schoolteacher in one of the towns of Holstein, Dorothea, Marcus, Margaret, John C., Augustus, Henry, and one who died in childhood. The father of this family died in 1845, at the age of forty-seven years, and the mother afterward married Henry Wachtegale, by whom she had two children,—Augusta and Henry. Her death

occurred at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Mr. Hanson, whose name heads this review, acquired his education in the district schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen entered upon his business career as an apprentice at the cabinet-maker's trade, serving for a three-years term. He followed that business for twenty-two years and was then drafted into the army, remaining in the military service for sixteen months. On the expiration of that period he resumed work as a cabinet-maker, to which industry he devoted his attention for a considerable time. At the age of twenty-eight years he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Mentzel, daughter of Daniel H. Mentzel, the wedding being celebrated on the 16th of May, 1866.

Soon afterward Mr. Hanson started with his bride for the New World, landing at New York on the 21st of July, of that year. He soon found work at his trade and finally located in Orange, where he worked at cabinet-making for two years. He then turned his attention to carpentering, which he followed in the employ of others until 1886, when he entered into partnership with John Helbeck as a contractor and builder, under the firm name of Hanson & Helbeck. They located in West Orange and carried on business for a year, when the connection was discontinued and Mr. Helbeck was succeeded by Mr. Hanson's son, under the firm name of John C. Hanson & Son. They have taken many contracts for the erection of substantial and leading buildings in this locality and their patronage has been extensive and their business profitable. In 1891 Mr. Hanson built a saw and planing mill, and the branch of industry connected with this establishment has largely facilitated their business and added considerably to their income.

Mr. Hanson also erected a pleasant and commodious residence, supplied with all modern improvements. The home was blessed by the presence of three children, but the first born died in early life. John, who is in partnership with his father, was married January 16, 1897, to Christina North. Max, who is employed by Charles M. Decker & Brothers in the capacity of shipping clerk, was married in 1897 to Fannie Hoffman. The parents hold a membership in the North Orange Baptist church, and in his political views Mr. Hanson is a Republican, but the honors or emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him. He prefers to devote his time and energies to his business interests, and in the legitimate channels of trade has won a creditable success. He started out in life empty-handed but with resolute purpose and strong determination to win a competence. He is truly a self-made man and the prosperity which he has achieved is the logical sequence of well directed and honorable effort.

FRANZ BERG.

In the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and solid career on the part of the average business man fighting the every-day battle of life there is but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers for-

tune and gains not only the temporal rewards for his toil, but also that which is greater and higher, the respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life have placed him in contact. America is distinctively a cosmopolitan nation: she has drawn from the four quarters of the world and rapidly assimilated the heterogeneous elements. To no country does she, however, owe more than to Germany, from whose provinces have come men of sturdy integrity, determined purpose and marked mental vigor—men who are both builders and conservators. The German-American is in the average case imbued most thoroughly with the spirit of our national institutions and brings to bear his strength of manhood to perpetuate and advance the higher interests of the republic.

The subject of this review is known and honored as one of the representative and public-spirited citizens of Orange, where he is now living in practical retirement after a long and successful career in the world of active business. He has been a resident of Orange for more than a quarter of a century and has had an abiding and practical interest in all that has touched the prosperity and consecutive advancement of this favored section of Essex county. Born in Hessen, Germany, on the 3d of March, 1849, he received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of the fatherland, after which he turned his attention to the practical affairs of life by engaging himself to learn the hatter's trade. He had not, however, completed his apprenticeship, and was but a youth of eighteen years, when he decided to sever the tender ties which bound him to his home, and to seek a broader field for individual effort in the United States. Arriving here he entered the hat-manufactory of his uncle, Frederick Berg, at Orange Valley, this county, and under his effective direction became a skilled workman, familiar with all details of a business which has long figured as one of the most important industrial enterprises of Essex county. He remained with his uncle for twenty-two years, and he was for seven years the foreman of the manufactory. In 1875 he was admitted to a full partnership in one of the most extensive manufactories of the sort in the Union, and he continued in this connection until 1889, when he located in Newark, where he was engaged in a similar line of enterprise for a period of four years, after which he retired from active business life and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Berg became a resident of Orange in 1867, and for many years he has taken a distinctive interest in public affairs of a local nature, being stanchly arrayed in the support of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and having labored zealously for its cause. In 1896 he was elected alderman from the fourth ward, whose normal political complexion has always been strongly Democratic—a circumstance which bears ample testimony as to his personal popularity and to the respect and confidence in which he is held in the community. Mr. Berg is president of the German-English school at Orange, is a member of the Orange Valley Army Corps, and in his fraternal relations is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. and of Orange Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., of Orange.

In the year 1872 Mr. Berg was united in marriage to Miss Margaretta G. Gruner, a daughter of George F. Gruner, of New

York, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are the parents of the following named children: Matilda, Maria, Annie, Joseph, Graugott, and Alexander. Our subject and his wife are members of the Orange Valley Congregational church, and their attractive home is a center of sincere and gracious hospitality.

LESLIE DODD WARD.

Leslie Dodd Ward bears the names of two of the early settlers of the town of Newark, the records of which afford abundant evidence of their important services in building up the settlement, and making it ultimately the foremost city in New Jersey. His earliest ancestor in this state was Josiah, son of George, of Branford, and the first, traditionally, to place foot on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Moses Dodd Ward, who, in the early part of the present century, removed to Madison, in Morris county, New Jersey, where Leslie Dodd Ward was born, July 1, 1845. In his native place the lad received his preliminary education, and subsequently became a pupil in the old and famous academy at Newark, New Jersey, with a view to a preparation in this institution for entrance into the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. It was near the close of the summer term of the academy, in June, 1863, that the Confederate army, under General Robert E. Lee, invaded Pennsylvania, creating profound and widespreading alarm through the entire northern states. An appeal was made by the governor of Pennsylvania to the governors of the adjoining states, and in response thereto the governor of New Jersey called for volunteers to go to the aid of Pennsylvania in this emergency. In answer to this call eleven companies, consisting of seven hundred men and officers, went to the seat of war. Among them was the subject of this sketch, as a corporal in Company F, commanded by Captain William J. Roberts. It was a short campaign, and when completed the young soldier returned to his home and the resumption of his academic course. This he continued to pursue with so much credit to himself that at the approaching commencement exercises, when he was to be graduated, he was awarded a position of honor among the orators of the occasion. His name was called, and the subject of his oration announced; but while the audience awaited his appearance the master of the academy stepped forward and apologetically stated that young Mr. Ward had just enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and that his duties as first sergeant of Company G prevented the delivery of his speech. A shout of applause burst from the audience which no speech could ever have elicited. It was a fact that young Ward had, for the second time ere he had reached the age of nineteen, enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Union. The commander of the regiment in which he last served was Colonel E. Burd Grubb, and with him he remained until the regiment was mustered out of service, in October, 1864.

It was his experience among the sick and the wounded during his term of service in camp and field that led the young soldier to believe that the life of a physician was one that he ought to adopt. Returning to his home fully convinced of this, he entered, after a short rest, the office of Dr. Fisher, a well known

physician of Morristown, New Jersey, where he began the study of medicine. In due time he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and was graduated at that institution in 1868. Having determined to make Newark the field of professional labors, he became associated in practice at first with Dr. Lott Southard, a well known and esteemed physician of that city. This connection continued for two years, when Dr. Ward opened an office of his own, and soon made himself well and favorably known as a medical practitioner. In 1876 he became a member of the medical board of St. Michael's hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in Newark, and for several years was secretary of this board. He was also visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas' hospital, a position which he held with credit to himself and with benefit to those who came under his care. In 1877 he was appointed county physician of Essex county, an office which devolved upon him many duties that had been performed prior to 1876 by coroners and magistrates.

In the organization of the Prudential Insurance Company of America Dr. Ward took an early and active part. He was one of its corporators and a member of its first board of managers. As early as October, 1875, when it issued its first policy, he was its medical director, and continued in that position until 1884, when he was chosen its first vice-president. The duties of this office, which are largely of an executive character, he still performs, and it may be truly said that, for its admirable discipline and the promptness with which its daily work is performed, this mammoth institution is greatly indebted to Dr. Ward's admirable executive ability.

Dr. Ward was married March 5, 1874, to Miss Minnie, daughter of James Perry, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, and by her has two sons. The elder, Leslie P., is a student at Yale University; the younger, Herbert E., is at Harvard.

WILLIAM S. ASHBY,

a public-spirited citizen of Essex county and an agriculturist of advanced ideas, was born in Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 4th of January, 1838, his parents being William and Julia (Spencer) Ashby. The father was a native of Canterbury, Kent county, England, and remained in the land of his birth until attaining his majority, when he came to the United States and located in West Livingston, New Jersey, where he engaged in farming. He married Miss Julia Spencer, who was born in Chatham, a daughter of William Spencer, an old settler of New Jersey, and of their five children four survive, namely: George, of Millburn; John H., who lives in Nebraska; William S.; and Amelia, the wife of Edward F. Stiles. Mrs. Ashby died in 1843, being survived by her husband until 1880.

William S. Ashby began to earn his own living at the early age of ten years, and was employed at various places until reaching his twenty-first year, when he purchased a farm in Livingston township, which he has continued to improve and upon which he at present resides. He has fifty-seven acres of excellent land and is regarded as one of the progressive farmers of the township.

On the 3d of July, 1859, Mr. Ashby was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Agar, who was born in Ireland and who, when a child, was brought to America by

her parents, James and Eliza (Whitaker) Agar. They settled in Northfield, Livingston township, where Mr. Agar engaged in farming, continuing in the same until his death, in 1882, his wife having passed away when Mrs. Ashby was still young. Three children were born to them: John, of East Orange; Thomas, of Newark; and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby became the parents of the following children: Harvey J., of Honesdale, Pennsylvania; John, of West Orange; Eliza, the wife of J. L. Brown; Affie, the wife of Wallace J. Smith, of Orange; William E.; Alfred, who died at the age of twenty; Lillian died when nine years old; and Julia died at the age of sixteen months.

Politically Mr. Ashby is a member of the Republican party, and has served as overseer of the poor for six years and also overseer of the roads; the beautiful condition of the latter attesting to the efficiency, executive ability and earnest endeavors of Mr. Ashby. He is a self-made man, in the most widely accepted sense of the term, and by his personal efforts and the help of his faithful and loving wife he has acquired a splendid property and a comfortable competency.

GEORGE EMMONS,

deceased, was born in Northfield, in 1839, and was a son of John and Eliza Ann (Lyon) Emmons. He spent his boyhood in the manner of most farmer boys, working in the fields through the summer months and conning his lessons in the public schools through the winter season. On attaining his majority he went to New York city, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in connection with his brother John. During that time he also established in Orange a feed store, which he carried on for about four years. He then closed out in order to give his entire attention to the grocery trade, and in that line he built up a very entensive and profitable business. The firm enjoyed a most enviable reputation for reliability and for the excellent quality of the stock which they carried, and in consequence were always able to command a large trade. Their business methods were above question and their unfailing courtesy and their earnest desire to please their patrons made them very popular with those with whom they had dealings.

Mr. Emmons of this review was united in marriage in early manhood to Miss Betsey Burnet, a daughter of Samuel H. Burnet, and they had one child, who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Emmons was again married, in 1875, his second union being with Miss Charlotte Adela, daughter of Ashbel Squier, who was born in Squiertown, now known as West Livingston. Her father followed shoemaking and farming. He married Ruth Burnet, a daughter of Samuel H. Burnet, and their children were as follows: Eliza, deceased wife of Bentley Meeker; Mary; Sarah Frances; Emily, also deceased wife of Bentley Meeker; and Theodosia, deceased wife of Theodore Baldwin. The father of this family was a member of the Presbyterian church and the mother held membership in the Baptist church in Northfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmons were the parents of four children: Mortimer, who is engaged in the insurance business in Newark; Ruth, Frederick and Blanche. Mr. Emmons was a Democrat in his political belief, but had no time to devote to politics, aside from

informing himself upon the issues of the day, in order that he might cast an intelligent ballot. His business and home interests claimed his attention and he found the one profitable, the other pleasant. His life was well spent and his death, which occurred in 1890, was mourned by many friends. Mrs. Emmons still survives her husband and makes her home in West Orange. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is held in the highest esteem throughout the community, her friends being numerous.

BENJAMIN PORTER LAIDLAW,

who is engaged in the grocery business in West Orange, was born in Maplewood, Essex county, on the 8th of April, 1865, and is a son of Walter and Mary (Leslie) Laidlaw, both of whom were natives of Roxburyshire, Scotland, the former born July 7, 1837, the latter June 26, 1837. Her parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Allan) Leslie, who, crossing the Atlantic, spent their last days in Canada, where they died at the ages of ninety-one and eighty-four years respectively. They had nine children, all of whom survive them and are now residents of Canada, with the exception of Andrew and Elizabeth, who reside in Portersville, Tulare county, California. The former is extensively engaged in the milling business. He married a lady in that state, and they have four sons. Elizabeth became the wife of James Murray, who is engaged in fruit-growing in Tulare county, and they have five sons and two daughters.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Walter and Isabella (Rutherford) Laidlaw, who had a family of two sons and five daughters, as follows: Janet, wife of Peter Cockburn, who has long served as gardener for the Roosevelt family; Barbara, wife of Andrew Craig, who served for some years as porter of Waverly Park; Jane, wife of Alexander McGregor, who followed blacksmithing for many years in Newark; Elizabeth, who married and resided in Roxburyshire, Scotland, until her death; George, who married Anna Hunter, and resided for a number of years in New York; Walter; and Isabella, wife of N. R. Currie, a tinsmith and plumber of Belvidere, New Jersey. All of this family are now deceased with the exception of Isabella. The grandfather's was the fourth interment made in Fairmount cemetery, and twenty-five years later, in 1881, his wife was buried in the same grave.

Walter Laidlaw, father of our subject, attended the public schools of his native land until fifteen years of age, and four years later came to the New World. He was married in the town of St. Marys, Ontario, Canada, November 16, 1860, to Miss Mary Leslie. Their union was blessed with six children: Walter G., of West Orange, who married Carrie Baker and has four children,—Nina, Nellie, Lillie and Malcolm De Witt,—and is the foreman of the Orange Journal Publishing Company; Benjamin P., who is the second; Andrew Leslie, who married Emma Sanders, by whom he has four children,—Walter, Benjamin, Hazel (who died at the age of fifteen months) and Herbert,—resides in West Orange and is connected with the Orange Distilled Water and Ice Company; Allan Rutherford, who married Minnie McCallion and has three children,—Alice, Leslie and Ada,— and is engaged in merchandizing in Porterville, California, having gone to that place for his health;

Mary Janet, private stenographer for the Edison General Electric Company, at Harrison, New Jersey; and Peter, who died at the age of eighteen months, completed the family. The mother is still living and makes her home with her son in West Orange. Like her husband, she is a worthy Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Until his death, January 5, 1878, at the age of forty-two years, Mr. Laidlaw was the manager of the famous Roosevelt estate at Maplewood, New Jersey.

Benjamin P. Laidlaw acquired his early education in the schools of Maplewood and began to learn the trade of machinist and molder when fifteen years of age. He worked as a journeyman in Newark for the Watts Campbell Company for four years, and in 1888 embarked in business on his own account as a dealer in staple and fancy groceries and vegetables. He first opened a store in West Orange, at the corner of White and Beaver streets, and after two years purchased land at the corner of Valley road and White street, whereon he erected his commodious residence and substantial store. In 1893 he also built the residence adjoining and has made many excellent improvements on his property. Sound judgment, care in the management of his business interests and indefatigable energy have placed him among the leading representatives of mercantile interests.

Mr. Laidlaw is a member of Llewellyn Council, No. 539, Royal Arcanum, and was elected its first regent. He also belongs to Orange Council, Junior Order American Mechanics, of Orange, served as the third councillor in that organization, and was the first president of the Walt Whitman Council of the National Union. In his political views he is independent, voting for the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office, is deeply interested in all that pertains to the public welfare and progress, and was elected president of the Sinking Fund Commission of West Orange.

Mr. Laidlaw was married in Belvidere, New Jersey, January 2, 1890, the lady of his choice being Miss Christina Perry, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Currie) Perry. They now have two children,—Elise Leslie, born in November, 1890; and Douglas Perry, born February 24, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw attend the First Presbyterian church, of which she is a member, and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the community is enjoyed by them, their circle of friends being extensive.

WALTER LUDLOW LEEK,

an energetic, highly respected citizen of West Orange, was born in the Orange Valley, New Jersey, in 1856, and is a son of Caleb H. and Louise Matilda (Condit) Leek. His grandfather, Daniel T. Leek, was a native of Chester, Morris county, New Jersey, where he followed the occupation of farmer and was regarded as a good and worthy man. He died at the venerable age of seventy-five years. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Caleb H., Joseph C. J., Jr., Charles, William, Esther and Carrie.

Caleb H. Leek received a common-school education and was reared to early manhood upon his father's farm and subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, after which he conducted a hotel at Mendham, Morris

county, New Jersey. He took an active interest in public affairs, his political adherency being with the Democratic party after the true Jeffersonian style, and he filled various township offices during his residence at Mendham. He married, in 1860, Miss Louise Matilda Condit, the following children being the issue of this union: Walter Ludlow, the subject of this review; and one daughter, who died early in life. The demise of Mrs. Leek occurred in 1867; she was survived by her husband until 1884, the interment taking place in the family plat at Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey. He was an industrious, thoughtful man, of rare good sense and judgment.

Walter L. Leek obtained his early mental discipline in the public schools of Morristown and later completed his studies at the academy conducted by Professor Shears, at Orange. When twenty-two years old he entered the firm of Austin, Drew & Company, where he learned the hatting business, which he has continued to follow ever since. His intelligence, industry and ability attracted the attention of his employers and he was promoted to the position of foreman, acting in that capacity at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Leek was celebrated on the 26th of August, 1884, at which time he was united to Miss Susie Austin, daughter of Edward and Mary Jane (Allen) Austin, and they have two children, namely: Marion Louise, born May 25, 1885; and Walter Austin, born March 4, 1888.

In his political convictions Mr. Leek is a stanch Democrat, and is a valued and public-spirited citizen of West Orange. He is building a commodious, handsome residence on Hillside avenue, West Orange, where he will in the future extend a cordial hospitality to his many warm friends, who hold him in the highest esteem.

MICHAEL WALSH,

who is engaged in the cultivation of roses at the corner of Mountain House road and Clark street, South Orange, has built up an extensive and profitable business, and has achieved that success which overcomes obstacles, and with resolute and honorable purpose pressed forward to the desired goal. He was born in Rock Mills, county Cork, Ireland, in 1847, and is a son of William and Ellen (Houghlahan) Walsh. His mother was a daughter of John Houghlahan, a practical gardener, who followed that vocation in his native isle throughout his entire life. The father, William Walsh, was a son of Thomas and Honora (Hennessy) Walsh. He acquired a common-school education and in his early manhood learned the gardener's trade, which he followed throughout his business career. He passed away in 1860, and his wife closed her eyes in death about 1852. They were members of the Catholic church and were esteemed by all who knew them.

Their family numbered eight children, four of whom died in childhood, namely: Honora, who died at the age of fourteen; Helen, at the age of six years; William, when about seven years of age; and Thomas, in infancy. Those who reached years of maturity were: John, who learned the baker's trade and is probably still living on the Emerald Isle; Robert, who is married and carries on a grocery store in Ireland; Margaret, deceased; and Michael.

The last named entered school on arriving at a proper age and pursued his studies while not engaged in assisting his father in gardening. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and gained a practical knowledge of the cultivation of roses, other plants and vegetables. Realizing that the road to wealth in his native land was a crowded and difficult one, and that better opportunities were afforded across the Atlantic, he made preparation to change his place of residence, and, bidding good-by to home and friends, sailed for New York, March 2, 1866. Anchor was dropped in the American harbor on the 16th of the same month, and he secured employment on Staten Island, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Orange and entered the employ of William Redmond, in whose service he continued for four years. In 1872 he bought his present property at the corner of Mountain House road and Clark street, South Orange, erected thereon a modern and convenient residence and made preparations to engage in floriculture. A large and perfectly equipped greenhouse was erected, and on his own account Mr. Walsh here began business. His patronage steadily increased until, in order to meet the growing demand, he was obliged to build a second greenhouse in 1893. Since that time he has made a specialty of the cultivation of roses and has met with most gratifying success in this department. He understands fully the needs and requirements of the different plants, the soil best adapted to their growth, the temperature and all the other conditions necessary to produce the most healthful and beautiful specimens of "the queen of flowers."

In November, 1870, in Seton Hall College, South Orange, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Ryan, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Fitzsimmons) Ryan. They have had two children: William, who is now his father's assistant in business; and Michael, who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and son are members of the Catholic church, attending services in the church of Our Lady of the Valley. In his political views he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his entire time to his business interests.

JOHN G. HETZEL,

deceased, was born in Newark, November 10, 1841, a son of George Hetzel, who was of German lineage. He acquired his education in the public schools and when he had attained early manhood learned the slate and gravel roofing trade, after which he worked as a journeyman for some time. In 1860 he began business on his own account in that line on Railroad avenue and Commerce street and in the undertaking met with gratifying success from the beginning. In 1886 he purchased a tract of land extending from Nos. 74 to 80 Magazine street and from 59 to 65 Main street, comprising an entire block, upon which he made extensive improvements, erecting large buildings in which to carry on his business and supplying the same with the latest improved machinery. His trade became very large and his reputation for reliability and efficient workmanship extended far and wide. He also erected a number of dwellings in Newark and gave his encouragement and support to many measures calculated to prove of public benefit.

Mr. Hetzel was a man of most earnest purpose, of unquestioned integrity and straightforward business principles, and throughout the community he was held in the highest esteem for his fidelity to every duty of public and private life. He gave generously in support of the church and frequently contributed to hospitals and similar institutions. He was a broad and liberal-minded man, not bound by any narrow opinions, but looking upon all subjects from a practical and humanitarian standpoint. In politics he was also independent, supporting the man whom he thought best qualified for office, regardless of party principles.

In Newark, on the 9th of September, 1863, Mr. Hetzel married Eliza J. Rae, a daughter of John and Rose Ann (MacMillan) Rae. Their union was blessed with the following children, viz.: George, who was born May 3, 1865, was married September 3, 1890, to Annie Volk, and has three children,—Josephine, Elizabeth and Annie; Josephine, born February 2, 1867, who is the wife of Walter Gillis, of Brooklyn, New York; Charles Edwin, born August 28, 1868, who was educated in the Newark public schools and graduated in the Coleman Business College of Newark. He then learned the trade of slate and gravel roofing under the direction of his father, and on the death of the latter became executor of the estate and has since carried on the business, capably managing its interests and securing therefrom a good financial return. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of Newark, and Alama Council, No. 1749, Royal Arcanum, of Newark, and of the latter is past regent. He was married, September 20, 1893, to Sarah Stilwell, a daughter of David and Mary (Wilson) Stilwell, and their marriage has been blessed with one child, Charles E., born July 28, 1895. John Hetzel, the next son in the family of John G. Hetzel, was born September 9, 1870, is a graduate of Coleman's Business College, and is now employed by the estate; William, the next, born September 1, 1872, is also a graduate of the New Jersey Business College, and is employed by the estate; and Eugene, born August 10, 1879, died November 26, 1885.

Mrs. Hetzel still survives her husband and resides with her children at the old home left by the husband and father. She was to him a true helpmeet and companion in all the affairs of life, and is a most generous hostess, dispensing a charming hospitality to all her many friends. The family attend the Trinity Reformed church.

THOMAS BRAGG HOLLAND,

a successful dairyman and milk dealer of East Orange, was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, North Carolina, September 6, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Charlotte (Elam) Holland. The father also was a native of Fayetteville, where he acquired a good common-school education. He learned the carriage-making trade and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life, prominently connected with the industrial interests of his native city. He was drafted for service in the Confederate army in 1863 and was with the southern troops for nearly two years or until the war was ended. He was a brave and gallant soldier, earnestly defending the cause in which he so firmly believed.

William H. Holland was an only son,

and he had but one sister, Sarah, now the wife of Philemon Taylor, a merchant of Fayetteville, North Carolina, by whom she had several children. William H. Holland, the father, who was born in 1826, died in January, 1893. He was a faithful Christian man, a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend and a valued citizen. For a number of years he was an officer in the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife survives him and still resides in Fayetteville. In their family were four sons and two daughters: Charles A., who married Miss Poindexter, of Virginia, and now resides in Maxton, North Carolina; William C., who married Lina Mitchell, of Fayetteville, and had a family of several children; Thomas Bragg; Alice D., wife of H. I. McDuffy, who resides with his wife and children in Fayetteville; Robert Lee, of Fayetteville, who married Lulu Culbreth, by whom he has two sons and a daughter; and Ida E., wife of Rev. John H. Hall, by whom she has two sons and two daughters.

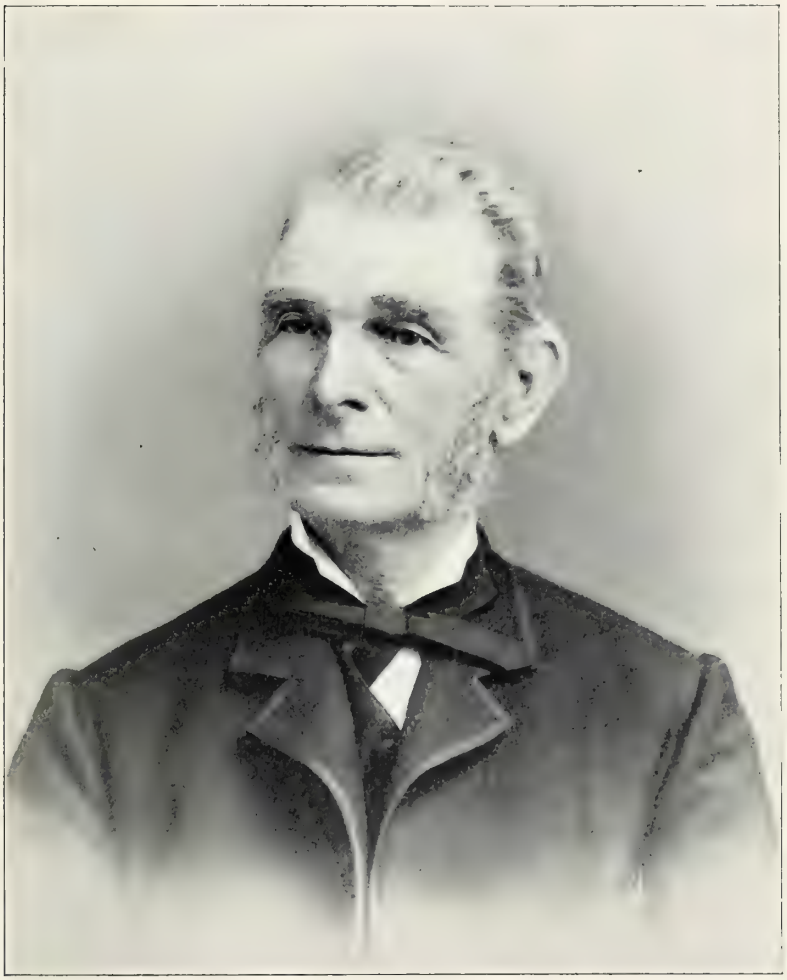
Mr. Holland, whose name introduces this article, obtained his education under private instruction and in 1872 embarked in his business career in the line of merchandizing. In 1872 he came to New Jersey, locating in Bloomfield, Essex county, where he began to learn the trade of organ-tuning. That pursuit he followed for twelve years, and in 1885 he engaged in the dairy and milk business in East Orange, where he has since carried on operations along that line. He succeeded to the business of his father-in-law, Theodore F. Pierson, and in the enterprise has met with gratifying success, having a large and constantly increasing patronage.

Mr. Holland was married November 5, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Matilda, daughter of Theodore F. and Mary E. (Dodd) Pierson. Three children grace their union: Percival, born August 29, 1880; Walter Elam, born May 20, 1884; and Arthur Edward, born July 29, 1892. The parents are members in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian church, and in the community where they now make their home are held in the highest esteem. The hospitality of the best homes in East Orange is extended them, and their circle of friends is constantly broadening.

IRA CAMPBELL,

who is now living retired in his pleasant home at No. 316 Washington avenue, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, is one of the oldest residents of Essex county, now being in his ninety-first year and well preserved both physically and mentally. The history of one who has lived for nearly a hundred years in any community and whose life has been such as to win him the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has been associated, cannot fail to be of interest. It is therefore fitting that the gentleman above named should be accorded biographical mention on these pages.

Ira Campbell was born in Montclair township, Essex county, New Jersey, April 10, 1807. His parents, John and Sarah (Osborn) Campbell, were natives of New Jersey, Mrs. Campbell being a daughter of Joel Osborn. But little is known of the history of the Osborn family. The Campbells, as far back as their history can be traced, were Scotch Presbyterians. Some representatives of the family came to this country previous to the Revolutionary war. Phineas Campbell, the grandfather of Ira, was one of the pioneers of New Jer-



Ira Campbell

sey, and was a soldier in the Revolution. His son John, referred to above, was a wheelwright by trade, which he followed for many years. He died when his son Ira, our subject, was a small boy.

After the death of his father, Ira Campbell went to live with his uncle, Peter Campbell, who at that time lived in Orange, New Jersey, and in Orange the boy attended school in the old white schoolhouse which stood on the corner where the brick church now stands. At fourteen he began work at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for several years, at first working in Orange and later engaging in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Montclair, New Jersey. At the beginning of the civil war he was doing a real-estate business. This he relinquished in order to accept the position of recruiting officer for the different regiments of New Jersey. At the close of the war he again gave his attention to the real-estate business and also to auctioneering, which he followed for many years. Also for thirty-six years he filled the office of constable. His re-election to this place from time to time for so many years is ample evidence of his popularity and efficiency. The duties of his office took him all over Essex county, and for about six months of the year occupied his time in court, and in this way he became probably as well known as any man in the county. His name became a terror to all evil-doers, for he never attempted to arrest a man that he did not accomplish his purpose. Not infrequently he was called upon to arrest desperate characters whom other officers were unable to handle. A man of nerve and firmness, fearing nothing and never using harsh measures, he had only to say his name was Campbell and that he was the constable, and the arrest was easy to make. In connection with this office he also served for a time as collector. Later in life he was induced by his friends to take up auctioneering, and in this, as in whatever else he undertook, he made a success, his services being in demand all over Essex county. He continued auctioneering and the real estate business until 1892, when, on account of his extreme age, he retired from active life and since then has devoted his time and attention to looking after his own private affairs and entertaining his numerous friends.

Mr. Campbell has been married three times. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Jane Dodd, and who was a daughter of Jephthah Dodd, he had three children, namely: Edward H., engaged in the lime and cement business in Chicago, Illinois; Margaret A., wife of P. J. Ward, of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; and Phoebe C., wife of Heber Dodwill, a merchant of Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Campbell's present wife was Miss Martha J. Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. James Taylor, of Sunderland, Massachusetts. Mrs. Campbell was born in Sunderland, but has resided in New Jersey about forty years.

The active public life Mr. Campbell led for so many years naturally brought him in contact with politics and political men. He took a lively interest in the same and was always found on the right side of every question. In early life he was an old-line Whig. At the organization of the Republican party he allied himself with it and has been true to its principles ever since. He cast his vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, in 1888 voted for the grandson of that grand old man, and in 1896 helped to

elect President McKinley. It is the wish of Mr. Campbell's numerous friends that he may yet live many years and be able to cast his vote for other presidents.

Mr. Campbell's long life may in a measure be attributed to his temperate habits. He has never used intoxicating drink and, with the exception of a brief period when he smoked cigars, has never used tobacco. His sympathy is with the prohibition movement. For many years he has been a church member, is identified with the Congregational church, and for some time has served as a deacon of the same. He was formerly a member of the Presbyterian church of Bloomfield, and also served as an elder of the Presbyterian church of Montclair.

CHARLES M. DECKER.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless and well directed energy a successful career, and this fact has ample verification in a specific way in the case of the subject of this review. Mr. Decker, who is recognized as distinctively one of the representative business men and most public-spirited citizens of that beautiful section of Essex county known as the Oranges, and who has attained the grateful prestige of worthy success in material affairs through his own ability and industry, has promoted public good through private enterprise and has proved himself fully alive to those higher duties which represent the most valuable citizenship in any locality and at any period. His personal career and his genealogical history are such as to render him particularly eligible for representation within these pages.

The lineage of Mr. Decker touches two distinct strains,—the New England, or transplanted and reinfused English, and the Holland. The characteristics of these two lines are so well known, that, if heredity implies aught, it can not but be taken for granted that any scion must possess the sturdy, pragmatic ability of the latter, coupled with the alertness, vigor and endurance of the former. Certain it is that these attributes are manifest in the career of our subject and in his individuality have been most potent, for he has made the best use of his powers and has proved a profitable servant in the great field of life's economies.

Jacob Decker, grandfather of Charles M., was a native of Orange county, New York, whence he eventually removed to Chemung county, in the same state, where he married Eunice Kelsey, of whom it is recorded that she was the first white child born in the town of Ashland, that county, the date of her nativity having been March 16, 1789, and her father having been Abner Kelsey. The name of Johannis Decker is mentioned among those who settled in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, between the years 1678 and 1778, and it is practically authenticated that he was either a son or grandson of Abraham Decker, the American progenitor, who came from Holland and settled in Copake, New York, about 1757. Jacob and Eunice (Kelsey) Decker became the parents of six sons and two daughters, one of the sons, Harrison Decker, who was born about 1821, at Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, being the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. Harrison Decker took unto himself a wife, in the person of Harriet Tubbs, daughter of Charles Tubbs, who was a lineal descend-

ant of William Tubbs, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. The last-named was made a freeman of Plymouth colony in 1637, and in June of the same year he was one of those who volunteered for service in the expedition against the hostile Pequot Indians, who were then committing serious depredations and otherwise proving a menace to the colonists. William Tubbs became a member of the historical company commanded by the famous Puritan, Miles Standish.

Charles M. Decker, son of Harrison and Harriet (Tubbs) Decker, was born at Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, on the 1st of November, 1850. His educational discipline was such as was afforded by the public schools of his native town, and even as a boy he gave distinctive evidence of that ambition and self-reliant spirit which have been such potential factors in insuring his success in connection with the material activities of life. His father was a successful business man and one whose character was such as to gain and retain to him the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. He understood thoroughly the ambitious nature of his son and gave him all the encouragement possible, recognizing that in the quickening of the inherent energies of the youth by actual conflict with the world would be engendered the maximum of strength and the greatest usefulness. Thus when Charles M. was but a lad of fourteen years he made his initial trip to New York city, with a view to seeking employment in the metropolis. After passing a brief interval in the city he concluded to continue his journey to Orange, New Jersey, to visit an old friend of his father's, Stephen D. Herman, who was at that time one of the leading business men of this section. The young man met with a kindly reception, and through the influence of Mr. Herman secured employment in the grocery store of Benjamin F. Cairnes. After retaining this position about a year our subject entered the employ of Mr. Herman and continued with him and his successors until 1869. Within this interval of faithful and efficient service Mr. Decker had become familiar with business methods and had duly profited by his experience. But one of so strong and resourceful individuality was certain to eventually seek wider fields of endeavor, and in 1870 Mr. Decker went to New York city, where, in the line of handling butter on commission basis, he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, continuing the same, with a fair measure of success, about one year, when, having just attained his legal majority, he returned to Orange and effected the purchase of the grocery business of his old employer, Mr. Cairnes.

The courage of the young man and his keen discernment as to ultimate results were brought into evidence at this time, for he was not content to follow along in the old lines of undue conservatism, but showed his progressive ideas and enterprise by inaugurating an entirely new system of conducting operations. Much of the trade of the locality was still deflected to the New York market, and Mr. Decker was convinced that by the proper methods this could be all, or practically all, retained in Orange. His prescience of the means necessary to attain the desired ends was manifest when he stocked his establishment with the finest lines of goods, provided a free-delivery system and adopted the plan of extending only short credit.

His labors were attended with success, for eventually the best suburban trade was drawn from New York to the home market, which offered equal inducements in the way of goods and better facilities in all other ways. After his lease of his original headquarters expired Mr. Decker removed his establishment to the opposite side of Main street, in East Orange, where he was provided with ample accommodations and facilities for carrying on his ever increasing business. He wisely adopted the plan of purchasing all goods for cash, thereby securing discounts which enabled him to offer inducements outside the reach of competition. His trade gradually extended its ramifications throughout the Oranges and outlying towns and villages, and an idea of the expansion of the enterprise may be gained from the statement that while the year 1871-2 recorded transactions amounting to approximately ten thousand dollars, the annual business for 1893 had reached the notable aggregate of half a million dollars. The significance of this fact may not be fully appreciated at a glance, but a moment's thought will give one a comprehension of the ulterior or indirect benefit derived from deflecting this additional trade from the metropolis to the immediate locality,—the influence upon the wealth and prosperity of the community is unmistakable.

In 1889 Mr. Decker opened a branch establishment in the Lindsley building, located on Main street, in Orange, and within the following year he purchased the Sharp property, at 222-4 Main street, where he erected a substantial and ornate building of approved modern architectural design, the same being one of the finest business structures in the county. The front of the building is of Indiana stone, rubled, and its lateral dimensions are 50 x 100 feet, while it is four stories in height. The building extends through from Main street to Railroad avenue, and its total cost, including the land, was about sixty-five thousand dollars. It has been truly said that this, together with the new bank building, in whose erection Mr. Decker was largely instrumental, have added materially to the appearance of Orange as a business center and to the city in an architectural way. Mr. Decker has made other judicious investments in local realty, and has improved the same in a style indicative of his good taste and liberality.

Strenuously withholding himself from active participation in political affairs of the city and county, Mr. Decker has been by no means unmindful of the duties of citizenship along this line, and has given his influence to the promoting of good government and to all that conserves the progress and material prosperity of the community in which he has maintained his home for so long a period of years. He is known as a man of unswerving integrity in all the relations of life, and this may be said to be the key-note of a character which has ever appealed strongly to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

By marriage Mr. Decker is connected with two of the oldest families in East Orange,—the Peck and the Jones families. In September, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriett L. Jones, daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. (Peck) Jones, two of the earliest settlers of that locality which was formerly known as Pecktown. Mr. and Mrs. Decker are the parents of nine children, whose names, in order of

birth, are as follows: Margaret, Harrison, Harriett L., Arthur, May, Richard F., Katharyn and Laraus. Charles M., Jr., the third child born, is deceased.

ANDREW PETERSON,

now engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes at No. 95 Bruce street, Newark, is carrying on a successful and extensive business, which is the legitimate result of his own well directed and persevering efforts. Even in a republic like ours, where there is no favored road to fame or wealth, where all may aspire to the highest point that ambition may set without natural hindrances, individual failures are more numerous than individual successes; and it requires excellent business qualities, the closest application and untiring energy to conquer the circumstances which forced him to start out in life for himself at the early age of ten, and make his way upward in the face of many difficulties. This Mr. Peterson has successfully accomplished, however, and is now at the head of a large and profitable enterprise of Newark.

Born in West Orange township, Essex county, on the 6th of January, 1867, Mr. Peterson is a son of Peter A. and Agatha (Bork) Peterson. The father was born in the city of Varda, in one of the districts of Denmark, and was educated in his native land. In his early manhood he learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed until his emigration to America in 1866. Crossing the broad ocean, he landed at New York, and taking up his residence in Orange, New Jersey, entered the employ of Nicholas Alby, for whom he worked for some time, and next with Robert Baldwin. After working for less than two years at the trade of wheelwright, he decided to return to his native land and introduce many American methods of construction into that country. He engaged in the manufacture of wagons on the American plan and was very successful in that enterprise, acquiring thereby a fair competence. Later he converted his business into money, and in 1873 again came to the United States, locating in Newark, where he entered the employ of the firm of Meeker & Hedden, working for them in the capacity of wheelwright and stair-builder. He continued in their employ until 1876, when he took charge of an exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and on its close he again entered the employ of Meeker & Hedden, with whom he continued for several years, or up to the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1879. He was born March 12, 1844. He made investments in real estate after his second removal to America, and owned some valuable property. He was a consistent member of the church of the House of Prayer on Broad street, Newark, and was a man of the utmost reliability.

June 2, 1866, Peter Peterson was married to Agatha Bork, and to them were born four children: Andrew; Annie, wife of Emil Rosetzky: they had one son, Andrew, who died at the age of one year; Jeremiah, of Newark, who married Miss Hemhouser and has two children; and Harry. After the death of Mr. Peterson his widow married John Williams, and by this marriage has one daughter, Orando A., born May 14, 1880.

In his early childhood Andrew Peterson returned with his parents to Denmark, where he attended school until the family

once more came to America. He was afterward a student in the schools of Newark. At the early age of ten years he was obliged to earn his own living, and by his well directed efforts he acquired the money which enabled him to pursue a course of study in the Coleman and New Jersey Business Colleges, thus being fitted for the practical and responsible duties of a business career. He then began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he served a three-years apprenticeship. He also worked for three years as a millwright and machinist. In 1889 and 1890 he worked upon and at length perfected an invention, consisting of a mechanical appliance for the construction of cigar boxes, and then embarked in the manufacture of such boxes. In 1890 he admitted to a partnership in this business his brother-in-law, Ernest Riehman, opening a small factory at No. 20 Broom street. This connection was continued for about a year, when Mr. Peterson bought out his partner's interest and installed himself in the rear of 172 Newton street, Newark. For three years he remained at that place, but his rapidly increasing trade necessitated his removal to more commodious quarters, and he purchased the ground at No. 95 Bruce street, erecting thereon a two-story building, twenty-five by fifty feet, and there he began the manufacture of boxes by steam power. In 1895 he was again compelled to enlarge his plant and added another story to his building. He now has a well equipped factory, manufacturing according to his own invention, and turns out five thousand boxes per week. The industry is now a profitable one and brings to the owner a well earned reward for his labor.

Mr. Peterson was married in Newark, on the 6th of February, 1889, to Miss Charlotte Henrietta Riehman, a daughter of August and Dorothy Riehman. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Newark. Mr. Peterson belongs to several benevolent and social organizations, including Newark Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Orange Lodge, No. 135, B. P. O. E.; Golden Star Fraternity, Columbia Council, No. 4.; and the society of the Young German-Americans of Newark. In his political views he is an ardent Republican.

AZARIAH H. CARTER,

who is well established in business in East Orange as a successful contractor and builder, is numbered among New Jersey's native sons, his birth having occurred in Madison, Morris county, on the 18th of April, 1837. His parents were Azariah Wesley and Abby (Force) Carter. The grandfather, Azariah Horton Carter, was also a native of Madison, Morris county, and was of Irish lineage. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his active business career. He was widely known for his generous hospitality, his benevolence and his Christian virtues, and his life was a benediction to all who knew him. He was instrumental in the organization of the first Presbyterian church in Madison, aiding in building the first house of worship, and by his means and influence contributed largely to its support and progress. For a number of years he served gratuitously as its pastor, and ever earnestly endeavored to promote Christian enterprises. He died in 1852, at the advanced age of ninety years. It was "a father in Israel" that had fallen, a man

beloved and honored by all, but the memory of his noble life still is cherished by those who knew him. He had five sons and three daughters: Mahlon, Abraham, George, Azariah Wesley, Elias, Betsey, Phoebe and Mary.

Azariah Wesley Carter, the father of our subject, was born in 1810, received a common-school education and spent his childhood days under the parental roof. He also followed agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended, November 18, 1892. He married Abby Force, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Force, and six children were born of their union: Azariah Horton, whose name introduces this sketch; Harriet, wife of Ira De Hart, by whom she has two children; Elias, who died at the age of thirty-five years, after serving for three years as a member of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers and had been honorably discharged; Mahlon, who married Mary Brandt, and died in 1887, at the age of thirty-two, leaving one child, Mary, who married Joseph Kent and after his death became the wife of William Newman, while her death occurred in October, 1894; Jane, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Phoebe, wife of James McMickle, by whom she has one child. The mother of this family departed this life at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Carter, of this review, spent his early boyhood days in Madison, where he attended the common schools. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade under the direction of Asahel Bowen, who died a year and a half later, and Mr. Carter completed his apprenticeship in the employ of Frank Springer. He afterward worked as a journeyman for a number of years, and in 1864 began business on his own account in East Orange, where he soon established a reputation as a skilled contractor and builder, who had thoroughly mastered his business and rendered excellent service to his patrons. He has erected many modern residences in Orange and East Orange, which attest his architectural skill and are monuments to his thrift and enterprise. In 1867 he built his own commodious home at No. 373 Williams street.

Mr. Carter was married November 15, 1862, to Miss Esther A. Kent, a daughter of Simon and Jemimah (Day) Kent, who were of German lineage. Her grandfather, Jacob Kent, was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was a resident of Morris county, living near Greenwood lake, where he followed the quiet pursuits of the farm and also engaged in the manufacture of baskets. During his service in the army he experienced the terrible hardships of the winter at Valley Forge. He married Affey Edwards and they became the parents of twelve children. He afterward married Keziah Dodd and they had nine children, all of whom reached mature years and became good Christian people.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter had the following children: Charles Harvey, born May 11, 1864, married Carrie Coons and has two children,—Florence and Ethel; Freddie W., born August 3, 1865, died at the age of six years; Jennie, born December 28, 1868, is the wife of James E. Berry, and they have one child, Howard; Ella W., born November 6, 1872, died at the age of two years; Frank Wesley, born September 24, 1870, died at the age of two and a half years; Azariah Wesley, born January 24, 1879; Eva B., born November 24, 1881;

Emma Force, born February 14, 1885; and Mildred Louise, born December 30, 1888.

The parents of this family are worthy Christian people, holding membership in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, of East Orange. Mr. Carter is an advocate of Democratic principles, but at local elections where no national issue is involved supports the men whom he thinks best qualified for the duties of the office regardless of party affiliations.

STEPHEN HAINES PLUM.

As general history is but composite biography, it naturally follows that the deepest human interest in study and investigation must lie along those lines where thought has engendered achievement, not less for the general than the individual good. In any locality where progress has left its consecutive tracings by the way there must ever be a dominant interest in reverting to the lives which have been an integral part of such advancement,—whether on the lofty plane of "massive deeds and great," or in the more obscure levels where honest purpose and consecutive endeavor play their part not less nobly and effectively. New Jersey is peculiarly rich in historical lore, and it can not but be a matter of gratification to find, in these latter days of electrical progress, that to the favored commonwealth remains a numerous progeny of those who were the founders and honored pioneers of the state. The ancestry of him whose name initiates this review is shown by records extant to have been long and conspicuously identified with the annals of American history. The lineage traces to Samuel Plum, or Plumbe, as the originator of the Essex county branch of the family. He was a son of John Plum, who removed from either Dorchester or Maldon, Essex county, England, and took up his abode in Wethersfield, Connecticut, prior to September, 1636. In the succeeding year, before deputies were introduced into the Connecticut colony, he was a sort of ruler or colonial governor. He was a representative in 1641 and served in a similar office twice thereafter. He eventually removed to Branford, before 1646, and his death occurred in that place about two years afterward. Samuel Plum came from Branford, Connecticut, and settled in Newark, having been one of the company who came hither with Governor Treat, one of the colonial governors of Connecticut, and figured among the founders of the city of Newark. The year of his arrival here was 1666, and the old records of the city show that he became a man of no little prominence in the community, his vocation being that of a surveyor. He became the father of four sons and three daughters, and one of these sons married a daughter of Governor Treat, above referred to. The direct line of descent touching the immediate subject of this memoir is through Samuel's second son and fourth child, John (1), thence through John (2), John (3), Matthias and Stephen Haines, whose full patronymic is borne by our subject. Matthias Plum, the grandfather of Stephen Haines (2), was a well known and honored resident of Newark, having been prominently identified with local affairs. The original orthography of the name was Plum, and later, until 1760, it was spelled Plume. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Margaret Monteith Todd, and she was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, being the daughter of Michael Todd, who emigrated from Glas-

J. H. Plumb

gow, Scotland, and took up his residence in the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He died while his children were yet young.

Stephen Haines Plum, father of our subject, was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, on the 7th of January, 1800, and for many years was a prominent merchant and shoe manufacturer of his native city, where he died in 1885, his wife having died January 6, 1883.

Stephen H. Plum (2), the immediate subject of this review, was born in Newark on the 12th of November, 1842, acquiring his educational discipline under the effective direction of Professor Nathan Hedges, who was widely known as a cultured man and a thorough instructor in the educational field. At the age of nineteen Mr. Plum completed his studies and secured a position in the City Bank of Newark, retaining the same for eighteen months, after which he became connected with the National Bank of the Republic, in New York city, where his promotion was insured, since he proved his abilities and his fidelity to the responsible trusts imposed. He continued with this institution for but one year less than a quarter of a century, and during the last twelve years of service he held the office of paying teller. His father died in 1885, leaving a large estate to be settled up, and on this account Mr. Plum resigned his position in the bank in order that he might devote his entire time and attention to his individual property interests. He spent eighteen months abroad, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Algeria and other foreign countries, and since his return he has found that his private interests place demands which require his undivided attention.

Politically Mr. Plum is a Republican of the most pronounced type in national and state matters, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to lend his support to the man whom he regards as the most fitting for municipal offices, thus ramifying outside of absolute ticket limitations. In his religious adherency Mr. Plum has taken an active and prominent part in furthering the work and interests of the Baptist denomination, having, in 1858, become a member of the First Baptist Peddie Memorial church, of which he was for nineteen years the treasurer. He was also for several years president of the board of trustees, is active in the furtherance of missionary work, and is one of the trustees of the Baptist Missionary Union. As a teacher he maintains an abiding interest in the Sunday school, and he has induced many youths to attend his class, inspiring them by precept and example, and in this manner he has been instrumental in developing honorable men who have attained success in life and have become the heads of prosperous, Christian families.

On the 25th of October, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Plum to Miss Mary Runyon, a daughter of David C. and Lydia (Dodd) Runyon, of Newark, and this union has been blessed with three children, namely: Margaret Monteith, wife of Henry G. Atha, treasurer of the Cast Steel Works of New Jersey; Martha J., at home; and Stephen Haines, Jr., who is now a student at Princeton College. The family home is one distinctively worthy of the name, and there a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence,—a hospitality which is duly appreciated by the many friends of Mr. Plum and his family.

LOUIS REHMANN,

who represents the industrial interests of Newark as a manufacturer of ornamental cornices and sheet-iron work, was born in the city which he yet makes his home, September 22, 1854, and is a son of John George and Lena (Ill) Rehmann, both of whom are of German descent. The latter is a sister of Dr. Fredolin Ill, of Newark. The former is a native of the ortschaft of Kessel Brun, Baden, Germany, at which place he acquired his education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade in the town of Pforzheim, and after his term was ended he worked as a journeyman until 1848, when he decided to come to America to seek a broader field for his labors. Accordingly he made his preparations and crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he arrived after a long voyage of twelve weeks, having been greatly delayed by reason of a fire which occurred on board ship. After following various pursuits in New York city Mr. Rehmann came to Newark, where he found employment at his trade, following the same until 1886.

It was in Newark, in 1851, that John George Rehmann married Miss Lena Ill, and here the following children were born to them: Lena, who died in early childhood; Louis and Louisa, twins, the latter having died at the age of five years; Julius, who died at the age of seven years; George, who learned the jeweler's trade with his father; Mary, wife of Oscar Lurich, of Newark, by whom she has three children; William, who died at the age of two years; Gustave, who also learned the jeweler's trade, and afterward entered business in company with his brother Louis in the manufacture of aluminum goods, in 1891, being the first to manufacture aluminum apparatus for the use of surgeons and druggists; Charles, of Newark, who married Henritte Werner and has one son; Edward, who died April 21, 1896, at the age of twenty-six years; and twins who died in infancy. The parents are people of the highest respectability and have many friends in Newark.

Louis Rehmann acquired his early education under private instructors in both German and English, and also attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the plumber's trade of Groel & Krueger, at Newark. On the completion of his term of apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for some time, and in 1871 began business on his own account, on Springfield avenue, his store and stock being small. However, as time passed and his trade increased he enlarged his facilities and soon built up an excellent and profitable trade. He has always had a remarkable aptitude for drawing and designing, and this has placed him in the front ranks among those who engage in the same line of business. He designed and executed the image that surmounts the dome of the Peddie Memorial church at Newark, and his services as a designer have been sought by many New York firms and by many parties throughout New Jersey. In 1887 he opened his present establishment on South Orange avenue, where he is extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of ornamental cornices and sheet-iron work and in sanitary plumbing.

Mr. Rehmann was married in Newark, September 21, 1881, to Miss Lena Ludwig, a daughter of Jacob and Lena (Rice)

Warren S. Baldwin

Ludwig. Unto them have been born the following children: Louis, who was born June 8, 1882, and was graduated in the Newark schools in 1897; Edward, born March 2, 1884; Arthur, who was born in 1884 and died in 1891; Herbert, born July 14, 1886; Norman, August 14, 1888; Viola, born January 26, 1892; Florence, April 26, 1894; and Robert, born February 5, 1896.

The family attend the High Street Presbyterian church, of Newark. In his political associations Mr. Rehmann is a Republican, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office. He is a member of the Newark German Hospital Association and of the Turn Verein.

WARREN S. BALDWIN,

whose efforts in behalf of the educational, moral, social and commercial interests of Bloomfield make his life-record an indispensable part of the history of Essex county, was born in the town whose interests he advanced so largely, June 7, 1812. His ancestral history was one of close connection with the progress of the county from its earliest epoch. In 1674 the town meeting "agreed that the weavers, Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin shall be considered by the surveyors to make their out-lots on the hill shorter." The family is descended from this Benjamin Baldwin who was "chosen to collect the money that is gathered by the subscription in Newark for the maintenance of the ministry in the year 1692." It will thus be seen that from the earliest connection of the Baldwins with the history of this county they have been prominent in church work and in sustaining all interests tending toward the public good. Benjamin Baldwin made his will in 1726, and probably died soon afterward in the Newark settlement. Benjamin Baldwin, Jr., his son, died before any division of his father's property had taken place, and his brother Joseph, in 1732, became owner of "the plantation at Watsesson, where he now lives," on the south side of the Second river, as far as the Old road and Harrison street. David, the son of Benjamin, Jr., married Eunice, daughter of Daniel Dodd, settled on the one hundred acres of land on the west side of Third river, and became the founder of a numerous family. Shortly after the Revolution the Baldwin family became the most numerous of the early families in this part of the Newark colony. Jesse, the son of David, and grandfather of Warren S. Baldwin, was a well known soldier and officer in the army, held the rank of first ensign, then lieutenant, was quartermaster, and later was transferred as quartermaster to the regular army.

The father of our subject was Samuel Baldwin, a man of sterling worth, whose career was cut short by death at the early age of thirty-five years. The only brother of Warren died a year later, in 1818, and thus at the age of six years, he was the only member of the family left to the mother. She was in limited circumstances, and as the years passed he contributed to her support from his earnings as a boy and man. At the age of twenty he embarked in merchandising, and his excellent business habits and honorable, straightforward methods were soon recognized by the public, who accordingly gave him a liberal patronage. In later years he associated with him his sons, under the firm name of Warren S. Baldwin & Sons, and their establishment was one of the most popular in the town.

By close attention to business, energy, perseverance and sound judgment he won a handsome competence and ranked among the substantial citizens of the community.

Mr. Baldwin took a deep interest in public matters as affecting the weal or woe of his county, and his support was generously given to all measures calculated to prove of public benefit. The cause of education found in him a zealous and faithful friend. He aided in procuring the school law of 1849, was treasurer of the school district for the long period of twenty-four years and had the satisfaction of seeing the school system and the school buildings make a decided advance. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, was made a member of its session, for thirty-five years was a member of its board of trustees, and discharged the duties of secretary, treasurer or president of that body for a long period. At his death he left a bequest of one thousand dollars to the church which he had served with such fidelity and affection. Mr. Baldwin was also called to a number of civic positions of honor and trust. He was repeatedly a member of the township committee, and between the years 1851 and 1871 was nine times an incumbent of the office of commissioner of appeals. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders of the county and in 1856 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature.

The home life of Mr. Baldwin was most pleasant. He was happily married December 16, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Wilde, daughter of James Wilde, of Bloomfield, and their family numbered four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Baldwin also was a member of the Presbyterian church, shared with her husband in all his church and benevolent work and was to him indeed a helpmeet and companion. On the 30th of August, 1873, Mr. Baldwin closed his eyes in death, and the entire community mourned the loss of a valued citizen and faithful friend, while his family mourned for a loving and tender husband and father. His life was noble, honorable, kindly and just, and his reputation was unassailable, so that he left to his sons and daughters not only the accumulations of a successful business career, but the priceless heritage of a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN.

The department of biography is crowded with the lives of men distinguished in war, politics, science, literature and the professions. All the embellishments of rhetoric and the imagination have been employed to captivate, stimulate and direct in these "upper walks of life" the youthful mind and ambition of the country. The result of this system is manifest, and by no means fortunate. The ranks of the professions are filled to overflowing. To instill into the minds and hearts of the young respect for great attainments, reverence for great virtues, and to excite to generous emulation by holding up, as examples for admiration and imitation, the lives of the wise, the great and good, is commendable and right. But the field of example should be extended: the lessons of industry, energy, usefulness, virtue, honor, the true aims of life and the true sources of happiness, should be gathered and enforced from all the various provinces of labor. The path of labor and usefulness should be indicated as the highway of honor.

One who has walked in this path and has

Yours Very Truly
Wm. A. Baldwin

achieved distinction in the world of commerce and gained the highest regard of his fellow men is Mr. Baldwin, whose name introduces this review. He was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 16, 1851, and is a son of Warren S. and Elizabeth (Wilde) Baldwin. He was reared in his native town and attended the public schools, pursuing his studies in the school conducted by Professor Charles M. Davis, a noted educator. On leaving that institution he entered Princeton College, of New Jersey, as a member of the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1872. Immediately afterward he entered upon his business career, embarking in merchandising in connection with his two brothers, James W. and Edward W., under the firm name of J. W. Baldwin & Brothers, dealers in general merchandise. This partnership has since been maintained, and the store, located at No. 438 Broad street, is stocked with a large line of goods, which indicates the extensive trade which they have built up. Their business methods commend them to the public patronage, and their earnest desire to please their customers, combined with their honorable dealings, has brought them a large and profitable business.

Our subject has not confined his attention alone to merchandising, and his ability is such as to enable him to conduct successfully more than one enterprise. In 1889 he was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of Bloomfield, of which he is now vice-president, while Thomas Oakes is filling the office of president. This bank is considered one of the reliable financial concerns of Essex county, and has been of material benefit to the community as well as to the stockholders.

In his political views Mr. Baldwin is a Republican, and has been a member of the board of education since 1880, filling the office of district clerk, and taking great interest in the cause of the schools, laboring earnestly for their advancement. He also served for three years as chairman of the township committee. He holds a membership in the First Presbyterian church and for a number of years has served as trustee and ruling elder. His life is one of unquestioned integrity, of fidelity to duty and of sterling worth, and he has a host of warm friends throughout the community.

C. A. HARRISON,

a milk dealer of Franklin, and one of Essex county's native sons, belongs to a family whose ancestral connection with Caldwell township covers a period of two and a half centuries. The first of the name to locate here was David Harrison, who removed from Orange in 1740. His father, Joseph Harrison, was a native of England, and, emigrating to America, took up his residence in Connecticut about 1660. Jabez Harrison, a son of David, was born in Caldwell, as was his son, Caleb D., the grandfather of our subject. Jabez M. Harrison, the father of our subject, also claimed Caldwell township as the place of his nativity. At an early age he went to California, where he died in 1851. He was married in 1844 to Harriet Courter, a daughter of Elias S. Courter, and she long survived her husband, passing away in 1897. She had four children: Justina, who became the wife of Henry F. Packers, of Caldwell, New Jersey; C. A., of this review; Phoebe M. and Harriet H.

Mr. Harrison, whose name begins this

sketch, has spent his entire life in Essex county, and is regarded as one of its reliable, trustworthy business men. He acquired his education in the schools of West Caldwell, and at an early age entered upon his business career as a farmer, following agricultural pursuits until he embarked in the dairy business. He has met with flattering success in this undertaking and now enjoys a large and profitable business. He is an excellent judge of cattle and keeps a fine grade for dairy purposes. To their care he gives his personal supervision, and his capable management and excellent business ability have brought him good financial returns.

Mr. Harrison was married in December, 1866, to Miss Eliza Van Ness, a daughter of Cornelius Van Ness, and they have one child, J. Monroe.

WALTER A. HUSTON

was born in New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1852, a son of John and Martha (Armstrong) Huston. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The great-grandfather, John Huston, was the founder of the family in America, and on coming to the New World located on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, which is now occupied by the father of our subject. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life and continued his residence on the old family homestead until called to his final rest. The grandfather of our subject, also named John Huston, was born on the homestead farm in New London township, Chester county and spent his entire life in that neighborhood, where he was accounted a progressive and prosperous farmer. He had six children, only two of whom, John and Phoebe, widow of William Rankin, are living. A son, James, was killed by being thrown from a wagon, and another son, William, died in 1877.

John Huston, father of him whose name begins this review, was born on the home farm in Chester county, April 28, 1816, spent the days of his boyhood and youth there and makes it his place of residence in his old age. He engaged in the tilling of the soil for many years and was an enterprising, wide-awake farmer, but is now living retired, enjoying the rest which he has richly earned. He married Martha Armstrong, a representative of one of the early families of Cecil county, Maryland, where some of the name still reside. She was born in that county in 1818, was reared to womanhood there, and in the home of her parents, in February, 1841, gave her hand in marriage to John Huston. After spending a few months in Baltimore county, Maryland, they removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of eleven children: John N., who resides in Westchester, Pennsylvania; William, who died at the age of four years; William S., who is living near Gibson city, Illinois; James L. M., who is engaged in the operation of the homestead farm; Walter A.; Marshall, of Philadelphia; Emma, wife of Thomas Smedley, of Philadelphia; Eliza, wife of J. S. Moore, of the same city; Amanda, wife of George Magee, of Philadelphia; Phoebe R., at home; and Amelia, a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia. The mother of our subject died on the 29th of July, 1893, and was laid to rest in the Presbyterian cemetery in New London, Chester county, where sleep so many of the Huston dead.

Walter A. Huston spent his boyhood days in the ancestral home, attending the common schools in the winter season, while through the remainder of the year he assisted in the labors incident to the cultivation of the farm. At the age of sixteen he left the parental roof and went to Cecil county, Maryland, where he learned the miller's trade, following that occupation for twelve years in Maryland and Pennsylvania. On the expiration of that period he entered the car-shops in Philadelphia, where he was employed for one year, and in 1882 began work as an electrician in the Brush electric-light station of Philadelphia, where he continued for two years. During 1884 and 1885 he traveled for the McTighe Electric Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and through the three successive years was in the employ of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company. Since August, 1888, he has efficiently filled the position of superintendent of the Essex County Electric Company, at Orange. His thorough, comprehensive and accurate understanding of the business in all its departments makes him especially capable in this incumbency, and he well merits the confidence and regard which the company entertain for him.

Mr. Huston was married in Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1877, to Elizabeth C. Davis, who was born near Dubuque, Iowa, and is a daughter of Thomas R. and Henrietta Davis. They have four children; Helen D., born December 26, 1878; Ethel A., born August 3, 1880; Llewellyn, who died at the age of eight months; and Henrietta L., born in January, 1883. The family attend the Hillside Presbyterian church, and in his political views Mr. Huston is a Republican.

JUDSON S. VAN NESS,

freeholder and farmer of Caldwell township, was born on the farm which is now his home, December 20, 1861. The Van Ness family, as the name indicates, had its origin in Holland, but the grandfather, Isaac, and the father, William I. Van Ness, were both born in the locality which is now the place of abode of the subject of this review. The latter was a farmer by occupation and his capable management of his business interests made him very successful in his chosen calling. In 1854 he removed to Ohio, but in 1859 returned to New Jersey, where he continued to reside until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1872. A devoted Christian man, he long held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years served as steward. Mrs. Van Ness, who is still living at the age of sixty-seven years, bore the maiden name of Maria Stager, and is a daughter of Thomas Stager, of Caldwell township. In the family were five children: Joseph, of Ohio; Judson S.; Arminda, wife of M. L. Henyon, of Caldwell; Grace, wife of A. M. Spear; and Clinton.

In the country schools near his home Mr. Van Ness acquired his preliminary education, and at an early age removed to Ohio, where he engaged in shipping produce and live stock. In 1890 he returned to Essex county, where he has since carried on agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of two good farms of one hundred acres each, and his land is under a high state of cultivation, the well tilled fields with their waving grain giving evidence of his careful supervision. He also deals in hay, and adds considerably to his income through that channel. He is a wide-awake and active young business

man whose labors have resulted in bringing to him a very desirable competence.

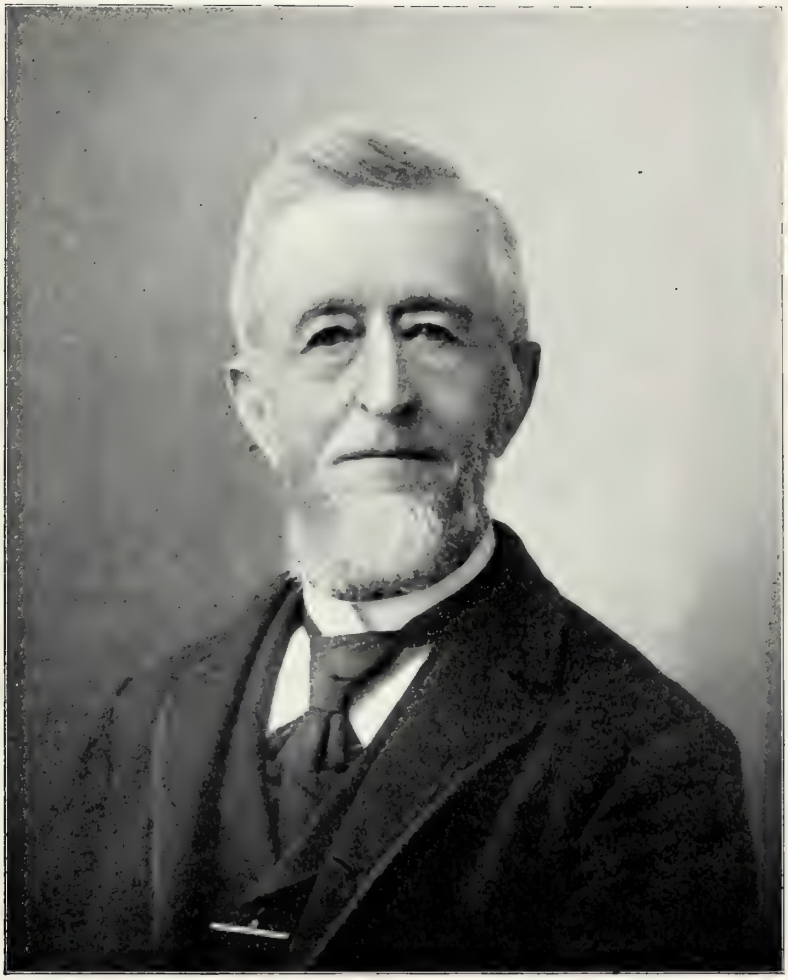
On the 5th of June, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Van Ness and Miss Evelena, daughter of Stephen Lusk. They now have an interesting family of six children, namely: Celina, Alice, Lowell, Earl, Willie and Ethel. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, taking a very active part in its work, and Mr. Van Ness is now serving as steward and as superintendent in the Sunday school. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has been honored by election to several local offices. He has served as town committeeman for five years, has been a member of the school board for three years, and in 1897 was elected to the position of freeholder. He is loyally devoted to the best interests of the county and manifests this by his faithful performance of every duty entrusted to his care.

ELIAS W. DURAND,

artist, inventor and agriculturist, and a member of the noted Durand family, of whom a sketch is included within this compilation, was born at the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, New York, on the 12th of December, 1824, and is a son of Cyrus Durand, the celebrated bank-note engraver of New York city and father of the bank-note engraving art in this country. The mother of our subject was Mrs. Phebe (Wade) Durand, a native of Springfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Durand received a fair literary education in the private schools of New York city and at boarding school in Mendham, New Jersey, completing that branch of study at the old academy, which was located where the custom-house now stands, in Newark. At the age of fifteen he was taken to New York city to learn the business of bank-note engraving with his father, but during a period of depression he was persuaded to try watch-case and jewelry engraving, with Taylor, Baldwin & Company, of Newark, then the most prominent concern of its kind in the country. Feeling the restraint incident to close application, and becoming dissatisfied with the conditions imposed, he concluded, being under no obligation to remain, to return to New York city and perfect himself in the art under the preceptorship of John T. White, at that time the most celebrated engraver in his line. Remaining with him about two years, in which time he became a master in the art, Mr. Durand decided to purchase and pursue the business of his employer and former instructor, continuing in the same with a force of several journeymen and apprentices. Finding the spasmodic periods of depression incident to the business so discouraging in their results and, so continually recurring, he concluded to try wood engraving, as not only more desirable from a business standpoint, but also affording a higher and more extensive range of art, receiving all necessary instruction under the guidance of J. A. Adams, who was then engaged with Harper Brothers and about to issue his pictorial Bible. Aided by his previous experience, Mr. Durand soon became most proficient in this line and continued in it for a time most successfully.

When about twenty-two years old our subject moved to Irvington and there resided while engaged in business in New York, where, assisted by his father, he invented and perfected a machine for the



ELIAS W. DURAND

purpose of engraving the skies and tints upon wood. This proved a great success, and he patented and disposed of the same to considerable monetary advantage. At the age of twenty-five he decided to turn his attention to a higher branch of art, —that of portrait and landscape painting,— but finding the study of landscapes the more attractive he soon after abandoned portraits, and in company with his uncle, the world renowned A. B. Durand, proceeded at once to study from nature. Being already well fortified by an extensive and varied experience in industrial art, he made rapid progress, but the necessary confinement and close application imposed upon him caused a complete prostration of the nerve forces and he was subsequently obliged to relinquish for a time his arduous labors in that direction.

Upon taking up the life of a landscape painter Mr. Durand removed to Newark, Essex county, but later changed his residence to Greenville, on Bergen Neck, whence he journeyed daily to his studio in New York. Finding it impossible to continue he again returned to Irvington, his present residence, where, with opportunity for more vigorous exercise, in the way of gunning and fishing, which afforded partial relief from dyspeptic troubles, he pursued his art until a recurrence of ill health warned him that entire life out of doors was a positive necessity. Reluctantly the brush and palette were laid aside, awaiting renewed and established health or their abandonment forever.

Finding that out-door existence was imperative, our subject began the erection of ice-houses upon his place, and then, having more leisure time than he desired, and being of an inventive and experimental turn of mind and also a fair mechanic, he called to his aid the tools and machinery of his father, and proceeded to make guns and pistols for his own use, meeting with a high order of success in that pastime. He still retains some of the products of his labors. His love for landscape painting would force him to the easel, but every effort in that direction insured a return of his old troubles, and he decided upon a more active life. In 1857 he became acquainted with Seth Boyden, who at the time was experimenting successfully with the strawberry, and becoming interested, he also began a series of experiments to satisfy himself as to the peculiar effects in the way of originating, soon becoming involved in all the perplexities that thorough investigation must invariably provoke. At times he would determine to abandon the whole work, but hesitating to lose the results of so many years of intense labor, he has continued in a more moderate way, the whole matter becoming clearer and more plain by the establishment of certain principles which an extensive experimental course only can confirm. In the production of the strawberry Mr. Durand has excited the wonder and admiration of the whole country by the extent and value of his productions, and, as being deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, and especially in the improvement of all fruits, the public must now, as well as in the future, be greatly indebted to him for his efforts in that direction.

For a period of twenty years the brush and pencil, the colors and palette, had been laid aside, to be again taken up, in 1882, with the same old love renewed with returning health, coupled with caution and care for its continuance. Being spare and

light in build and active in habit, he still retains the vigor of boyhood, and as an ardent student of nature he is already as well known in art as in agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Durand was solemnized in 1846, when he became united to Miss Emma Averill, daughter of Lyman S. Averill, a merchant of Irvington, and the following-named children were born to them: Elena A., deceased, became the wife of George Cross; Louise died in infancy; Wilson W., is connected with a banking establishment in New York; Frank died at the age of twenty-four years; and Harry died in infancy. Mrs. Durand departed this life in February, 1897, about two months after the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage, which occurred on the 12th of December.

In his political affiliations Mr. Durand has been an adherent of the Republican party, and for nine years held the offices of president and trustee of Irvington, and for several years was a member of the board of chosen freeholders from Irvington.

ABRAM CROSS DENMAN.

As a representative of one of the pioneer families of New Jersey and one that has figured prominently in the industrial life of the commonwealth, there is particular propriety in according recognition to Mr. Denman in this compilation, even were his personal prestige and his honorable accomplishment less pronounced than they are.

A native son of the city of Newark, Abram C. Denman was born on the 18th of January, 1853, the son of Isaac M. and Mary (Ransley) Denman. Isaac Marsh Denman was born in that division of Westfield, New Jersey, which is known as the Denman Farm, an appellation applied by reason of the fact that the farm had been in the possession of the family from the time when it was acquired from the Indians. He was born on the 7th of March, 1822, the second in order of birth of the four sons and two daughters of John and Lockey (Marsh) Denman, whose ancestors were among those who came from Great Britain prior to 1635 and settled in New England. The education received by young Denman was such as was afforded at the Road schoolhouse, a primitive institution whose advantages were meager in extent. Early in life he was obliged to earn his own livelihood, and having no inclination for farming, he chose a trade—that of carriage manufacturing—being given excellent privileges by his uncle, Ralph Marsh, who was then engaged in this line of enterprise at Rahway, New Jersey. His ambition, fidelity and business aptitude soon won for him a clerkship in the firm's repository at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he made himself so valuable that he was admitted to partnership, and within a few years he purchased the interest of the other members of the firm. While the business was already extensive and prosperous, Mr. Denman enlarged it materially, making it the most important of the sort in the south. The manufacturing department was nominally in the south, but Mr. Denman caused much of his work to be done in Newark. Thus his time was necessarily divided between Newark and New Orleans, but the former was his home, and there his family resided. He was prominent among the business men of Newark and active in anything that conserved the city's welfare. In New Orleans he was equally prominent, and, after his retirement from active busi-

ness, in 1856, he was made president of the Merchants' Bank, which position he held at his death. Arduous toil in the conduct of his business, together with the undue strain upon his overtaxed system during the civil war, hastened his death, which occurred November 25, 1866, at which time he was but forty-five years of age.

Mr. Denman was known as a man of highest principles and most unswerving integrity of character in all the affairs of life, and in a farewell letter to his sons, upon the approach of death, he told them that he "never knowingly wronged a person." His generosity was unbounded and the needy never called upon him in vain. Such a life implies the richest heritage to those who are granted its benefice. He married Mary Ransley, the adopted daughter of her uncle, Abram Cross, of Newark. He was survived by his widow and three sons, Isaac, Abram C. and Frederick.

Abram Cross Denman, the immediate subject of this sketch, is recognized as one of the representative men of Newark, and has been intimately identified with municipal affairs, being at the present time a member of the board of aldermen, representing the eleventh ward. He received his preliminary educational training in the Newark Academy, supplementing this by study in private schools and finally entering Rutgers College as a member of the class of 1871. By reason of impaired health he was compelled to leave college before the completion of his course. In 1872 he secured a position with Brewster & Company, the extensive carriage manufacturers of New York city, being retained in a clerical capacity, his intention being to learn the business in which his father had attained so pronounced success. After a year, however, he became dissatisfied with the outlook in this line of enterprise and accordingly resigned his position, after which he engaged in the special storage and lighterage business in New York, continuing operations in this line four years.

In 1889 he associated himself with John Illingworth & Company, manufacturers of bar steel, at Harrison, New Jersey, becoming secretary of the company. In 1891 this company was consolidated with Benjamin Atha & Company, and the new concern was incorporated as the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, with headquarters at Harrison and Newark, Mr. Denman being retained in the capacity of secretary. At the present time he has charge of the company's agency in New York city. In 1890 Mr. Denman became associated with the Newark Electric Light & Power Company, as a member of its directorate, and was soon thereafter chosen its secretary, serving as such until 1896, when the corporation was merged into the People's Light & Power Company, of which he is a director and chairman of the auditing committee. He is also a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, with which he has been identified for a number of years.

Mr. Denman has not only thus been active in connection with the industrial enterprises which conserve the city's stable prosperity, but he has also maintained a lively interest in affairs of a public nature, and has been called upon to serve in positions of trust and responsibility. In October, 1880, he was elected a member of the Newark board of education, being the only successful candidate on his ticket that year, and having the distinction of being the youngest member of the board. In 1883

Mayor Lang conferred upon him the appointment as a member of the board of assessment and revision of taxes, but the law governing the matter of appointment was declared by the courts to be unconstitutional, and he retained his position only three months. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the Fourth ward, representing that ward until 1886. In 1896 he was chosen a member of the board from the eleventh ward, and that year was a member of the finance and public-buildings committees. He, in 1897, was made chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the committee on legislation and a member of the committee on public buildings. He is the recognized leader of the Democratic wing of the board, and his efforts have been potent in insuring a wise administration of the municipal government. He is known as a man of unswerving integrity of purpose and of distinguished business ability, and his personality has been such as to gain and retain to him the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact.

On the 17th of June, 1874, Mr. Denman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Littell, of Newark. Her father, the late William M. Littell, was a well known carriage manufacturer of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Denman are the parents of two children, Abram Cross, Jr., and Emma Halsey.

JOHN KOLLER

is the manager of the firm of Koller & Company, manufacturers of artistic and plain iron work, of Newark. It is ever of interest to examine into the life of a self-made man and ascertain by careful analysis the qualities that have enabled him to secure success when others have failed; and such an examination always shows that industry, great care and precision and strong determination are the salient features in his prosperity. The life record of Mr. Koller is another proof of this, and much interest attaches to his history on account of what he has accomplished in the face of many difficulties.

Mr. Koller was born in the town of Bodenwoehr, in the county of Neuburg Vonwald, Bavaria, Germany, September 13, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Carolina (Schuster) Koller. His paternal grandparents were George and Agnes Koller. His father, George Koller, was an iron-molder and followed that pursuit as a life occupation. The grandfather, who reared a family of four sons and four daughters, died at the age of seventy-one years. His children were as follows: Frederick, who married and resided in his native town, where he reared a large family; William, who is married and lives in his native country in the town of Reagensburg; Sebastian, who died in that town, leaving a wife and five children; Joseph, the father of our subject; and four daughters, who all married and spent their lives in the land of their birth.

Joseph Koller acquired a common-school education in Bavaria, and then learned the trade of iron-molder with his father, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career. He was noted for his thrift and perseverance and was a complete master of his trade. He died March 1, 1884, at the age of sixty years, and his estimable wife was called to the home beyond this life November 20, 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years. Both were communicants of the Catholic church. They had ten children: Annie, who married and made her home in

Germany until her death in October, 1882; Joseph, also of the fatherland, who married and has four sons; Fanny, wife of John Forster, of Germany, by whom she has one son; Kuni, wife of Leopold Weinmyer, a resident of Germany, by whom she has one son and one daughter; John, of this review; Lena, who came to America and married Joseph Hofstetter and has two daughters; Hugo, who married Louisa Wilhelm and has one son; Mamie, wife of a Mr. Young, of Germany, and the mother of one daughter; Louis, who came to America, is married and has one son; and Charles, who came to this country and married Louisa Krickbaum, by whom he has one daughter, Mary Rose.

John Koller spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his nativity and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. After completing his literary training he learned the trade of an artistic ironworker, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and on its completion he worked as a journeyman in various towns in his native land. Believing, however, that success could be more rapidly reached in the new world, he decided to come to the United States, and on the 10th of September, 1884, boarded a westward bound steamer that dropped anchor in the harbor of New York on the 25th of that month. He first secured employment with Mr. Conover, in whose service he remained for seven years. A man of good judgment and thorough industry and perseverance, he progressed very rapidly and finally was enabled to embark in business on his own account, being instrumental in incorporating the Koller & Krool Iron Works Company, of which he is now the manager. This is one of the leading enterprises of the city, and the excellence of the work turned out by the firm has secured them a large and constantly increasing patronage.

Mr. Koller was married in the town of Reagensberg, Germany, March 16, 1882, to Miss Anna Gruber, a daughter of August Gruber, and this union was blessed with four children, all of whom are living; Lena; Ella and Fredda, twins, and George. The parents are members of St. Augustine's church, Roman Catholic, and Mr. Koller is a member in good standing of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. Politically he is a Republican. His life has been well spent and his activity and enterprise have resulted in a comfortable competence, which is a fitting crown for his earnest labors.

JACOB L. KRIDEL

is the senior member of the firm of J. L. Kridel & Son, hat manufacturers, representing an industry which more than any other has contributed to the upbuilding, growth, progress and material improvement of Newark. His business career is an illustration of genius, enterprise and expedients ceaselessly working, amidst the common difficulties and obstacles of life, for the successful accomplishment of splendid results. Like so many other representative men of Newark, he is indebted solely to himself for the success he has achieved, having mastered the problems of business and acquired a handsome competence as the result of his labors.

Mr. Kridel was born January 8, 1845, in Cracow, an old city founded about 700 A. D., and now under the Austrian federation of states. His parents were Isaac and Sel-

ma L. (Seiskin) Kridel, both of whom were also natives of Cracow. His grandfather was Jacob Kridel, who in Cracow learned the hatter's trade, following it as a life work. He was a just and conscientious man and lived to be eighty-seven years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-eight. They had five sons and two daughters, including Abraham, Jacob, Samuel and Isaac.

The last named, the father of our subject, received but limited educational privileges, and in early life learned the hatter's trade, under the supervision of his father. In 1861 he and his son Jacob L. decided to come to America, hoping to secure better advantages in the line of their trade here, and accordingly they left home, sailing in September for the New World. After a long and tedious voyage of ninety-three days, they landed at New York, on the 4th of March, 1862, and taking up their residence in Orange, New Jersey, entered the employ of John Matthews. The father worked as a journeyman for about twenty years, and died in Newark, August 5, 1894, at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away at the age of sixty-three years. In 1863 Mr. Kridel had sent for his wife and family of six children to join him in his new home, and in June of that year they landed at New York. A home was established in Newark, where Mrs. Kridel opened a millinery store, at No. 665 Broad street, and carried on a successful business until her death.

This worthy couple were the parents of the following children: Abraham J., of Newark, who was married in his native city of Cracow and has a family of three sons and four daughters; Jacob L., of this review; Gussie, who became the wife of Abraham Graber, of Newark, and had six children, one of whom, Samuel, died in 1896, at the age of twenty-two years; Rachel, who died in Newark, at the age of twenty-three; Samuel, who also died in Newark, at the age of thirty-two years; Annie, who became the wife of Adolph Seiskind; John, who died in Newark, at the age of twenty-eight; and Sarah, who married Nathan Feathergreen, of Brooklyn, and has four sons and three daughters.

In taking up the personal history of Jacob L. Kridel we present to our readers the life record of one who is well and favorably known in business circles in Newark. He acquired his education in the schools of Cracow, and under his father's direction learned the hatter's trade. He came to this country with his father as before stated, and continued to work as a journeyman until 1888, when he began business on his own account, at his present location, at No. 59 Beacon street, and No. 64 Jones street, Newark. He purchased this property in 1887 and has since made many improvements, fitting up the factory with every device that enables him to turn out first-class work. He employs more than sixty operatives and manufactures a high grade of goods whose excellence of workmanship brings a ready sale on the market. The enterprise has been one of the constantly growing industries of the city, and Newark's prosperity is due to such interests.

Mr. Kridel was married in Newark, December 8, 1866, to Miss Fanny Mercy, a daughter of Elias F. and Nache (Schnurer) Mercy, and to them have been born eight children: Susie, born December 8, 1867, who is the wife of Jacob I. Munzky, and they have three children,—Goldie, Erma and Helen; George Lorn, born March 28,

1869; Gussie, who died May 12, 1895; Bertha, now the wife of Burlett Green, of Liberty, New York, by whom she has one son; Rachel, Moses, Harry and Leah.

In his political views Mr. Kridel is a Republican, and although of foreign birth is a loyal American citizen, true to the institutions of his adopted land, whose privileges he greatly values, especially admiring its spirit of liberty. He takes a deep interest in all movements calculated to improve and benefit the community and has given his co-operation and substantial support to various enterprises for the public good.

EDWARD M. WALDRON,

one of the well known contractors and builders of Newark and a prominent member of the board of aldermen, representing the sixth ward, is a native of Ireland, born in county Mayo on November 1, 1864. Coming to the United States in 1879, he located in Newark and here learned the trade of mason with the firm of Riker & Pool, remaining with them until 1886; then was employed by James Morton until 1887, when he decided to start in business for himself, and such was his diligence, perseverance, and earnest endeavor that in a short time he had gained an enviable reputation for capability and excellence in work which resulted in securing to him a large number of contracts, among which may be mentioned the following: The Church of Our Lady Help of Christians in East Orange, which is a marble edifice and one of the finest in the state, costing the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame, at Fort Lee, New Jersey, costing nearly forty-five thousand dollars; Catholic Protectory, in Arlington, seventy-five thousand dollars; lodge at Fairmount cemetery; Warren street public school; chapel for Little Sisters of the Poor, Newark, costing thirty thousand dollars; warehouse for Martin Burnes, Mulberry street; leather factory for Zeigle, Ismon & Company, Frelinghuysen avenue and Pioneer street; factory for the Thatcher Furnace Company, on Francis street; factory for Henry Lang & Company, Boyd street; a magnificent residence for Samuel Kalish, on Broad street, and many others. Mr. Waldron's success in this line of enterprise is entirely the result of his personal efforts, and well does he merit the prosperity that, this early in life, has come to him.

The political career of Mr. Waldron was inaugurated when he attained the age of twenty-one, his first active work being performed during the presidential campaign when Mr. Cleveland was first elected to office. In 1896 Mr. Waldron was elected a member of the board of aldermen, serving on the market and fire committees, and distinguished himself on the occasion when the market question became an important issue, enrolling himself on the side of the mayor. In 1897 he was a member of the committees on finance, public buildings and fire, being chairman of the latter committee, which is one of the most important in the body, on account of the recently passed building ordinance. He takes a keen interest in all affairs of a public nature, giving to his official work a high order of mentality, and ever using his influence to further those projects which have for their aim the advancement and well being of the city.

In touching upon his social relations, it may be stated that Mr. Waldron is state

president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New Jersey, and he is a prominent and useful member of St. Patrick's Alliance, the Catholic Knights of Columbus, Newark City Council of Royal Canumean, the Jefferson Club, and the West End Club, in all of which he takes an active interest. In his religious faith he is a consistent adherent of St. Joseph's church, Catholic.

The marriage of Mr. Waldron was solemnized on the 6th of December, 1892, when he was united to Miss Margaret E. Moran, daughter of James Moran, a well known builder and pioneer citizen of Newark. Three children—Helen R., May and William T.—have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron.

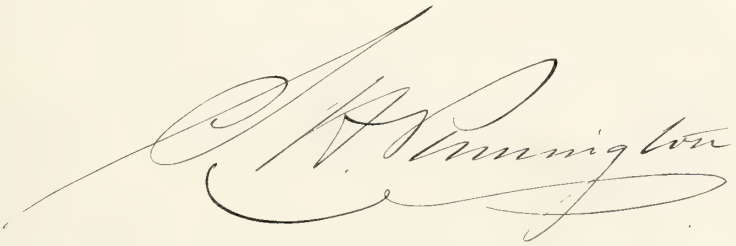
The parents of our subject never came to America, but remained in Ireland. Two brothers, however,—Samuel P., and Anthony,—have sought their fortunes in the "land of the free" and are in business with Edward M.

SAMUEL HAYES PENNINGTON.

The venerable and distinguished gentleman whose name we are pleased to place at the head of this article, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 16, 1806, and is descended from ancestors noted for their sterling worth and their patriotism, some members of the family having figured in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Pennington had excellent educational advantages. A graduate of Newark Academy, he entered Princeton College in 1823, and received therefrom, in 1825, the degree of A. B., and in 1828 that of A. M. In the latter year he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, and subsequently attended lectures under the Rutgers medical faculty, of Geneva College, among the names of whom we find those of the distinguished Dr. David Hosack, Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. John Griscom and Dr. John W. Francis. In 1829 our subject received the degree of M. D., and soon after began practice with his uncle at Newark, and in 1839 succeeded to his uncle's practice. His great activity, knowledge and skill and excellent judgment, together with his success as a practitioner, made him prominent in his profession and brought to him a very extensive consulting practice. For this and other reasons, after more than thirty years of arduous labor, he began by degrees to release himself from the more burdensome duties of his profession, confining his practice within a very limited circle.

A man of learning himself, he naturally and cordially seconded every effort to advance the cause of education, and his election and re-election as a member of the public-school board of Newark, New Jersey,—for a period of seventeen years, seven of which he was president of the board,—is some evidence of the earnestness of his labors in behalf of the interests of his native city. To the Newark Academy, of which he is a graduate, he has always shown great devotion, becoming a member of its board of trustees as early as 1833, and since 1854 being president of that board. In 1856 he was chosen a trustee of Princeton College, and soon thereafter a trustee of the Theological Seminary in the same place, both of which offices he still holds; and after the death of Chancellor Green became president of the board of the Theological Seminary. While in the active practice of his profession he was prominent



and useful in the Medical Society of Essex County, and in 1848 was elected president of the State Medical Society. That his professional reputation was not confined to his native state, is shown by the fact that he was elected an honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society; also was a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon. In the year 1895 he received from his alma mater, the College of New Jersey, the honorary degree of LL. D.

As a writer, Dr. Pennington is graceful and vigorous. His productions are not voluminous; nevertheless he has made many and valuable contributions to medical science, and is the author of numerous addresses and papers on the subject of education and essays on kindred topics.

More than forty years ago he took an active part in the establishment of the Newark City National Bank, and since its organization has been president of this bank. Although at an age when men usually throw off the cares of business life, he is still faithfully exercising the sound judgment and business ability which have made this bank one of the most successful financial institutions of the state.

The Doctor is a member—and is now president—of the New Jersey Historical Society, to which he has rendered much aid.

BEDA VOIGT,

a dealer in real estate, has been a prominent factor in the improvement and development of the city of Newark. To the real-estate dealers, perhaps more than to any other class of men, is due the substantial development of the city,—a fact which is not generally recognized by the casual thinker, for the methods by which they subdivide their property and the class of purchasers to which they sell may make or mar a neighborhood. Mr. Voigt ranks well among the leading men in his line, and the success he has achieved has been worthily won.

A native of the town of Stadt-Ilm, in Theiren, Saxony, Germany, Mr. Voigt was born March 12, 1846, his parents being Karl and Christiana (Grotz) Voigt. When only three years of age he was brought by them to America, and in Newark he acquired his education, chiefly under the direction of ex-Mayor Hahne. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, serving as an apprentice to Charles Ruser, and subsequently he followed that vocation in New York city for three years. Returning then to Newark he began business on his own account as a contractor and builder, and also engaged in the real-estate business, which eventually claimed his entire attention. He made some judicious investments in realty, from which he realized a handsome profit, and in 1880 purchased a tract of ground consisting of seven acres, formerly known as Tivoli Park. Here he established the celebrated Caledonian Park, but previously he had also become proprietor of Union Park. In 1886 he became the proprietor of the Krueger Auditorium, which he conducted in conjunction with his parks. Also he became the manager of the Gottfried Krueger Club House. For a period of ten years he was probably the best known man in his line of business in the city, but in 1897 he retired from that enterprise. The buildings in Caledonian Park were destroyed by fire, since which time he has subdivided the ground into building lots

and is now engaged in the development and improvement of the same.

At that time Mr. Voigt also changed his place of residence to Springfield avenue. He has other business interests which contribute to his income, and is a very capable and progressive business man. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Land & Building Company, of Newark, of which he is now president, and was one of the organizers of the Short Hill Park Association, of which he is a director.

Mr. Voigt is a member of Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Newark; Schiller Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F.; Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. E.; Court No. 6806, United Order of Foresters, of Newark, and the Gottfried Krueger Democratic Association, of which he is chairman. He is a member of the Democratic county committee and is a stanch supporter of the principles of Democracy.

On the 10th of December, 1865, Mr. Voigt married Elizabeth Grub, a daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Schneider) Grub. To them were born four children: Hulda, who was born June 19, 1868, is the wife of John Brunig, of Newark, and has three children,—Viola, Gertrude and Anita; Agnes, born November 29, 1870, is the wife of Dr. F. W. Becker, of Newark, and has two children,—William Voigt and Susanna; Elizabeth, born December 12, 1872, is the wife of Edward W. Becker, of Morristown, New Jersey, and has one child, Hilda; and Gustave Karl, born May 1, 1875, is a graduate of Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and is now a civil and electrical engineer. The mother of this family, who was born October 6, 1847, died December 16, 1891. She was a most charitable lady and was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Voigt was again married May 15, 1894, his second union being with Julia Grub, a sister of his first wife. They are members of the Lutheran church, and have the warm regard of many friends.

THOMAS NICHOLS,

president of the Dalton Pouncing Paper Company, of Newark, has attained to an enviable place in industrial circles by reason of his indefatigable energy, close application and great care in the management of the business interests with which he has been connected. He is now at the head of a paying industry and has won not only prosperity in his trade transactions, but has also gained the confidence of those with whom he has had dealing by his strict conformance to the ethics of commercial life.

Mr. Nichols was born in Northamptonshire, England, on the 7th of March, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline (Wingel) Nichols, who were also natives of Northamptonshire. The father came with his wife and children to America in 1841, locating in Newark, where he followed the shoemaker's trade for a short time, but his early career was soon ended by death. He passed away in 1844, leaving five sons to the care of the mother, who by her industry and frugality was enabled to provide for them until they were able to care for themselves. Her death occurred in 1889. Her children were: Ekin, who married Mary Costello and had four children: he engaged in the manufacture of hats and died in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1877; John, who wedded Louisa Ward and has one child; Thomas, the third in order of birth, and William, who married Miss Mary Crapnell and has five living children.

To the common schools of Newark Thomas Nichols is indebted for his educational privileges. At an early age he learned the trade of brush-making, and when a youth of sixteen began learning the trade of hat-making. After working as a journeyman for a few years he went into business for himself in 1862, locating on what is now Central avenue. The new enterprise proved a paying one, and in 1893 he sought more commodious quarters at his present location, near Nutley. Industry is one of the component elements of his nature, and by honest toil he has won an enviable place in business circles. In 1895 he began the manufacture of pouncing paper, supplying the hat factories of Newark and other places, and three of his sons are now associated with him in business. In 1896 he organized the Dalton Pouncing Paper Company, of which he is president, while his son William fills the office of vice-president and his son John that of secretary and treasurer. They manufacture large quantities of this paper, which is largely in use in making hats, and have built up a big trade among reliable houses. A man of strong purpose and sound judgment, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and would be an important addition to the business force of any community.

Socially Mr. Nichols is a Mason, belonging to Belleville Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., and to Harmony Chapter, R. A. M., both of Newark. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and his religious preference is for the Episcopal church, in which he and his wife attend services.

Mrs. Nichols bore the maiden name of Mary Hamill, and their marriage was celebrated December 31, 1855. Her father was David Hamill, a native of the north of Ireland. By this union have been born the following children: John, who married Leonora Church, and has three children,—Ellen, David and Mary; William, who married Anna Kirk, and has one son, Thomas; Thomas, who married Katharine Volkner; and Ekin, the eldest, who was born March 5, 1857, and died November 25, 1895.

JAMES McGOWAN,

a leading florist of South Orange, has his well equipped greenhouses at the corner of Mountain House road and Clark street. The proximity of several large cities, New York, Brooklyn and Newark, has made the cultivation of flowers for the city trade a very profitable industry, and Mr. McGowan holds an enviable position among those who are devoting their energies to this business.

Born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in March, 1848, our subject is a son of Francis and Ann (McCullough) McGowan. The latter was a daughter of Patrick and Ann McCullough. The former, having acquired his education in the common schools, remained in his parents' home until early manhood and then began farming on his own account. His life was quiet and unassuming, but honorable and industrious, and he had the respect of many friends. Both he and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-five years, and their remains were interred in their native county of Tyrone. Their religious belief was that of the Catholic church. The children born to them were: Francis, who died at the age of four years; Patrick, who married and resides on the Emerald Isle; James; Mary Ann, who resides with her brother in Ireland; Bridget,

who came to America, married, and now resides in Brooklyn, New York; Katharine, who is living in Ireland; Elizabeth, who is married and makes her home in the same country; John, also living there; Isabella, of the Emerald Isle, and Frank, who married Katharine Shilling and resides in South Orange. He has five children,—John, William, James, Bertha and Francis.

The educational privileges which James McGowan received were quite limited; neither did he have the advantages of wealth or influential friends to aid him in starting out on life's journey. He assisted his father in the farm work until twenty-four years of age, and then bade adieu to friends and native land, for he had determined to seek a home in the United States. On the 2d of March, 1868, he sailed for New York, where he arrived on the 17th of the same month. Locating in West Orange, he secured a situation with Benjamin Tomes, in the capacity of gardener, being thus employed until 1890, when with the capital he had acquired through his own industry, thrift and economy, he embarked in business as a florist. In 1880 he purchased his present homestead and erected thereon a commodious and pleasant residence, in which he still resides. He also built a number of large greenhouses, supplied with all modern improvements and equipments, and in 1890 began the cultivation of roses, in which department of his business he has been very successful. He has made a close study of the industry, and his thorough understanding of the needs of plants has enabled him to produce some of the finest specimens and varieties that have ever been placed upon the market.

In St. John's church, Roman Catholic, Mr. McGowan was married May 16, 1870, to Bessie Coyne, a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Waters) Coyne. They had two children, but one died in early life. The surviving child is Francis Joseph, who is now his father's assistant in business. Mr. McGowan and his family are Roman Catholics in religious belief and are communicants of the church of Our Lady of the Valley, in Orange.

WILLIAM H. FRANCISCO,

son of Josiah A. and Elizabeth (Francisco) Francisco, was born October 8, 1859, on the old homestead in Caldwell township, and acquired his educational training in the district schools of the vicinity. After completing his studies he engaged in farming in conjunction with the dairy business, and now ranks as one of the progressive and successful agriculturalists of Essex county.

Josiah A. Francisco, father of our subject, was also born on the farmstead and was married on the 7th of April, 1855, his death occurring April 11, 1890. Mrs. Francisco was a sister of Stephen, born on the old home, September 24, 1833, and is now living with her son, William H. The other children of Josiah A. and Elizabeth Francisco were: Peter Andrew, born June 9, 1857, died September 1, 1863; Bernice, born June 6, 1863, resides on the old homestead; Richard S., January 8, 1867, resides at home; Lloyd J., January 16, 1873, is living at Fairfield.

The male members of the family are, without an exception, stanch Republicans and believe firmly in the principles of that party. In religion the family is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Besides the old homestead, which is occupied by the immediate subject of this review, the latter

and his brother, Richard S., now own two other farms and a half of a third farm. They are among the prosperous agriculturalists of Essex county.

AUGUST KRAEUTER

was born on the 27th of October, 1837, in the old town of Kensingen, in Baden, Germany, and was a son of John Jacob and Augusta Kraeuter. His father was born in the village of Hoerdten, in Baden, in 1778, and served in the Rheinbund army under Napoleon Bonaparte. He rose to the office of quartermaster, took part in the Russian campaign under that brilliant and daring leader of the French and participated in the siege of Moscow. He was afterward pensioned and was made district custodian of the government property in the grand duchy of Baden, which was the place of his residence. He died in 1847, and his wife passed away in 1840. They had seven children, who reached years of maturity. One sister, Elizabeth, came to America and died of sunstroke in New York city, at the age of thirty years.

August Kraeuter was left an orphan at the early age of three years. He attended the common schools of Karlsruhe and Mannheim, after which he prepared for a business career by learning the trade of locksmith and traveling through Germany, Switzerland and France as a journeyman. It was in 1859 that he determined to seek a home in America, landing in New York on the 1st day of September. Newark became the place of his abode and here he secured employment in a pistol factory on High street, near Warren street. He was afterward employed by Henry Sauerbier, in the manufacture of military arms for the government, and in 1864 he became a member of the firm of Heuschkel, Kraeuter & Company. Under this style the firm continued to carry on business for five years, when the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Foerster & Kraeuter was formed. This connection was maintained until December, 1878, when Mr. Kraeuter withdrew and embarked in business on his own account in the manufacture of tools. In 1881 he removed to his present location, and has established a paying business, which from the beginning has constantly increased in volume and importance.

In 1859, in Newark, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kraeuter and Miss Mary Magdalena Margstein, and to them were born seven children, as follows: Elise, who married P. H. Miller, of Newark, and has one child, Ellsa; William, who married Katharine K. Jarvis, and has two daughters,—Hazel and Emma; August L., of Newark, who is a member of the board of freeholders, and married Elenore Hotz, by whom he has three children,—George W., Augusta and Helen; Bertha, who married Frank Vorhees, of Irvington, and has one daughter, Sybilla; Emilie, wife of Gottfried Fiedler, of Orange, by whom she has two children,—Harry and Frank; Charles, of Newark, who married Miss Ella Bingham and has two children, Robert F. and Charles Howard; and Otillia, who died at the age of eight years. The mother of this family was called to the home beyond this life April 28, 1872, at the age of forty years, and on the 2d of June, 1872, Mr. Kraeuter was again married, his second union being with Sybilla L. Monier, a daughter of Albrecht and Eleonora Monier. She is of French descent, her ancestors having fled from their native country by reason of the repeal of the

Edict of Nantes. By the second marriage of Mr. Kraeuter there are also seven children: Arthur A., who is engaged in the manufacture of tools in connection with his father; Eleonora; Louisa; Cora Lucia; Richard Garfield; John Jacob and Clara Julia, all at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kraeuter is a Republican, who warmly advocates the principles of his party. He was elected and served as school commissioner from 1876 until 1878, but has never aspired to political honors, being content to devote his time and energies to his business. In 1877 he was a member of the grand jury of Essex county. He is interested in all that tends to the mental culture and artistic development of the people of the community, and is a trustee of the West Newark Kindergarten Society and the Arion and Lyra singing societies of Newark.

JOHN GEORGE REICHSTETTER,

one of the practical and energetic business men of Newark, engaged in the manufacture of wagons and trucks, belongs to that large class of worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to America. He was born on the 14th of December, 1860, in Engelsbraent, Oberamdt Neuenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Catharine (Kling) Reichstetter. His father was a farmer by occupation and was for twenty years chief burgess of his native town,—a man who enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree. He was born in 1832 and died in 1884, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow is still living on the old homestead in Germany. Both held membership in the Lutheran church and in that faith reared their six children, the record of whom is as follows: Frederick, who came to Newark in 1879 and still makes his home here, married Catherine Baer, and had two children; Christian is married and lives on the old homestead in Germany; John George, the third in order of birth; Gottlieb lives in Germany, is married and has a family; Karl, who is also married and has a family, makes his home in the land of his nativity; and Julia G. is with her mother.

Mr. Reichstetter, of this review, is indebted to the schools of his native land for the educational training he received, and at the age of fourteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which pursuit had been followed by his father and grandfather. After completing his apprenticeship he traveled as a journeyman through Austria and the central German states and in 1881 came to America, landing at New York on the 7th of June. Taking up his residence in Newark he joined his brother in the blacksmithing business, and later he served for eight years as foreman of the wagon manufactory of Brandenburgh & Novelle. On the 18th of February, 1890, he began business for himself at his present location and has since greatly improved the plant. The wagons and trucks which he manufactures are of the best quality, being durable, and at the same time not too heavily constructed, and supplied with all modern improvements. His trade is constantly increasing and his business has grown to such size that it yields him a good financial return for his labor.

Mr. Reichstetter was married at Newark, New Jersey, September 20, 1883, to Miss Sophia M. Erb, daughter of Adam and Catharine (Trautwein) Erb, and three children grace their union: Fred K., born Jan-

uary 15, 1885; Sophia Catharine, born August 7, 1887, and John George, born March 20, 1893. The parents are members of the Lutheran church, and socially Mr. Reichstetter is connected with several societies. He is a self-made man, and the accumulations of an enterprising business career have come as the result of his able, persevering efforts. The Trautwein family appear in this work.

HENRY SCHREITMUELLER,

of Newark, was born in the ortschaft of Deidesheim, Oberamt of Moesbach, in Baden, Germany, October 4, 1860, his parents being Andreas and Sophia (Beck) Schreitmueller. His father was a weaver by trade and pursued that calling for a number of years, after which he was appointed by the government as a keeper of the forests, a position which he filled for more than a quarter of a century, when he was pensioned by the government. He died in 1891 and his wife was called to her final rest in January, 1882. They had fifteen children, of whom the following reached mature years: Rosa, who is married and resides at Brucksal, Baden, Germany; Bernhard, who is married and makes his home at Guedesheim, Baden; Andreas, who is married and is engaged in the building-stone trade in Guedesheim, Baden; John, who is married and resides in Wolterdingen, in the district of Donau-Eshingen, Baden; Mary, who is married and resides at Mertelstein, Baden, her husband being Ignaz Bernauer, who was a widower with six children at the time of their marriage, by which union seventeen children were born; Kilian, who came to America and makes his home in Newark with his wife and four children; Henry, of this sketch; Martin, a locomotive engineer, residing in Carlsruhe, Baden, who is married and has a family; Anna, who is married and is also living in Baden.

Henry Schreitmueller obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native land, and later attended a school of technique in Moesbach for some time. Being desirous of trying his fortune in America he determined to sail before reaching his twenty-first birthday, as at that time he would be eligible for military service. Accordingly he left home on the 9th of March, 1881, and sailed from Rotterdam to New York, arriving in the latter city on the 27th of March. He took up his residence in Newark and entered the employ of M. Mayer & Son, stone-cutters, with whom he remained until 1891, a period of eleven years. He then formed a partnership with Frank Aulenbach and engaged in the building and flag-stone business, under the firm name of Schreitmueller & Aulenbach. Their wise and prudent management made their enterprise a successful one and they continued in trade together until 1895, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Schreitmueller continuing in the business which he has conducted with good profit.

On the 1st of April, 1881, in St. Benedict's church, Roman Catholic, Newark, Mr. Schreitmueller was united in marriage to Miss Eva Frederick, who was born March 24, 1860, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Anna (Schoenlebe) Frederick. Five children grace this union: John, who was born August 6, 1885; Charles, who was born January 3, 1888; Josephine, born December 23, 1890; Catharine, born November 6, 1892, and Lena, born August 17, 1896. Mr. Schreitmueller and his family are communicants of the St. Peter's church,

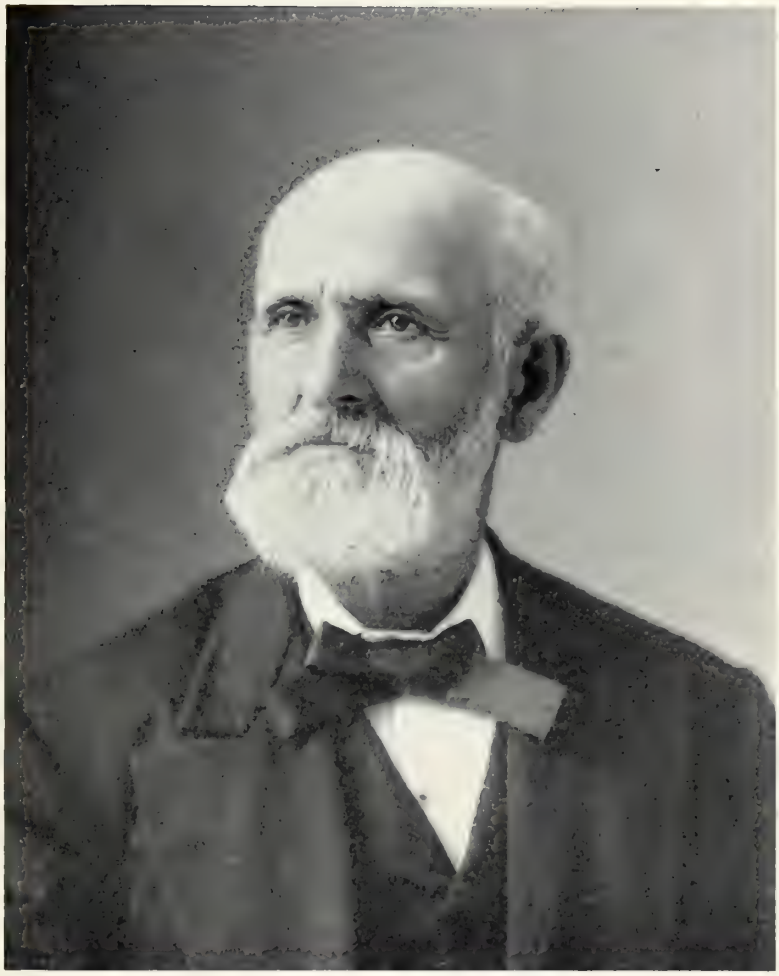
Roman Catholic, and he is a liberal contributor to church and charitable enterprises. He belongs to the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Newark, is also a member of the Builders' Association of this city, and of the U. G. Schuetzenbund, of New Jersey. His political support is given the Republican party and he is well informed on the issues of the day, but has never aspired to office, preferring that his energies shall be directed in the channel of his business enterprise.

JOHN HARRISON.

The Harrison family has been conspicuously identified with the public and agricultural affairs of Essex county for several generations, besides demonstrating its loyalty to the country in both the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Matthew Harrison, the great-grandfather of our subject, was the seventh child of Samuel (2d) and Jemima (Williams) Harrison, and was born on the old homestead at Orange in 1726. During the war of the Revolution he served as a member of the New Jersey militia. He married Miss Martha Dod, and the following children were born of this union: Abijah, Aaron, Amos, Adonijah and Mary.

Aaron, son of Matthew and Martha (Dod) Harrison, was born in 1753 at the old homestead on the Swinefield road. He also served with the New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary war, and, the martial spirit continuing long after that memorable struggle, he was elected major of a battalion of light horse composed of seven companies, every member of which furnished his own uniform and equipments, at a cost of one hundred dollars. It is said that the first farm wagon ever used in this locality was brought here by Major Harrison. He was a man of excellent judgment and sound common sense, and possessed the confidence and respect of all his neighbors. He married, first, Jemima, the third child of Daniel and Ruth (Harrison) Condit, Ruth being a daughter of Samuel Harrison (2d). One child was born to Major Harrison and his wife, but it died early in life. After the death of Mrs. Harrison the Major married Phebe, a daughter of Lewis Crane, son of Elihu, son of Jasper (3d), son of Jasper (2d), son of Jasper (1st), one of the original settlers of Newark. Mrs. Lewis Crane was a cousin of Rev. Aaron Burr. The children born to Aaron and Phebe Harrison were: Samuel, who died when about sixty-five years old; Charles, who married Miss Mary Williams; Matilda; Phebe; Jemima became the wife of Caleb W. Baldwin; Ira, the father of our subject; Aaron Burr, Abigail and Mary.

Ira Harrison, son of Aaron and Phebe (Crane) Harrison, was born on his father's homestead, near that of his grandfather, January 4, 1795, and died on the 5th of March, 1890. He was one of the important connecting links between the past and the present centuries and lived to see the marvelous changes that have been wrought in his native town. He lived a useful, honored life and died in the full enjoyment of a bright Christian faith. One of the enterprising, progressive farmers in this vicinity, he was attached to the good old customs, but was not, however, averse to innovations, and was quick to adopt any improvements brought to his notice. He kept well abreast of the times, and while the old ox team might satisfy his neighbors he preferred a horse and wagon and



JOHN HARRISON

was the first to introduce that method of conveyance in the Oranges. He lived to witness the advent of the steam locomotive and all the other improved modes of travel. As a Christian and a gentleman he wielded an extensive influence, was for many years an elder and a conspicuous member of the First Presbyterian church, and his was a thorough and practical Christianity, his purse always being open whenever and wherever it was needed, and he could always be relied upon to bear his full share of life's burdens. As a father and husband he was tender and affectionate, and was loved, honored and respected by all who knew him. Although well advanced in years he demonstrated his loyalty and patriotism during the Civil war by attending the public meetings and encouraging enlistments. He married Miss Mary Jones, a daughter of Ichabod Jones, born December 27, 1798, a son of Joseph (2d), born in 1737, a son of Joseph (1st), born in 1681, son of John, the last named being the progenitor of the family in East Orange. The children born to Ira and Mary (Jones) Harrison were ten in number and the following record of them is given: Aaron died at the age of forty years; Rhoda A. resides in the Orange Valley; Samuel went to California in 1850 and met his death while prospecting in the winter of 1855; Matilda lives with her sister Rhoda in the Orange Valley; John is the subject of this review; Phoebe C. married Josiah B. Williams and they reside in Orange with their three children,—Alice Mary, Abigail Louise and Francis Marcita; Dr. Alfred J., mention of whom is given hereafter; William L. died September 20, 1889; Mary E. became the wife of Captain A. M. Matthews, whose biography is given elsewhere in this work; and Frederick Irving, who enlisted in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, participating in numerous engagements and was honorably discharged after serving as a gallant and faithful soldier: he married Julia Jacobus and two children were born to them, namely: Genevieve and Mary E. Mr. Harrison died on the 3d of February, 1873.

William L. Harrison also enlisted in the Union army, as a member of the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, taking part in several battles, and was honorably discharged. Ira Harrison departed this life on the 4th of March, 1890, at the venerable age of ninety-six years, his wife being summoned to her eternal rest in 1877 or '78.

Dr. Alfred J. Harrison, brother of our subject, was born on the old homestead in West Orange, September 9, 1833, and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools of his native township. At the age of fourteen years he entered the boarding school and academy of David H. Pierson, remaining there for three years, and then attended Princeton College, at which he was graduated in 1855 with a fair degree of merit. Having decided to devote his life to the art of healing he entered the office of Dr. William Pierson, of Orange, with whom he read medicine for some time and then attended the medical department of the University of New York city in the class of 1857, being graduated at that institution a year later. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and so well equipped was he for the duties of his chosen calling that he met with immediate success and continued for many years as one of the

prominent and prosperous physicians of the metropolis, a part of his time being occupied as attending physician in some of the principal hospitals of the city. In 1883, owing to the impaired condition of his health, Dr. Harrison was compelled to relinquish his practice and returned to his native township in West Orange, where, in 1885, he erected his present beautiful home on Hillside avenue. He is a popular member of the New England Medical Society.

The marriage of Dr. Harrison was celebrated at Orange on the 1st of May, 1862, when he was united to Miss Sarah E. Matthews, a daughter of John H. and Elima (Meeker) Matthews. Both Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are communicants of All Saints church, Episcopal, of Orange, and are identified with the work thereof.

John Harrison, the immediate subject of this review, is one of the worthy and highly respected citizens of West Orange, where he resides, on the old Harrison homestead. He was born on the 25th of November, 1829, his mental discipline being received in the district schools of his native township, and he remained under the parental roof until attaining the age of twenty-five years, when he began life as a farmer on his own responsibility. In 1861 he moved to Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about a year and then returned to New Jersey and located on the old homestead in West Orange, associating himself with his brother, William L., in the management and operation of the farm. He again embarked in the dairy business, meeting with pronounced success in that line of enterprise and continuing the same for a period of thirty years. He has always been an enterprising, progressive man and was instrumental in bringing about many improvements on the home place after it had passed into his hands.

Politically, Mr. Harrison is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, having formerly been a Whig and casting his first vote for Winfield Scott for president. He has been active in local affairs, has served on the township committee at various times during nine years, and he is an ardent advocate of all enterprises that will benefit and advance the community. Socially he is an affiliate of Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and is a faithful adherent of the precepts and tenets of that fraternity.

Mr. Harrison consummated his marriage on November 21, 1854, when he became united to Miss Amanda Simmons, a daughter of George and Ruth (Palmateer) Simmons, and of this union six children have been born, namely: Ellen J.; Elizabeth M.; Ruth H.; Samuel D., who was born October 20, 1864, and died November 29, 1885; Mary and Julia L.: none of these children is married. Mr. Harrison and his family are faithful attendants of the First Presbyterian church.

KARL VOIGT,

one of the pioneer florists and horticulturists, of Newark, whose thorough understanding of the business and capable management have brought him success in his undertakings, was born in the town of Stadt-Ilm, in the province of Schwartzburg, Rudelstadt, in Dueringen, Germany, April 5, 1839. His parents were Karl and Christiana (Grotz) Voigt, the father a successful and enterprising business man, prominently known in his native town. He espoused the cause of the revolutionists in the war of

1848-9 and in consequence was compelled to leave his native country. Accordingly he came to America with his wife and four children, landing in New York city, on the 23d of April, 1850. After remaining there for a short time, he finally took up his residence in Newark, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife is also deceased. They were the parents of six children, of whom the following survive: Karl, our subject; Beda; Agnes, wife of Hugo Florstedt, of Newark, by whom she has six children; and Luzia, who is the wife of Frederick Grub, of Newark, by whom she has three children living: two died in early life.

Karl Voigt acquired his education in his native town and when thirteen years of age became his father's assistant at the shoemaker's trade. He accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and in 1856 began business on his own account at Nos. 424 to 436 Morris avenue, Newark, his attention being devoted to the horticultural and rose-growing business. The new enterprise proved a profitable one, and in 1883 he purchased the premises at No. 389 Eighteenth avenue, where he has since engaged in the cultivation of all kinds of flowers. He has studied their needs and requirements and his knowledge of plants is most comprehensive and accurate. The soil, the temperature and the moisture that the different varieties demand are well known to him, and he exercises the greatest care in their cultivation, so that he is enabled to place upon the market as fine specimens as can be found anywhere.

On the 28th of February, 1894, Mr. Voigt was united in marriage to Miss Maria Manthey, who was born May 2, 1872, a daughter of Anton and Wilhelmina (Kordinot) Manthey, the former of French ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Voigt are of the Protestant faith. He has taken an active interest in the movements tending to the development and progress of this locality and has been instrumental in promoting its improvement. He has never sought or desired public office, but has been unwavering in support of the principles of the Republican party. Energy is numbered among his chief characteristics and has been one of the most important elements in his success. He is now enjoying a liberal patronage in the line of his trade, and his success is the merited reward of a well spent life.

JOHN ENGELHORN,

deceased, was born in the celebrated university town of Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and was educated in the public schools. On attaining the age of twenty-four he left the land of his birth, and crossing the Atlantic to the New World took up his residence in Newark, where he secured a situation with the firm of Hulfish & Crans, with whom he learned the undertaking business, and subsequently entered business on his own account on William street, Newark. In 1878 he began business as undertaker and embalmer, opening his store at No. 16 Hamburg place. From the beginning the enterprise proved a successful one. His known reliability in all trade transactions won him the patronage of the public, and he soon had a large clientele. He was a self-made man, for he started out in life empty-handed, depending entirely upon his own resources. With persistent effort he overcame the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and as the result of his

energy and commendable business methods won a handsome competence.

Mr. Engelhorn was married in Germany and by that union had two children; Barbara, who became the wife of Louis McKay, and Louisa, wife of John Saxer, who died in Newark. The mother of these children was called to the home beyond this life, and Mr. Engelhorn afterward married Miss Valentine. She, too, passed away, and for his third wife he chose Mrs. Fredericka Fischer, widow of Charles Christian Fischer. Her first husband was a native of the city of Hanover, Germany, where he acquired his education and made his home until the age of twenty-four years, when, attracted by the opportunities America affords her citizens, he crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he followed the tanner's trade for some time. In 1865 he removed to Newark, where he worked as a journeyman tanner. He was a very quiet, unassuming man and worthy citizen, and commanded the respect of all good people. On one occasion he was summoned as a witness in court and testified against Thilhorn brothers, whose enmity he thus roused. In an altercation he was shot and killed by them, and in the encounter a police officer was also killed and another officer and a private citizen, John Albus, were wounded. To avoid capture the Thilhorn brothers committed suicide by jumping into the Passaic river.

Mr. Fischer was married March 18, 1856, to Miss Fredericka Schoedele, and to them were born four children: Henrietta, wife of Henry Schmidt; Johanna, wife of William Durie, of Kearny, New Jersey; Matilda, wife of Jacob Garber, of Newark, by whom she has one child; and Otto C., who was born January 6, 1867, and was educated in the district schools of Newark. When twenty-four years of age he became associated in business with his stepfather, Mr. Engelhorn, and upon the latter's death became his mother's assistant in the management of the estate. They have since carried on the business with excellent success, and the establishment is one of the best of the kind in the city. The house has enjoyed an undiminished trade, and its present prosperity is due in a very large measure to Mr. Fischer, who is a young man of progressive ideas and marked ability. He holds a membership in Germania Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Newark, and in Council Progressive of the Independent Order of Foresters, of the city. He also is a great lover of the art of music and belongs to the Concordia and the Orpheus Singing Societies. Mrs. Engelhorn is a member of St. Stephen's Lutheran church, of Newark, and is a lady whose many excellencies of character have endeared her to a large circle of friends.

JOHN GEORGE MULLER,

a florist of Newark, was born in the ortschaft of Gochsheim, district of Bretten, in Baden, Germany, near the old arsenal where the revolutionists of 1849 were defeated. The date of his birth was August 26, 1832, and his parents were George and Margaret (Benkert) Muller, both of whom were also natives of Baden. The former was a son of George Frederick and Catherine (Koch) Muller, and for his life work he followed agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife were faithful Christian people of the Protestant faith and both died when about sixty-six years of age. Their children were as follows: John George, of this sketch, who is the eldest; Catherine, who

died at the age of forty-five years; Ernestina, who came to America in 1853 and married Christopher Sonn, and has the following children: Professor George Sonn, of the high school of Newark; William, Charles, Annie, Lydia (a school teacher); Edwin, Albert, Emma and Herbert; and Frederick, who resides at the old homestead in Gochsheim, Baden, is married and has four sons and two daughters.

Mr. Muller, who is now prominently identified with the business interests of Newark, attended the schools of his native town until fourteen years of age and then assisted his father in the various departments of his work until he had become thoroughly familiar with the processes of cultivating flowers. In 1849 he crossed the Atlantic to seek his fortune in the New World, sailing from Havre, France, on the 19th of August as a passenger on the vessel Bavaria. After a voyage of twenty-four days he landed in New York and then took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he found employment with his uncle, Casper Benkert, in the shoe business, with which he was connected for four years. During the succeeding four years, owing to failing health, he sought out-door work and followed the trade which he had learned in his youth.

In 1857 Mr. Muller returned to the land of his birth, spending six months among family and old-time friends, after which he returned to America and again entered the employ of his uncle in Philadelphia, where he remained until April 1, 1865. He then came to Newark and took up his residence on the site of his present home. He made a number of improvements, erected a dwelling and greenhouses and began the cultivation of roses and plants. He began business on a small scale, but his trade has constantly increased, and from time to time he has been forced to enlarge his facilities in order to meet the demands of his steadily increasing patronage. He now has twenty-eight thousand square feet under glass, and while he cultivates all kinds of choice flowers he makes a specialty of the raising of carnations of the finest varieties. He also conducts a store at No. 195 Ferry street. In 1886 he replaced the old dwelling with a fine modern residence and thus is situated conveniently near his business, so that he is always ready to give to it his personal supervision.

Mr. Muller was married in Philadelphia, June 3, 1858, to Mary Sophia Muller, who was not a relative although of the same name. She was born September 22, 1832, and her father was a native of the old fortress town of Forchtenberg, in Wurtemberg, Germany. Nine children have been born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Muller, as follows: George Frederick, who died in Philadelphia, at the age of six months; Catherine Eliza, who became the wife of Monroe Shallcross, a resident of Asheville, North Carolina, by whom she has two children,—Walter and Mary (Mr. Shallcross died January 5, 1898); Annie, wife of Ebenezer Morris, of Newark; Elizabeth, who resides at home; William, of Newark, who married Louisa Sessing and has two children,—Florence and Olive Louisa; Louis Henry, who married Addie Russel and resides in Newark: she had one son, Nelson Leroy, who died, aged sixteen months; Emma, wife of George Hamilton, of Newark, by whom she has two children,—Ruth and Gertrude; Edwin, of Newark, who married Emma Heck and has one son,—John George; and John Christian, who married

Pauline Zorn, and is living in Matamoras, Pennsylvania. The sons, William, Louis and Edwin, are all associated with their father in business and are successful, enterprising men. Mr. and Mrs. Muller are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church and the family attend services there.

William, the eldest son, has begun business on his own account on Lyons avenue and Clinton place, where he has established a large and commodious plant for rose-growing, etc.

JOHN J. GAFFNEY,

superintendent of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and one of its stockholders, was born in this city, April 4, 1859, his parents being Patrick and Bridget (Powell) Gaffney, who were married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, May 7, 1853. The father was a native of county Cavan, Ireland, and the mother of Roscommon county. The father came to America when seventeen years of age, landing in New York city. He, however, took up his residence in Newark, and found employment in the service of Charles Bishop and his successor, manufacturers of metal goods, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in November, 1895. He was an industrious and persevering man, just and conscientious in all business affairs and won the confidence of all with whom he had trade relations. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the United States navy on board the North Carolina and participated in a number of engagements. He served for two years and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., after which he returned home and resumed his old position with his former employer. He was for many years the foreman of the establishment and very capably directed its affairs.

The parents of our subject had a family of ten children. Mary Regina, who was educated in the parochial school connected with St. Patrick's cathedral, in which institution she was graduated, became a sister of charity of the Dominican order, and died at Mount Sinsinawa, Wisconsin, in 1887. Susan is an invalid and resides with her sisters on the old homestead. Bernard and Nicholas, twins, died in early childhood. John J. was the next of the family. Francis Augustine, who attended the parochial school and completed his education in St. Joseph's College, of Somerset, Ohio, was ordained as a priest, April 15, 1889, and is now pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church in Columbus, Ohio. Catherine, who received a parochial-school education, resides on the old homestead. Elizabeth was similarly educated and lives at the old home. Patrick died in early childhood. Agnes was educated in the parochial schools and lives with her sisters. The mother of this family passed away in 1890.

During his early youth John J. Gaffney attended St. Patrick's parochial school in Newark, and when eleven years of age secured work in the same shop in which his father was employed. In 1876 he took up the study of electricity and electrical machinery under the direction of Prof. Edward Weston, of Newark, who had just begun the manufacture of electrical machinery in Newark. Mr. Gaffney remained with Professor Weston for over ten years, and while thus engaged visited many states of the Union, erecting electric plants. In 1887 he became identified with the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, in

which he is one of the stockholders, and is now efficiently and acceptably filling the office of superintendent. He is an expert electrician and has frequently been called upon to give expert testimony in important litigations concerning electrical work or machinery. He is also a stockholder in the Essex Land Company, of Essex county, and is interested in other local enterprises, and one may feel assured that if he is connected with the direction of any interest, it will be carried forward to successful completion, for he possesses unbounded ingenuity, perseverance and sound judgment, and has achieved success in many instances where others, even competent men, would have failed.

Newark recognized Mr. Gaffney as one of her leading and influential citizens, and he is now serving as a member of the Newark Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of the Father Dalton Council, No. 62, of Newark. He belongs to the Cecelia Social Club and is an honorary member of the Harmonie Singing Society. He has taken a more or less active part in politics for some years, and in 1893 was elected to represent the seventh ward in the city council, running ahead of his party ticket. He has always been a stanch Democrat, having followed in his father's footsteps in this particular. Like his parents, he also is a communicant of St. Antoninus Catholic church.

Mr. Gaffney was married at Boonton, New Jersey, November 3, 1881, to Winifred Cunningham, a daughter of William and Mary (Dillon) Cunningham. Their union was blessed with seven children, as follows: William Patrick, who is now a student in St. Patrick's parochial school, of Newark; Mary Regina, Catharine and Edward, who are attending St. Vincent's Academy; Winifred and Francis, who are at home; and John, who died at the age of a year and a half.

WILLIAM HENRY NOYES,

of Newark, is a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Bangor, Maine, on the 6th of May, 1858. His parents were Henry and Abagail Hopkins Noyes. His mother was a daughter of the Reverend Preserve Hopkins, a minister of the Universalist church, who devoted his entire life to that calling. His death occurred at the age of sixty-three years. Henry Noyes, the father of our subject, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and was a son of Deacon John and Mary Ann Noyes, both of whom were descended from Puritan ancestry. The grandfather, John Noyes, was a brass founder by trade and for many years conducted a successful business in that line in Salem, Massachusetts. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years and was a man of strict integrity, just and conscientious, who molded his life in harmony with the doctrines of the Society of Friends, with which he was connected. His estimable wife passed to the home beyond this life when seventy-six years of age. They had a family of seven children.

Henry Noyes, father of our subject, acquired a grammar-school education, and in his frequent visits at his father's brass foundry picked up a knowledge of that business, to which he applied his energies with unremitting zeal after attaining to man's estate. Later he conducted a brass foundry in Newburyport, and his thorough

knowledge of the trade, combined with keen foresight, energy and enterprise, enabled him to win a high degree of success. The latter years of his business career were passed in Bangor, Maine, where, in 1879, he retired from the active cares of trade, having accumulated an ample competency for himself and family. He has led a consistent Christian life, full of earnest purpose and honorable actions, and is respected by all with whom he has been brought in contact. His wife died on the 5th of October, 1868, mourned by a large circle of friends. They had two children, the daughter being Frances, who now resides with her father in Bangor, Maine.

William H. Noyes acquired his education in the schools of his native city, and during his early manhood assisted his father in the various departments of the brass foundry. In 1878 he went to Boston, where he secured a clerkship, occupying that position for four years. He then became a traveling salesman, remaining on the road until 1888, at which time he engaged in the manufacturing and lumber business on Orange street, Newark. He began the manufacture of scaffolding and ladders and also deals in poles. Success attended the new enterprise from the beginning, so that the constantly increasing trade soon demanded more commodious quarters, and in 1892 he purchased his present large and commodious establishment on First street, near Orange, and he has made extensive improvements by enlarging his buildings and equipping them with the latest improved machinery.

At Boston, Massachusetts, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Noyes and Miss Clara White, on the 30th of August, 1882. The lady, who was born September 5, 1867, is a daughter of John and Clara White, descendants of prominent old New England families. Four children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, namely: Etta, born February 19, 1885; Clifford, September 28, 1886; Ida, September 14, 1889; and Harrison, September 13, 1891.

Mr. Noyes and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church in Roseville. He is a member of Apex Lodge, No. 148, Knights of Pythias, of Newark, and in his political predilections is a Republican. Prosperity has steadily accompanied him in his business career, resulting from his energy, keen discrimination and well directed efforts. His dealings are straightforward, and among business acquaintances he is spoken of as a "man whom you can trust." This is praise of which anyone might be proud and which Mr. Noyes justly merits.

HENRY C. HEINISCH,

a well known citizen of Irvington, and a son of Rochus and Susannah (Dievenbach) Heinisch, was born in the city of Newark, on the 13th day of November, 1839. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Newark, supplementing this by a course of study in the famous old Newark Academy, which was located at the corner of High and William streets. He put aside his books upon arriving at the age of eighteen years, and inaugurated his business career by entering his father's store in New York, where he became familiar with the shears and scissors trade, subsequently augmenting his knowledge by close relationship with the factory and New York office. He eventually assumed entire charge of the New York store, and through his well directed

H. C. Heinrich

efforts the business was greatly increased in extent. While conducting this store at No. 301 Broadway, New York, he was also exclusive New York agent for the Peters' Cutlery Company, of Solingen, Prussia, and in this line he transacted an annual business aggregating three hundred thousand dollars.

For several years he lived retired, and then became connected with the large shears and scissors manufactory at Windsor, Connecticut. The product of this factory was stamped "H. C. Heinisch, N. Y.," and was handled at wholesale by H. Booker & Company, of New York city. He has ever since retained his association with the Windsor establishment, the business having shown a consecutive appreciation in scope.

Mr. Heinisch has recently patented an invention known as the H. C. Heinisch patent tailor's shears, which he believes are bound to come into exclusive use by the sartorial fraternity. He maintains that by the use of these shears an operator can do twice as much work as with the ordinary shears such as have heretofore been employed. The shears open to within half an inch of the rivet joint and by means of a projecting arm or handle the operator is enabled to apply the pressure of the body and to use the strength of the entire forearm in addition to the weight pressure. These forces have not before entered into the applied force used in cutting heavy fabrics.

Mr. Heinisch was at one time a member of the board of village trustees of Irvington, and he also served for two terms as a member of the board of chosen freeholders, representing Clinton township, and proved an able and efficient official.

The marriage of Mr. Heinisch was solemnized September 14, 1870, when he was united to Miss Virginia Rogers, a daughter of Thomas R. Rogers, of the Paterson Locomotive Works. They are the parents of the following named children: Maud R. (now the wife of Charles Terrell), Herbert D., Edith R., Mabel and Mildred.

JOHN J. CONNELL,

of Belleville, was born on the 22d of March, 1850, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Riley) Connell, both of whom were of Irish birth. John J. spent his early life at Philadelphia, subsequently going to New York city, where his education was received in Manhattan Academy, which is now Manhattan College, after leaving which he learned the printing trade at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later went into the printing business. In 1880 Mr. Connell moved to Newark, New Jersey, where he remained three years and then came to Belleville and secured a position as reporter on the News Call. Eventually he went west and spent several years in California, but returned to Belleville and has since made this place his home.

In his political proclivities Mr. Connell is a stanch supporter of Democratic principles and policies and an energetic worker in the cause of his party. He has been twice elected justice of the peace and was the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket in the great landslide of 1892, and he has for some time been connected with the board of health, at present holding the position of inspector in the health department.

Mr. Connell embarked in the real-estate business in 1890, and has since continued in

that line of enterprise, meeting with the signal success that is a logical result of industry, perseverance and undoubted integrity of character. Mr. Connell is a public-spirited citizen and has gained and retains the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS CORT,

deceased, was a successful and well known shoe manufacturer of Newark, where he established and conducted a large and profitable business that was regarded as one of the leading industries of the city. He learned his trade in England, his native land, his birth having occurred in the town of Northampton, Northamptonshire. There he acquired his education, and while still in his 'teens was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade. On the completion of his term of service he engaged in shoemaking in Manchester, and later in London, England. He married Miss Maria Northcliffe, a native of Lancastershire, England, and a daughter of Barker Northcliffe, whose birth also occurred in that county.

In 1868 Mrs. Cort died and the following year Mr. Cort determined to come to America, hoping to find better opportunities of providing for his family and securing a competence than he could obtain in the Old World. Accordingly he made arrangements to leave his native land and with four sons and one daughter crossed the Atlantic to New York, landing in September, 1869. He located in Newark with his family and began the manufacture of men's fine slippers on Bank street. Success soon attended the new enterprise and his trade rapidly increased. Mr. Cort was the first to introduce and manufacture lawn-tennis shoes in this country, and in this department of the business he secured a very extensive patronage. His thorough and practical understanding of the business enabled him to manage it on economical principles, and as time passed he found himself in possession of a comfortable competence as the result of his well directed labors. He continued to engage in the manufacture of shoes until his death, which occurred in April, 1894. In all trade transactions his reputation was unassailable, and in every relation of life his character was above reproach.

By his first marriage Mr. Cort had nine children, namely: Thomas; Susan, wife of Joseph Cox, of Newark; Edward, who married, and died in 1881, leaving one son, Thomas Edward; Gilbert, who died in childhood; Henry, who also died in childhood; John, of Newark, who married and has two children; Charles, a resident of Newark, who is married and has a family of five children; and two,—twins,—who died at the age of two months. After coming to the United States Mr. Cort, the father of this family, married Mrs. Jones, a widow, who had one daughter, Mary. The children of the second marriage are Ulysses S., Gilbert, Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, of Newark, and Harry.

THOMAS CORT, JR.,

numbered among the leading business men of Newark, and the eldest son of Thomas Cort, deceased, received his education in the public schools of Newark and Philadelphia. When only nine years of age he began to take a deep interest in his father's work and under his direction learned the shoemaker's trade, advancing step by step

until he had mastered the business in all its departments and details. When fifteen years of age he was able to accept a position as a journeyman; in 1872 he went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade until 1882; returning to Newark with his family, he again was employed as a journeyman for about a year; and in 1883 he began the manufacture of shoes on his own account, commencing business on a small scale; but his skill and knowledge of the craft enabled him to turn out such creditable and satisfactory work that his patronage steadily and rapidly increased, and in a short time he was at the head of a good business. In 1885 he opened his present establishment on South Orange avenue, where he has one of the extensive plants of the city, splendidly equipped with all the facilities that enable him to turn out first-class work. He employs one hundred operatives, and thereby adds materially to the general prosperity of the community as well as to his own income.

In all matters pertaining to the development and advancement of the city, Mr. Cort gives an earnest and intelligent support, and is a reliable, worthy citizen, who is regarded as a valuable factor in Newark. In 1894 he was nominated for the position of alderman on the Republican ticket and was elected by a large majority. In the discharge of his duties, his fidelity to the interests of the city and his constituents has won him the highest commendation. He is now a member of the Republican county central committee and his opinions have done not a little toward shaping the policy of the party in this section of the state.

Mr. Cort was married in Philadelphia, in August, 1873, to Miss Kate K. Grubb, a daughter of William and Agnes (Loury) Grubb, and to this union have been born nine children: Edith M., now the wife of W. Allen, by whom she has one child, Ellen; Margaret R., a graduate of the Newark school; Minnie R., who is also a graduate of the Newark high school; Thomas N., now a student in the Newark Academy; Elwood, who died at the age of five years; Robert, who died at the age of nine months; Susan, John and Norman, who complete the family.

Mr. Cort is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and Lodge No. 21, B. P. O. E., of Newark. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church on Littleton avenue, in Newark, of which Mrs. Cort is a member.

EMANUEL FRANK BOUTILLIER.

One of the most important business interests of Newark is that of hat manufacturing. The city has become a center for this industry and Newark is largely the leader in this line in North America. Among the newer business houses of the city whose energies are directed in this channel is that of Boutillier & Carr, now doing business at the corner of Sussex avenue and First street, and the popular proprietors have succeeded in gaining an enviable place in the ranks of those who follow the same calling.

Mr. Boutillier, the senior member of the firm and the subject of this review, was born in Newark, on the 1st of August, 1865, and is a son of Charles Louis and E. Theresa (Cashion) Boutillier. On the maternal side the descent is Irish, for the grandparents were both of Irish lineage. The grandfather was born on the Emerald Isle, and on crossing the broad Atlantic took up his

residence in Newark, where he spent the remainder of his days. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Boutillier, was born in Canada and was of French Huguenot ancestry. He learned the ship-carpenter's trade in early life and always followed that pursuit in support of himself and family. On his removal to New Jersey he took up his abode in Newark, where he remained for a number of years, but his last days were spent in Jersey City, where he died at the age of seventy-six. His family numbered the following: Jeremiah, Jr., who resided in Newark and never married; Joseph, who settled in New York and has not been heard from for a number of years; Rosa, wife of Thomas Gaven, of New York city, by whom she has three daughters; Mary, wife of Charles Kelley, a resident of New York city; Alexander, from whom no news has been received for a number of years; and Charles Louis.

The last named, the father of our subject, acquired his education in the schools of Newark and in his early manhood learned the ship-carpenter's trade, but owing to a decline in that business he was compelled to seek a more lucrative occupation and accordingly learned the hatter's trade, which he followed during the later years of his active business career. He passed away April 15, 1893, and his estimable wife died in 1878. They were members of the Lutheran church and won the regard of all who knew them. Their children, five in number, were as follows: Mary E., the wife of George Garabrant and the mother of two children,—George and Flossie; Emanuel Frank, the next younger; Annie A., the wife of William Knapp, a resident of Danbury, Connecticut, and their children are Ella, Frank and Fanny, besides Mamie, who died at the age of ten years; Henrietta, who is the wife of George Meyers, of Brooklyn, New York, and has one child; and Hattie, who died at the age of eleven years.

Emanuel Frank Boutillier attended the public schools during his early boyhood and at the tender age of twelve years began to assist his father in the maintenance of the family. When he had reached the age of seventeen he began learning the hatter's trade at Newark, and after finishing his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman until 1893, when, forming a partnership with Thomas Hargraves and Herbert T. Reed, he embarked in the manufacture of hats in Newark, under the firm name of Hargraves, Reed & Company. In 1894 he withdrew from the firm and associated himself with William Carr and William Clorer in a similar enterprise in Orange Valley, under the style of Boutillier, Carr & Company. This connection was dissolved December 31, 1895, and organizing the firm of Boutillier & Carr, these gentlemen opened their present establishment in Newark. They have a well appointed factory, supplied with the latest improved machinery and facilities for turning out first-class work, and employ from thirty-five to forty hands. They not only keep thoroughly up with the styles but are leaders in their line and are now enjoying a very profitable and satisfactory business for a concern of only two years' existence.

Mr. Boutillier was united in marriage, in Newark, to Miss Mary E. Carr, a daughter of William and Sarah Jane (Haff) Carr. They now have one child, Jesse Wildy, born March 17, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Boutillier attend the North Baptist church of Newark, and he is a member of the Golden Star fraternity of this city. He exercises

his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is well informed on the issues of the day, but has never desired political preferment for himself. He feels that his time and energies should be devoted to his business and in this he is meeting with a desirable success.

JOHN OTTERBEIN.

As one of the prominent and representative citizens of Orange who for a number of years has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Essex county, it is particularly appropriate that the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph should be accorded mention in this work; and therefore a resume of his career is herewith presented to our readers. A native of Germany, the birth of Mr. Otterbein occurred in the famous city of Lauterbach, province of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 10th of January, 1834, his parents being John and Catherine (Gerhard) Otterbein, both of whom were also born in Hesse-Darmstadt.

John Otterbein, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Lauterbach, and there received his education in the public schools, after leaving which he learned the trade of locksmith, and upon serving a complete apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in the various cities of Europe. He finally returned to Lauterbach and established himself in business, continuing in the same until his death, which occurred in 1885. He married Miss Catherine Gerhard, and her death occurred in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. Ottenbein was a thoughtful, industrious man, of a genial disposition and a religious temperament, and possessed great good sense and sound judgment. To him and his wife were born the following children: Ludwig, who came to the United States in 1848 and settled in New York city, eventually moving to Brooklyn, where he now resides: he married and reared sons and daughters, one of the former being Louis, who died at Orange in 1884, leaving a widow and two children, William and Anna; Conrad died in the town of Lauterbach at the age of twenty-seven years; Henry came to America in 1851 and located in New York city: he was twice married, having one child by his first union and four children by his second: he learned the trade of machinist and at present conducts a successful business on Twenty-ninth street, New York city; John is the immediate subject of this review; Frederick married twice, his first union resulting in three children: after the death of his first wife he married her sister, and they reside on the old homestead in Lauterbach; Katharine resides with her brother Frederick.

John Otterbein, our subject, acquired his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, continuing his studies until nearly fifteen years old, when he became apprenticed to the hatting trade, and after serving for four years he worked as journeyman for a short time, then determined to seek wider fields for his endeavors. He left home on the 4th of April, 1853, crossed the Atlantic, and landed in New York on the 28th of May following. Here he worked at his trade for a year, and at Brooklyn and Orange for a short time, and then came to Newark. Attracted by the reports of fabulous wealth to be obtained in California, Mr. Otterbein decided to seek his fortune there, and accordingly, in January, 1858, he journeyed to the prom-

ised land, worked at his trade in several towns in that state, and finally made his way to British Columbia, being one of the first white men to prospect and mine in those regions. After enduring many hardships and privations, he returned to the genial climate of California and secured employment in Marysville, engaging in his trade for a while at San Francisco.

In January, 1860, Mr. Otterbein returned to Orange and worked at his trade, filling the position of foreman for Charles A. Lighthipe until 1865, when he entered into partnership with Frederick Berg, in the hat business, under the firm name of Berg & Otterbein, and under their careful and judicious management success soon attended them. Mr. Otterbein then associated himself with Charles F. Lighthipe in the manufacture of hats, the firm name being Lighthipe & Otterbein, continuing as such until 1874, when our subject purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business on his own responsibility up to within recent years, when he retired from active life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his early efforts.

Mr. Otterbein affiliates with the Democratic party, and has always taken an abiding interest in local politics and all enterprises that have for their object the advancement and welfare of the community. In 1872 he was elected a member of the township committee, serving as such for eighteen consecutive years; he was elected to the same position in 1893 for one year, and again in 1897. Socially considered, Mr. Otterbein is a popular member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, at Orange.

The marriage of Mr. Otterbein was solemnized on the 23d of June, 1860, when he was united to Miss Susanna Greer, a daughter of Frank and Katharine (Becker) Greer, of Orange, and of this union six children have been born, of whom the following record is given: Amelia C., who became the wife of Albert S. Wallace, of Montclair, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Isabella; John F.; Eugene, who is a progressive citizen of Orange, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Minnie F., who resides at home; Louisa H., who also is at home; and Lily M., who for a time taught a kindergarten school in New York city, and resides at present with her parents.

John F. Otterbein, the eldest son of our subject, was born in Orange, New Jersey, on the 8th of July, 1862, and received his early education under private tuition, becoming proficient in both the English and German languages. Later he attended the district schools of Orange and completed his studies in the New Jersey Business College, at which he was graduated in 1879. He then learned the hatting business with his father, continuing in that until 1886, at which time he embarked in the flour and feed business at Orange. On the 1st of January, 1890, Mr. Otterbein established himself at his present location, where his integrity of character and honorable methods have secured to him a liberal patronage. He also takes a deep interest in public matters, and in 1896 he was unanimously nominated by his party and elected a member of the board of freeholders, he being one of the two Democratic nominees elected to office in that campaign. Although his home township went Republican by three hundred and sixty-nine majority, Mr. Otterbein won his victory by a surplus of one hundred and ninety-nine

votes. Like his father, he is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type.

J. H. VAN CLEVE,

a leading and public-spirited citizen of Irvington, is descended from one of the early Holland families of New York, and is a son of the late John Van Cleve, who was for many years a prominent factor in the commercial and political affairs of Irvington. The latter was born in New York city in 1820, but at an early age he was deprived of his father by death, and in his boyhood was brought to New Jersey, and was here reared to manhood by his grandfather, Garret Van Cleve. His literary education was obtained in the night schools, and at rather a youthful age he went to Newark and learned the shoemaker's trade. About the year 1840 he moved to Camptown, which is now the town of Irvington, and here opened a general store, but later changed the character of his stock and engaged in the shoe business. As he prospered he became interested in other enterprises, as he thought he saw opportunities of adding to his income, and grading and excavating and the ice business were made a part of his regular work. In 1878 he embarked in the coal business, and was successfully conducting the same until interrupted by death, on the 11th of February, 1881.

In politics John Van Cleve was an energetic member of the Democratic party and a leader in his township and village. He was one of a committee appointed to make a map of Clinton township; he participated in the framing of the village charter; he was a member of the board of village trustees and the school board, and was one of the early members of the board of managers of the Clinton county cemetery. Socially, he was prominent in Masonic circles.

He married Miss Elizabeth C. Looker, a daughter of William and Mary Looker, of Essex county, and she was called to her eternal rest in 1876. The following is a record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleve: Harriet L., deceased, married Charles Winans, of New York, and left three children,—Harry, Arthur and Edna; Abram married Mary W. Sheridan, and they have one child, Robert; Mary E. became the wife of Daniel Heddon, and they have six children—Fannie, Laura, Charles, Leitha, Frank and Maud; Calvin D., who died in 1895, was a leader of the Democratic party in Clinton township, and was a prominent contractor: he married Miss Mary A. Farrow, and their children were Irene, Allie, Eugene and Walter; Fannie D. married Augustus Fuller, of New York, and has one child, Ethel; J. H. was born in Camptown on May 18, 1854, and married Hannah A., daughter of Sidney Meeker and granddaughter of Zadoc Meeker, one of the old landmarks of Essex county; Florence A. became the wife of Winfield Scott, of Newark, and their children are Norma, Harry, Dorothy and Vancleve; Laura E. is the wife of Frank Jagger, of Newark; Ida is the wife of Theodore Melius, and their child is Eslie; Edgar E. married Maggie Ray, and their children are William, Essie, Edgar and Russell; J. Amanda is the wife of Joseph Thompson, of Paterson, and they are the parents of one child, Mildred; the youngest child, William S., is unmarried.

J. H. Van Cleve, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational training in the public schools of Irvington,

and at the age of seventeen entered upon his business career as a clerk in a grocery store, retaining that position for four years, when, his father having engaged in the coal business, our subject was taken into partnership, which association continued until the father's death, after which J. H. succeeded to the business. The latter inherited something of his father's interest in public matters and much of his talent for executive affairs, demonstrating his ability by serving two terms as president of the village of Irvington and one term as trustee of the same, and as postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. He is manager and treasurer of the Clinton Cemetery Association, and in his religious belief he has been an adherent of the Christian church since he was thirteen years old; has served as president of the official board, has been for eight years superintendent of the Sunday school, and is at present one of the trustees. Mr. Van Cleve is well and favorably known in his home city, and stands high in the estimation and regard of his many friends.

DR. C. H. HUNTER,

late of Caldwell, was, for nearly a score of years, one of the conspicuous characters of this locality, where he had built up a large practice and enjoyed the reputation of being a signally successful physician, and his death, which occurred on the 11th of August, 1887, was mourned as a public calamity by the residents of the community. The Doctor was born on December 8, 1827, the son of William and Elizabeth T. (Halsey) Hunter, his grandfather being a Scotchman. Four other sons of William Hunter left families distributed throughout southern New York and New Jersey.

Dr. C. H. Hunter was educated for the medical profession in the old Medical University of New York, in New York city, previous to which he had spent some years as a pharmacist and in the drug business. He came to Caldwell about thirty years ago and here engaged in the practice of medicine, gaining a strong foothold on the people of the county by reason of his strict integrity as well as of his high standing in the profession. He was never identified with any of the political struggles in the county, as it is now remembered, but was a quiet, modest citizen and an enthusiastic member of the Caldwell Presbyterian church. The first few years of Dr. Hunter's residence in Caldwell were spent in the home of R. C. Campbell and at the Caldwell Hotel, but after his marriage, May 24, 1866, to Annie O., the daughter of William H. and Maria Halsey, of Hanover, New Jersey, he moved to the house now occupied by his son, Charles Wilfred Hunter, which has recently become known as Laurel Hurst. It overlooks a large portion of Caldwell and the surrounding country and its new owner has laid out the grounds with beautiful drives, retreats and terraces, and it is one of the many objects of attraction in the town.

Charles Wilfred Hunter, the only surviving child of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, and the present owner of Laurel Hurst, was born on the 31st of January, 1872, and was educated at the Peekskill Military Academy. He was married on the 2d of July, 1892, to Miss Mabel L. Ward, a daughter of Frank F. Ward, and their issue is one daughter, Celeste.

Mr. Hunter occupies his time in the management of the large interests inherited

C. H. HUNTER

from his parents and is one of Caldwell's most loyal and public-spirited citizens.

CHARLES ZULAUF,

who is now living retired in East Orange, was born in Alsfeld, province of Hessen, Germany, on the 18th of August, 1828, and is a son of John and Anna Catharine (Schaaf) Zulauf. He acquired his education in the district schools of his native town and remained a member of his parental household until seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Not finding employment at home profitable he began to look about for a way in which he might improve his financial condition, and in so doing learned of the opportunities and privileges afforded in the New World. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1850, he sailed for America, landing on the 29th of October in the city of New York. There he found employment at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work for a number of years, after which he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he was variously employed. He next spent three years in Pennsylvania, after which he returned to this state, taking up his residence in Orange, where he entered the employ of Dr. Pierson, with whom he remained for five years. He subsequently engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed for thirty-four years, when, with the capital that he had acquired through his own honorable and well directed labors, he retired to private life, and is now resting in the enjoyment of the fruit of his former toil.

In 1858 Mr. Zulauf purchased the lot on Mulberry street, now North Clinton street, where he has since made his home, and in 1888 erected his present residence. He was married April 2, 1861, to Miss Anna Catherine Ermel, who likewise is a native of Germany, and a daughter of Lucas and Anna C. Ermel. Their children are Charles, who married Anna Stenhof, of Newark, by whom he has two children, Charles and Annie; Annie, wife of Frederick Stenhof, of Newark, by whom she has one child, Elizabeth; Elizabeth, who married Christian Berge and has one child, Catharine Sophia; Henry, Lewis and George,—all now deceased.

Politically, Mr. Zulauf is a Republican, unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party. He and his wife hold membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church. His career has been one of industry, usefulness and uprightness, and he has the respect of business and social acquaintances who esteem him highly for his many admirable qualities. He well deserves the rest that is now crowning his labors as the fitting reward of his many years of faithful toil.

ROBERT KIERSTED,

chief engineer of the Newark fire department, has been connected with this department of the city service for twenty-seven years, and his record is an untarnished one. For fourteen years he has occupied the position of chief, and his services in this direction are inestimable. A well organized fire department is one of the greatest safeguards and most indispensable departments of a city. The constant watchfulness, the readiness to face any emergency, the alertness in times of danger, are a bulwark of safety whose worth is incalculable; and yet the majority of citizens never stop

to consider how much is due to the well organized department and to the brave men who risk life in defense of the homes and property of others. Standing at the head of the system in Newark is Robert Kiersted, a man of strong individuality, force of character and sound judgment, brave, calm and collected in the greatest excitement or in face of the greatest danger, capable of directing the movements of the men and rendering the most effective service.

Mr. Kiersted was born in the city which is still his home, May 9, 1846. His father, Aaron Kiersted, was born in Hanover, New Jersey, but spent much of his life in Newark, where he died at the age of sixty-four years, passing away in 1890. He was of Holland Dutch descent, and married Hannah Von Wagoner. Robert Kiersted, the eldest of their six children, acquired his education in the public schools of Newark, and during the civil war enlisted for nine months' service as a member of Company B, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. On the expiration of that term he reënlisted for three years' service as a member of Company F, Third New Jersey Cavalry, and with the army of the Potomac participated in all the engagements from the battle of Fredericksburg until the close of the war. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and returned home with an honorable military record.

Soon after his arrival in Newark, in August, 1865, Mr. Kiersted began learning the trade of carpenter and followed that pursuit until 1870, when he became a member of Truck No. 1, of the Newark fire department. He remained with that truck until his promotion to the responsible position of chief engineer, on the 10th of January, 1885. Important improvements have been made in the fire department since he became chief; the call system has been abolished, and the Gamewell Fire Alarm System adopted; an electrical plant, second to none in the United States, has been provided at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and a permanent department has been established for organizing and drilling forces, the training school at the Turnverein on William street being used for this purpose. The city of Newark has demonstrated its pride in the superior service of Chief Kiersted, and he is recognized as one being in all things the peer of any chief in the country. He is constantly studying how to improve the system, and his thought and judgment have brought forth many excellent ideas whose practical utility have been put to the test.

Fraternally, Mr. Kiersted is connected with Kearny Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and of Eureka Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M. He was married May 3, 1869, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of George Wilson, of Pompton, New Jersey. They now have two sons: George, agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, and Harry, telegraph operator on the fire-department force.

JOHN H. ELY,

one of the leading architects of Newark, was born in New Hope, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of June, 1851. The Elys in this country are descendants of three ancestors: Nathaniel Ely, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1628 or 1630; Richard, who located at Lynn, Connecticut, in 1660; and Joshua, who established a home in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1685. The last named is the ancestor of the Elys in Essex county, New Jersey. The fact that three

of the name came to this country in early colonial days has given rise to the traditional theory of three brothers; but investigation does not warrant this conclusion; for Richard came from the extreme south of England, Joshua from a district north of the center, and fifty-five years elapsed between their respective emigrations.

Joshua Ely came from Dunham, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1685, and purchased four hundred acres of land in what was then called Burlington county, New Jersey. The lot on which the state house in Trenton now stands adjoins his tract on the south. He arrived in this country with his wife and three sons, Joshua, George and John, the last named being born on the voyage. Three other children were born in this country: Hugh, Elizabeth and Sarah. The mother died in 1698 and the father afterward married Rachel Lee, by whom he had two children, Benjamin and Ruth, twins. Joshua Ely died in 1702. No account of the descendants of his eldest son, Joshua, is obtainable. George is the ancestor of the subject of this review. John, the third son, has numerous descendants now living in southern New Jersey; and some of the descendants of Hugh, the fourth son, are living in this section of the state, and some in Maryland.

Joshua Ely, the eldest son of George and Jane (Pebbit) Ely, was born March 16, 1704, and married Elizabeth Bell. Both were members of the Society of Friends, to which Mrs. Jane Ely also belonged; and Joshua became an approved minister of that society. He took up his residence in Salisbury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1737, reared seven children, and died in 1783. His son Joshua, who was born May 28, 1738, married Sarah Simcock, and after her death wedded Margaret Richards. By the first union there were five children, the second of whom, Asher Ely, was born July 11, 1768, and married Eleanor Holcombe, by whom he had nine children. The eldest child of that family was John H. Ely, who was born March 6, 1792, married Elizabeth Pownall, and after her death wedded Elizabeth Kipel.

Five children were born of the second marriage, the second of whom was Matthias Cowell Ely, the father of the subject of this review. He was engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania from 1852 until 1860, when he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in different places in New Jersey. The last twenty years of his life were spent as superintendent of construction of the Morris Plains Asylum, and he died in 1895, while filling that position. He married Kizziah Stackhouse, and to them were born the following named: John H., Amy A., Lewis C., Kizziah, wife of ex-Senator Ashley, of Wakefield, Massachusetts; Matthias C., secretary to Mayor Seymour, of Newark; Rebecca C., wife of Joseph R. Harring, of Morris Plains, New Jersey; and Sadie G.

John H. Ely was liberally educated in the schools of New Jersey, and when he attained his majority he left home and fitted himself for his life work by learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years, and in his leisure hours engaged in the study of architecture. He came to Newark fifteen years ago and since has devoted his attention to architectural designing and contracting. He and his son Wilson C., designed the Newark City Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the People's Bank, of Brooklyn, and other buildings of importance, and is an expert in his

line, commanding a liberal patronage and winning high commendation by his skill and proficiency.

Mr. Ely has been very prominent in the municipal affairs of Newark, and has been a leader in thought and action, earnestly laboring for all interests that will advance the welfare and prosperity of the locality. In 1891 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of the city council, and in 1894 was reëlected. On the organization of that body in 1895 he was unanimously elected president, and as such used his official power to promote many causes of material benefit to the city. He served on all the important committees of the council and lent his influence to the work of progress, improvement and reform. He also served for two years as trustee of the City Home. He is noted for his activity in advocating and promoting the building of the city hospital, in passing an ordinance regulating the construction of buildings, fought the redistricting of the city in the courts, but was defeated, and tested in the courts the law empowering the mayor to appoint councilmen to fill vacancies and won his point.

Mr. Ely was married in Cranberry Neck, Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1871, to Miss Lydia Helen, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Wilson, whose father, the Rev. Peter Wilson, was on the circuit embracing Hightstown, Hamilton Square and Trenton early in this century. The Doctor's second wife was Hannah Bergen, a sister of Judge Bergen, of Dutch Neck, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Ely have been born a son and daughter, Wilson C., his father's partner in business, and Ida May. Mr. Ely is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. In social and business circles he is highly esteemed for that sterling worth which everywhere commands respect, and his public and private life are alike above reproach.

FRED W. SHRUMP

is one of the successful business men of Essex county, yet his prosperity is not the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy and perseverance directed by an evenly balanced mind, and by honorable business principles. He has made the most of his opportunities, and has steadily worked his way upward until he has left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Born in New York city, on the 17th of January, 1847, Mr. Shrump is a son of Louis and Christina Shrump, who were natives of Germany and came to America in 1845, taking up their residence in the metropolis of the east. The father was a skilled stone-cutter and followed contracting in that line in New York. He died in 1873, but his widow is still living. The son, Fred W. Shrump, was reared and educated in Montclair, and on attaining his majority became a contractor and builder, having learned the stone-cutter's trade under the direction of his father.

In 1872 Mr. Shrump purchased a large stone quarry in West Orange township, Essex county, where he owns thirty-six acres of land. The quarry produces a high grade of brown-stone, which finds a ready market in the cities in this section of the country. It has been used in the construction of many of the prominent buildings of New York and Brooklyn, including Grace church at Montclair, Grace church at Orange, Father McCarty's church in Brooklyn, the first

church in Caldwell, built in 1871, A. T. Stewart's church and school at Garden City, Long Island, and many other buildings. The quarry is seemingly inexhaustible, running about two hundred feet deep, with about twenty feet of dirt and shale on top. The plant is supplied with all modern appliances, and from thirty to sixty men are employed at the quarry in getting out the stone and doing all the other work in dressing and preparing it for the building. The building is fifty by one hundred and ten feet, and the engine room, with fifty-five horse-power engine, is twenty-five by thirty feet. The quarry produces some very large stones, some having been taken out which weigh twenty-five tons. The industry has become a very important one in Essex county, and in its operation Mr. Shrump has attained a well merited success. His business methods are straightforward and honorable and ever above question, and thus has he won the public confidence, and in consequence the public support.

In 1869 Mr. Shrump was united in marriage to Miss Amanda J. Wakeman, a native of Bloomfield, and a daughter of Richard B. Wakeman, a native of Ulster county, New York. The following children have come to bless their union: Charley, Frank, Frederick, Henry, Christina and Lillie. Widely known in Essex county, the family have many friends, and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

Mr. Shrump is also a prominent factor in political circles, a stanch advocate of Republican principles, and has served as a member of the county committee. He was for three years a member of the township committee, and was the means of securing the good roads they now have here, and which he secured after fighting much opposition. He is the inventor of the Knox system of blasting, which enables anyone to blast rock in any shape or size without breaking it all up. He has also contracted for and built all of the large stone bridges of the county.

ALEXANDER MELVILLE.

There are no rules for building characters; there is no rule for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a leading position in any line is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and when one man passes another on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. It is this power which has made Mr. Melville one of the leading contractors and builders of South Orange, and enabled him to maintain a place in the foremost rank among the business men of this section of the state.

He is a native of Scotland, born July 13, 1822, and is a son of Alexander Melville and Agnes (Robertson) Melville. His parents were also natives of the same country, and came to America in 1838, landing, on the 2d of January, in New York city, where they spent their remaining days. The father was a stone-cutter by trade and became one of the extensive contractors in New York city, being an expert in the line of his chosen work.

The subject of this review obtained his education both in Scotland and in New York city. After attaining his majority he

learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in New York until the war, when he responded to the call of his adopted country, joining the Union army. His service was in the line of his trade, and he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was engaged in the erection of a prison on Morris island, in which southern prisoners were to be placed. This was never used, however, as an exchange of prisoners between the two armies was effected. Mr. Melville then went to Augusta, Georgia, and on to Florida, continuing in the south until the close of the war. He was also governor of the guards in New York city for ten years.

When the war was over Mr. Melville returned to the north, and in July, 1867, came to South Orange, where he worked as a journeyman for a time. For twenty years, however, he has carried on business as a general contractor, and has succeeded in securing a liberal patronage. He has been prominently connected with the upbuilding of South Orange, where many monuments in the shape of fine public buildings and private residences, stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He took the contract for the erection of the First Presbyterian church, the town hall, the Decker building, the new postoffice building, and high school building, together with many others of more or less note in the town. His business principles commend him to the confidence of all, and his excellent workmanship has secured to him a liberal patronage.

In 1870 Mr. Melville was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Boe, a native of Scotland, who came to this country with her parents when a child of two years. Her father, David Boe, died some years since, but her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Anderson) Boe, is still a resident of South Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Melville have two children: Alexander Duncan, who is engaged with the Lehigh Coal Company, of Newark, and Elizabeth, at home.

Mr. Melville has been prominent in municipal affairs, and has filled a number of offices in a most creditable manner. For nine years he was town councilman, and for seven years acted as chairman of the council. He votes with the Democracy, and is a stanch advocate of Jeffersonian principles. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of South Orange, and are prominent in the social circles of the city, occupying an enviable position where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

FRANK JOSEPH GERHARD,

proprietor of the Belmont Avenue Pottery, of Newark, and a leading business man, was born in Roemershag, in the kreis of Unterfranken, Bavaria, June 27, 1842. His parents were John Baptist and Katherine Schaetzlein Gerhard, and his paternal grandparents were Daniel and Eve Gerhard. The grandfather was a potter by trade, and a very successful business man. His father was a native of Baumbach, near Coblentz, in the province of Nassau, Prussia, and by trade also a potter. He engaged in the manufacture of jugs, used in transporting mineral waters from the celebrated springs of Bad-Brueckenau and Kissingen, Bavaria, at the instance of King Maximilian I., of Bavaria, who was the owner of the springs. Accordingly, Mr. Gerhard removed his family to Roemershag, where he established his pottery and carried on a very

profitable business, which was handed down to his son, Daniel Gerhard.

The latter, having learned his trade under the directions of his father, became his successor at the father's death by right of entailment, and also enjoyed the same royalty and other government privileges which had been granted to his father. He married and had a family of five children, as follows: George Joseph, Theresa, John Baptist, Margarey and Josephine. Both the sons learned the potter's trade in their father's establishment and succeeded to the business and royalties which had been granted by the crown. In 1842 they received the contract for jugs for the transportation of the celebrated Friedrichshaller Bitterwasser at Friedrichshall, Saxony, and a few years later built a factory there, because the consumption of the Bitterwasser had so increased that the capacity of the Roemershag factory was inadequate to supply the demand. This contract lasted until 1868, when the owners of the well (Oppel & Company) commenced to use glass bottles in place of stone jugs. The father of our subject reached the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-seven. They had a family of nine children: August, who died at the age of five years; Frank Joseph of this review is the oldest living; Bertha became the wife of Joseph Dorn, and they had seven children, one of whom, Rudolph, was a graduate of Munich University, came to America in 1893 to visit the World's Fair at Chicago, but afterward returned to his native land. Edward, who lives on the old homestead, has served as mayor of Roemershag (which is merely an honorary position) for several terms, and so had his father and also his grandfather held the same office in the same old homestead. He is married and has three children: Emil, who married and had three children, died at the age of forty-five years; Henry, of Roemershag, is married and has nine children; Louis is married and has a large family; Lothar died at the age of twenty-five, and Leonora died at the age of three years.

Mr. Gerhard, whose name introduces this review, obtained his education in the schools of his native town, in Saxony, in France, in the evening school under the former Principal and late Mayor Haynes, and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Newark. He learned the trade which had for more than a century been the occupation of the family, and became an expert potter. He assisted his father in his potteries until 1870, when glass bottles took the place of stone jugs; then he bade adieu to his friends and home and crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York, October 31, 1870. Settling in Newark, he here secured employment at his trade. In 1873 he began business on his own account, but the enterprise was not successful, and in consequence he again took up his trade as a journeyman. In 1877 he once more established a pottery of his own, the location chosen being Belmont avenue, where he has since been established. Prosperity attended his undertaking, and he has built up a business which returns to him a good income.

Mr. Gerhard was married in New York city in St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic church, January 17, 1875, to Miss Theresa Roser, a daughter of John Joseph and Margaret Josephine (Straub) Roser, both natives of Brueckenau, Bavaria. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard had two children: Catherine B. H., born January 15, 1878, now a stu-

dent in the Normal School of Newark; and John Francis Joseph, who was born on March 19, 1880, and died February 27, 1885. The family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, of Newark, and in politics Mr. Gerhard is a Republican. He was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as alderman, and discharged his duties with marked fidelity.

WILLIAM C. WALLACE.

During a residence of four score years in Essex county the subject of this biography has gained distinctive recognition as one of the leading men of this section of the state. His life has been quiet, modest and unassuming. His prominence is due to the possession of those sterling qualities which everywhere command respect,—honesty in business, justice in public life, an unfailing courtesy in social circles, and a record that must ever be a source of satisfaction and pride to his descendants.

He bears the name of one of Scotland's most renowned heroes, and his father, also bearing that name, was born in the land of hills and heather. His native city was Glasgow and his natal day, October 29, 1757. In 1775, when eighteen years of age, he bade adieu to the home and friends of his youth and sailed for the new world, taking up his residence in Savannah, Georgia, where an enterprise he had contemplated promised to meet with splendid success. Before he had completed his business plans, however, he joined the colonial forces and battled for the freedom of the colonies. Joining a Georgia regiment of cavalry, he took an active and gallant part in the contest, until, in the midst of battle, he was captured and imprisoned in a British ship on the Savannah river. He did not regain his freedom until the war was ended, and the independence of the nation was proclaimed by the force of arms. Thus set at liberty, he returned to his home and business and within a few years he was established in a large and constantly growing mercantile trade.

Near the close of the century William Wallace, Sr., was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Clay, a daughter of Joseph Clay, an officer in the commissary department of the Continental army, who from 1778 to 1780 was a member of the continental congress. Not long after his marriage Mr. Wallace determined to carry into effect a resolution, formed many years before, of retiring from business when he had secured a competency. Accordingly, in 1805, having brought to a close his extensive business interests in the south, he left Georgia with his family and visited most of the towns of New England, as well as many settlements along the Hudson river and throughout New Jersey, in search of a home in which to spend the residue of his life. Noting the advantages and disadvantages of the various places visited, he finally determined upon Newark on account of the beauty of its situation as well as of the superiority of its schools and the character of its people. He purchased property on Broad street and erected the beautiful home now owned and occupied by Hon. Cortlandt Parker. He also erected the residence on Park Place in which Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen spent the last years of his life. In addition to this he owned other property of great value in Newark and vicinity. It was not long after he became a resident of Newark that he was made a director in the Newark Banking &

Ritchie.

Wm C. Wallace

Insurance Company, a great honor in those days.

His life was formulated according to the plan laid down by the Great Teacher,—charity, benevolence, justice, kindliness and honor forming the basis of his character. He died December 20, 1842, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William C. Wallace, whose name introduces this review, has now passed the age at which his father's pilgrimage of life ended, but his strong mental powers are unimpaired and he yet enjoys good health. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, on the 4th of July, 1804, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Newark. His preparatory education was conducted with great care in the best schools of the day, and at the age of sixteen he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1823. He is now the oldest living graduate of that university.

In early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York, with the well known firm of Leroy Bayard & Company, but ill health compelled him to retire, and during the latter years of his father's life he devoted himself to the entire management of the estate which his father had acquired. Like that honored gentleman he has always preferred to live quietly and without display. He has always avoided public positions and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to become a director in the National Newark Banking Company, of which institution his father was one of the earliest officers.

On the 29th day of April, 1833, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Riggs, a daughter of Caleb Riggs. Their family consisted of four children, as follows: William, Sarah, Mary Collins, and Willie.

Mr. Wallace spends the summer months in Chatham, where he has a beautiful summer home, and for many years he was an elder of the Presbyterian church there. The New Jersey Historical Society numbers him among its members and to its support he has contributed regularly and liberally. He has been the benefactor of many other institutions, but his giving is known only to himself. Entirely free from ostentation, without self-seeking, he is a true American citizen, loyal to his country, his church and his friends.

JAMES MOFFET.

Gifts of money to a city may be used in its adornment and add to its beauty and attractiveness; but the man who founds and keeps in successful operation extensive business interests, wherein are employed many workmen, does much more for the substantial and permanent development of the city than he whose generosity is manifest in the other way. Commercial activity is the life of a community, and it is the wheels of trade which continue over the road to success. Mr. Moffet, in his industrial interests, was for some years numbered among the leading citizens of Bloomfield, and by the management of his industry not only added to his individual possessions but also materially increased the prosperity of the city. His life was one of great activity, energy and perseverance, and these qualities have gained him prestige in business circles.

Mr. Moffet was born in the city of New York, on the 22d of August, 1836. His father, James Gardner Moffet, also a native

of that place, born August 4, 1801, married Miss Maria Benson, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of William Benson. He established a factory for the manufacture of whalebone, slat ribs and fastenings for umbrellas, and successfully continued its operation for several years, but in 1830 began the manufacture of sheet brass and German silver and all kinds of metal plating. For some time the rolling mill was operated by water power, and the first roller was only twelve by twenty-four inches; but as the business grew and the trade increased, the primitive machinery was replaced by the most modern equipments. Heavy rollers were put in, boilers were purchased, and from a water-power the plant was transformed into a steam-power mill. The trade steadily increased until the products were shipped to all the principal markets of the United States and Europe, and the income from the enterprise was very large. Mr. Moffet carried on the business until within a short time of his death, and left to his family a valuable estate. He passed away January 13, 1887. His father was a ship-builder, who was accidentally killed in South Carolina. At an early age he learned the trade of cabinet-maker and undertaker, and for several years followed the furniture and undertaking business. The beginnings of his commercial interests were small, but he possessed great discretion, keen foresight, untiring energy and strong determination, and by the exercise of these qualities steadily worked his way upward to a commanding position in the world of trade, and demonstrated that success is not the result of genius, as some would believe, but the legitimate result of honorable, persistent and earnest effort.

James Moffet, whose name begins this article, acquired his early education in the schools of his native city, and afterward attended a select school taught by Rev. David A. Frame, a noted educator, in what was then West Bloomfield, but is now Montclair. On leaving school he learned the trade of plumbing and gas-fitting, thoroughly mastering that business in all its details, and following the trade until the death of his father, when he took charge of the Bloomfield Rolling Mills, establishing his office at No. 157 Wooster street, New York, where the greater part of the business was, and is even yet, transacted. Shipments are made to various parts of the United States and also to European countries. Sheet, rolled and platers' brass and German silver are manufactured on an extensive scale, and the business has now assumed mammoth proportions, being one of the leading industrial concerns of the city. The enterprise has a most enviable reputation for reliability in all trade transactions, and Mr. Moffet not only regarded the ethics of commerce in his relations to his patrons, but was also extremely fair and just in his treatment of his employees, who recognized the fact that faithful service on their part would not go unnoticed, but would receive proper recognition as opportunity arrived.

For many years Mr. Moffet was connected with the New York fire department, belonging to the hook and ladder company from 1857 to 1876. He was a Republican in politics, and accorded to others the right he reserved for himself of settling all such questions according to his own opinions. There was nothing narrow or contracted in his nature, being a broad-minded, practical and progressive business man, true to life's duties, meeting fully its responsibilities, and thus winning the esteem of all with whom

he came in contact. His death occurred September 15, 1897.

DANIEL MORRISON

is now living a retired life in South Orange. His career has been one of usefulness, characterized by the strictest honesty in business relations, and therefore he has won for himself an honored name and receives the respect of the entire community. Born in Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, he entered on the stage of life's activities September 27, 1832. His father, William Morrison, was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a paper manufacturer. He carried on business in Feltville, afterward removed to Paterson, then lived in Whippany and in other places in Pennsylvania, and finally went to the west, locating in St. Paul in 1861. His last days, however, were passed in Minneapolis, where he died in 1881. He was united in marriage to Miss Ester Colie, a native of Millburn township and a daughter of Jacob Colie, who was born in Springfield township, Essex county. Her father, in early manhood, married Betsey Smith, daughter of William Smith, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of New Jersey, living in Millburn township, Essex county. Mr. and Mrs. Colie were the parents of the following named children: Katie, William S., Israel, Ester, Aaron, Noah, Daniel, Charles and Moses. Noah, who died March 20, 1898, was born in Springfield township, on the 7th of August, 1805, lived in South Orange township, and was next to the oldest man in South Orange, attaining the age of ninety-three years. He still retained his faculties unimpaired and was well preserved for one of his years. In his youth he learned the trade of cooper and measure-maker, which pursuit he followed through most of his life. He was industrious and energetic and won the regard of all with whom he came in contact. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, but of late years was independent in politics. He witnessed the development of the country from the early part of the century and saw the wonderful changes which have given the nation rank among the powers of the world and awakened the admiration and respect of all foreign countries. This venerable man was esteemed by young and old, rich and poor, and the county honored him not alone on account of his years but also by reason of his well spent life.

Mr. Morrison, the subject of this sketch, devoted the greater part of his active business life to the shoemaker's trade. He learned this in his youth and made it a means of providing a livelihood for himself and family. Now, after many years of continued activity along that line, he has laid aside business cares and is resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

In June, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Morrison and Miss Phebe R. Hogan, a daughter of Ira Hogan, who was a native of South Orange township, Essex county, and one of the organizers of the county. Five children were born to our subject and his wife, of whom three are now living, namely: Carrie L., Marion E. and Jessie W. Those who have passed away are Fred W. and William.

Mr. Morrison has long given his political support to the Democracy and is a stanch advocate of its principles. Socially, he is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Century Lodge, No.

100, A. F. & A. M., of South Orange, in which he has been honored with all the official preferments within the gift of his brethren of the mystic tie. He is a man of broad general information, of uniform courtesy and kindly disposition, and the strong elements of his character are those which universally win regard.

ALBERT ANTHONY MANDA

takes rank as one of the leading florists of New Jersey. He resides in South Orange, where his gardens and hothouses, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences known to floriculture and containing almost every variety of plant cultivated for beauty, form a picture that delights the most artistic eye. Symmetry in design, harmony in color, and the art that has reached such perfection that it seems nature's counterfeit, all lend their charm to his place, and make his conservatories and grounds renowned far and wide.

Mr. Manda is a native of Prague, Bohemia, born on the 11th of November, 1862. His father, Joseph Manda, is now living in South Orange. Our subject acquired his education in his native land, where he made a special study of botany, spending six years in Vienna, London and Paris in mastering that science. On the expiration of that period he came to America and accepted a position as curator in the botanical gardens at Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he continued for five years. On the expiration of that period he resigned that position and removed to Short Hills, New Jersey, where he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Pitcher & Manda. In 1894 this partnership was formed into a stock company, and Mr. Manda then withdrew, coming to South Orange, where he purchased four acres of land adjoining the town. This he at once began improving, laid out a portion of it in beds, built hothouses, and in a short time had an extensive business established, having now one of the largest distributing depots in the country, and keeping on hand the largest variety of plants in the United States. He handles all kinds of plants, bulbs, fruit trees, seeds, and in fact everything grown in greenhouse or garden. He imports plants from every part of the world, and also ships to many of the civilized ports. He takes contracts for landscape gardening and employs from twenty-five to fifty men in that work and in the care of grounds and plants. His is one of the most perfectly equipped establishments of the kind in the country. The depot has a cold-storage shed seventy-five by thirty feet, while the hothouses, covered with twelve thousand feet of glass, are well heated and piped for water. He makes a specialty of producing new plants and new varieties by crossing, and has placed upon the market some fine specimens which have excited the wonder and admiration of the botanical world. He now has in his hothouse a "palm" of the species Cycas revoluta which came from the Tilden estate, and was formerly owned by George Washington, being now three hundred years old! Mr. Manda does both a wholesale and retail business and a most enviable success has attended his efforts. His comprehensive knowledge of botany, his love of flowers and of all plant life, combined with energy and enterprise, have enabled him to gain prosperity where others have been overtaken by failure.

He has made a study of floriculture, and

will some day probably have the largest botanical garden in America. His beautiful home in Valley street, South Orange, is situated in the midst of an acre of ground, and the best efforts of the landscape gardener have been exercised thereon. Beautiful evergreens and many kinds of flowering and ornamental plants adorn the place and indicate the owner's love for the most beautiful handiwork of nature.

EDWARD REEVE

is the present representative in Orange of a family whose ancestral history is connected with that of eastern New Jersey from early colonial days. In the affairs which have promoted the welfare and upbuilding of the state they have borne an important and honorable part, and the untarnished name is worthily worn by the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

Tradition says that the Reeve family originated in France, and authentic history gives the settlement of its representatives in New Jersey at a very early day, William Reeve removing from Long Island to this state in the early colonial era. His son, also named William, was born in what is now Union county, and was a large landowner there. The latter was the father of Walter S. Reeve, the grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born on the 10th of January, 1787. He learned the carpenter's trade, but followed farming the greater part of his life, and was the owner of extensive landed interests in Essex county. In politics he was a Whig, and in religious belief a Presbyterian. He took an active part in matters pertaining to the public welfare and was a very prominent citizen. On the 2d of December, 1809, he married Sarah Gardner, who died October 25, 1848. Their children were as follows: Abigail M., who was born October 6, 1813, and died September 10, 1846, was married January 28, 1837, to John S. Brown; Isaac Oliver died in childhood; Sarah Ann, born May 24, 1821, was married April 7, 1841, to Orin Pierson, and died December 22, 1844; and Thomas Allen was the other member of the family.

Thomas Allen Reeve was born in Millburn township, Essex county, September 1, 1810, and was married February 1, 1832, to Mrs. Maria Parker Ball. His death occurred August 14, 1875, and his wife passed away on the 9th of February, 1895. Their family numbered the following named: Edward; Mary, wife of Samuel A. Gardner; George, who owns the ancestral home of the family; and Sarah, wife of K. Mor, a resident of South Orange.

The members of the Reeve family have long been prominent in the social and business circles of Essex county, and two of the number rendered their country distinguished service in the war of the Revolution, Isaac serving as captain in the war for independence, while John also joined the American army and sustained a wound while fighting for his country, being at the time engaged in the battle near Elizabeth, only a short distance from the Reeve homestead, which place was afterward called Vox Hall, the headquarters of the militia post, while the country immediately surrounding it is yet called Vox Hall. Another member of the family who attained distinction is Watt Reeve, the musician and composer, many of whose hymns are still sung.

The heirlooms which have come down to the present generation are many. Our

subject now has in his possession many Indian relics and relics of the Revolution, which were obtained near Vox Hall Post and the old farm, together with the will of his great-grandfather, which bears date September 20, 1822, and was recorded in Essex county.

A native of Millburn township, Edward Reeve, has spent his entire life in Essex county, remaining on the home farm during his youth, and his time being divided between play and work, and attendance at the public school. After attaining his majority he married Miss Amanda Elizabeth Smith, a native of Essex county, and a daughter of Harvey E. Smith.

Mr. Reeve is regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Orange, and has been connected with many of its leading commercial pursuits. For a time he was proprietor of a meat market, and at various periods has engaged in the hotel business. He is now the owner of the Central Hotel, of Orange, and has made it one of the best hotels in the eastern part of the state, supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories for the comfort of the traveling public: this he owned and operated until 1884, since which time the property has been leased. In business affairs he is energetic, persevering and progressive, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In the discharge of all the duties of citizenship Mr. Reeve is as true and faithful as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields. During the civil war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry, and for nine months remained in the service, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and a number of skirmishes. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party, and in his social relations he is a Mason. His pleasant, genial manner makes him a favorite in all circles, and his sterling worth commands the confidence and regard of all with whom he is brought in contact.

JOHN GALBRAITH.

There is no more honorable or highly esteemed representative of the business interests of Essex county in South Orange than this gentleman, who has spent almost his entire life here. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact in commercial circles, and South Orange well numbers him among her leading and representative men.

Mr. Galbraith was born on the 16th of January, 1834, in England, and is a son of James Galbraith, a native of Scotland, who emigrated with his family to America in 1837, and took up his residence in Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Newark, New Jersey, and established himself in business as a florist and gardener at the corner of what is now High and Warren streets. He was a leader in his line, and his thorough mastery of the business and untiring industry brought to him a good patronage. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Hill, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Margaret, Benjamin, William, Jane and John. The father died at the age of eighty years and the mother passed away at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Their three sons all learned the jeweler's trade.

Coming to New Jersey in his early boyhood, John Galbraith, of this review, has spent almost his entire life within the borders of this state, and the commonwealth can find no more loyal son. He was reared in Newark, and as his father's assistant became familiar with floriculture and gardening in early life. Upon attaining his majority, however, he learned the jeweler's trade, and for a considerable period engaged in business in that line; but the close confinement of the store at length forced him to close out his interests, and he once more turned his attention to the pursuits which occupied his time in his youth. Removing to South Orange, he purchased three acres of land, known as the old Beach homestead, and is now extensively engaged in raising flowers and ornamental plants. He has commodious and well appointed greenhouses, supplied with all modern conveniences for the most successful conduct of the business, and his capable management of his work, combined with honorable dealing, has won for him a liberal patronage, of which he is well deserving.

Mr. Galbraith led to the marriage altar Miss Catherine Howell, a native of Newark, and a daughter of Stephen Howell, who was also born in the same city. He belonged to one of the old families of Essex county and lived to see the greater part of the development of Newark. His family was represented in the colonial army by several of the name, who served with distinction in the cause for independence. On the maternal side Mrs. Galbraith is connected with the Drakes, also one of the old and prominent families of Essex county. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, namely: Mary E., at home; Charles H., who is living in South Orange; Harvey G., who makes his home in the same city; and Frederick S., who is still with his parents.

ALBERT KAUFMANN,

of the firm of Fowler & Kaufmann, East Orange, New Jersey, is what may truly be styled a self-made man. As such, it is but fitting that personal mention be made of him in this work, devoted as it is to a review of the lives of the representative men and women of Essex county.

Albert Kaufmann is a German, born in Carlsruhe, Baden, July 16, 1858, son of Carl and Louisa (Rau) Kaufmann, the former of German descent and the latter of French. The history of the Kaufmann family shows many men of note,—men who held responsible positions in the government. Henry Lang, an uncle of our subject, was at one time mayor of Carlsruhe. The younger Carl Kaufmann, the father of our subject, was a hotelkeeper and brewer. He and his wife both died in early life, leaving two little children, Albert and Carl, the former then only two years old. At this tender age, deprived of both father and mother's love and protection, the little orphans were placed in an orphans' home, where they remained until they were fourteen, during that time, when of proper age, attending the public schools. After leaving this institution, Albert Kaufmann learned the art of fresco-painting and decorating, and while thus occupied spent his evenings in attending a commercial school. At seventeen he left Carlsruhe and traveled through Berlin, Hamburg, and many other of the principal cities of Germany, as well as those of Switzerland and France, perfecting himself in his art by study and

work in these cities. In 1881 he sailed from Hamburg for New York, whither he arrived in due time and where he spent eight months. Then he traveled extensively through the large cities of the west. Finally he returned east and established himself in business at Jersey City Heights, where he continued until 1888, when he came to East Orange. Here he has since conducted a successful business. The present firm of Fowler & Kaufmann was established January 1, 1897.

Mr. Kaufmann is unmarried. He is an attendant at the German Lutheran church.

ISAAC LANE,

who has been conspicuously identified with the business interests of Franklin, as both boy and man, for over half a century, was born in his home city on the 5th of March, 1830, and is a son of William and Jane (Pier) Lane. His mother was born January 20, 1807. William Lane was also born in Caldwell township, September 10, 1804, and was a son of Henry Lane. He followed the occupation of carpenter until his death, which occurred February 19, 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife died in the same year, when eighty-three years old. The children born to this worthy couple were: George Lane, of Newark; Maria, widow of W. R. Congar; Isaac, our subject; Esther, Sarah and Caroline, the three latter being deceased.

Isaac Lane obtained but little literary education, his parents being in meager circumstances,—a fact that compelled him early in life to seek employment, thereby gaining that self-reliance and business acumen that characterized his subsequent career. His first situation was with the firm of Bush & Campbell, a predecessor of Lane & Lockward, and here he worked as a stripper, earning twenty-five cents a hundred pounds. He continued with this firm and its successors, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the tobacco business in all its departments, and eventually, in 1866, acquiring an interest as a partner. (This tobacco factory has been in operation ever since 1806.) His devotion to this one line of industry has not permitted him to share his time with other enterprises, which fact is sufficient to account for the sure, gradual growth and financial prosperity of the present establishment of Lane & Lockward.

Mr. Lane was married on January 28, 1851, to Emma, daughter of Cornelius Gould. Her death occurred in 1869, and in 1871 our subject married Susan, daughter of Moses Kinsey. No children were born by either marriage. In fraternal relations Mr. Lane is a Master Mason.

GEORGE N. WILLIAMS,

whose pleasant home is located on Prospect street, South Orange, New Jersey, is one of the retired citizens of this place. A resume of his life is as follows:

George N. Williams was born in West Orange, New Jersey, June 22, 1829, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Ludlow) Williams, both natives of New Jersey, the former born in West Orange and the latter in Morris county. The family on the paternal side is of Welsh origin. Grandfather Ludlow was a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he had a tract of land granted to him by King George. During the Revolutionary war his grandfather

WILLIAM LANE

ISAAC LANE

Williams was a soldier in the British army, and while on Long Island contracted smallpox from the British soldiers and died of that disease. Nathaniel Williams was a tailor by trade, and, as was the custom in those days, went from house to house to make clothes for the family. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church, and in politics he was an old-line Whig.

In his native place George N. Williams spent the first fourteen years of his life. When a boy he worked in a tannery and learned the trade of harnessmaker, which, however, he never followed. Most of his active life was passed as a carpenter and builder. Many of the buildings in the Oranges show his handiwork. In 1857, thinking to better his condition by going west, he went to Indiana and located at Elkhart, where he was residing at the time the civil war came on. He enlisted in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and immediately went to the front. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Fredericksburg and Rappahannock. He was honorably discharged and was mustered out of the service at Camp Frelinghuysen just before the battle of Gettysburg. Returning to Indiana at the close of his army service, he spent three years more in that state and at the end of that time went out to California, where he remained two years, during that period visiting all the places of interest on the Pacific coast. Coming back from California, he stopped at North Judson, Indiana, which continued to be his abiding place until 1889, and since that time he has resided at South Orange, now retired.

Politically Mr. Williams is in accord with the Republican party and the principles advocated by it. He was married in 1854 to Louisa A. Baldwin, the youngest daughter of John S. Baldwin, of East Orange, and they have one son, Charles S., of East Orange.

GEORGE F. COPE,

of Hilton, belongs to that class of America's adopted citizens, who, seeking a home in the New World, have adapted themselves to the changed conditions and surroundings, and by the exercise of native ability, untiring energy and sound judgment have worked their way steadily upward. It is in this way that Mr. Cope has gained a place among the foremost business men of Hilton and won for himself a handsome competence, which is entirely the outcome of his own efforts.

A native of Warwickshire, England, he was born in 1832. His father and his grandfather both bore the name of John Cope and were engaged as shepherds in their native England. The former died at the age of eighty-three years. In his family were four sons and three daughters, all of whom, excepting our subject, remained in England.

George F. Cope began his education in the public schools of his native land and afterward attended night schools, practically educating himself. He learned the trade of blacksmithing and followed that pursuit until thirty-five years of age, when seeking to better his financial condition he crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in New York city. Not long afterward he took up his residence in Newark, and at once began work at his trade as manager of the business of William M. Pier. He remained in the employ of that gentleman for some time and in 1874 began business on

his own account in Hilton. He was alone at first, but his trade steadily increased as his skill and ability became known, and he was obliged to secure an assistant. He now has seven employes and is proprietor of one of the most extensive blacksmithing establishments in Essex county. He has facilities for manufacturing buggies and wagons and many of the materials used in the construction of the same, and is now making a specialty of the manufacture of milk wagons on which he uses a patent door, of which he is the sole owner. He received the first premium on this milk wagon at the last three state fairs. He has also invented and patented a bolt for fastening the shafts on buggies, which is a very important contrivance and will undoubtedly come into general use, as its excellence is brought to the public attention. Mr. Cope possesses much inventive genius, and his practical knowledge of mechanics enables him to embody in substantial form the ideas that his fertile brain originates.

In 1854 Mr. Cope was united in marriage to Miss Anna Potter, a native of England and a daughter of William Potter, who also was born in that country. Eight children have been born of their union: William, Allen, Frederick, Catherine, John, Mary, Charles, and Harriett, the second child, who died in infancy. The four eldest were born in England.

Religiously, Mr. Cope and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian church as faithful members. He also belongs to the Horse Shoeing Society, whose lodge room is on Market street, of Newark, New Jersey. He is very active in the work of this organization and does all in his power to promote its welfare.

In politics he is independent, voting for the man whom he thinks best qualified to discharge the duties of the office, regardless of party affiliations. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, doing all in his power to benefit the city of his adoption, and is a very enterprising, honorable business man, whose success is the just reward of his own labors.

JOSEPH STRETCH,

of the firm of Stretch & Doyle, plumbers and gas fitters, East Orange, New Jersey, is a native of this state and a representative of a family whose identification with New Jersey covers a long period, extending back to 1680, in which year the progenitor of the American branch of the Stretch family emigrated from England, his native land, to this country and settled in Cape May county, New Jersey.

William B. Stretch, the grandfather of Joseph Stretch, was born near Salem, New Jersey. He was a merchant tailor, and did business in Salem the greater part of his life. He was twice married and had a numerous progeny. Of the six children by his first wife only one survives, William G., a resident of Jersey City Heights. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Hannah G. Smith, he had the following named children: Eliakim S., the father of our subject; Elisha, deceased; Elizabeth, a resident of East Orange, New Jersey; George W., deceased; Job, deceased; and Mary, who died in infancy. The parents died in Hudson county. Eliakim S. Stretch was born, and spent the first fourteen years of his life at Salem. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived for three years, thence removed to

Jersey City, and several years later took up his abode in Hoboken. He has been a resident of East Orange for twenty-seven years. When a boy he started out to make his own way in the world as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, later in life was engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, and since he has resided in East Orange he has been in the real-estate business. He was married, in Albany, New York, September 2, 1858, to Miss Margaret E. O'Hague, and they have seven children, namely: Joseph, Elisha, Isabella, Mary, Albert, Clinton and Eliakim.

Joseph Stretch, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 9, 1859. When he was twelve years of age he removed with his parents to East Orange. His education, begun in the public schools of his native town, was continued in the public schools of East Orange, and completed in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Newark, where he graduated at nineteen. After completing his commercial course he engaged in the vinegar business with his father, the two continuing together for about nine years, when his father retired. Our subject then turned his attention to pattern and model making, in which he was engaged two years. Since 1890 he has been conducting his present business. The firm of Stretch & Doyle are practical plumbers and gas fitters, deal in heating apparatus, and are agents for United States roof paint. Mr. Stretch is the inventor and patentee of several very important devices which are now being put on the market, and he is a stockholder in the United Fuel Gas Generator Company, of New York.

He has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Miss Agnes F. Hammacher, died without issue. His second marriage took place in Newark, New Jersey, July 29, 1887, when he was united to Miss Carrie L. Hewson, a daughter of H. A. and Elizabeth Hewson of that place; and their union has been blessed in the birth of four children, namely: Harry A., George W., Elizabeth, and Olive May. The family attend worship at the Reformed church of East Orange.

JOHN W. RANSLEY,

of the firm of Ransley & Son, the well known and popular mineral-water manufacturers at East Orange, New Jersey, is a son of William and Maria (Wandel) Ransley, and was born in Piermont, New Jersey, April 3, 1847.

Grandfather Ransley came to America from England when but a youth and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he spent the rest of his life. The maternal ancestors of our subject were Holland Dutch. They came to this country at an early day and located in New Jersey, which was the home of the younger generations. William Ransley was born in Newark, acquired a fair education in the public schools of that city, and in early life learned the trade of butcher. He did not, however, work at this trade long. The greater part of his life was spent in the hotel business. He died in April, 1893, but his widow still survives. Of their children, we record that one died in infancy and a daughter, Cornelia, died after reaching womanhood. Those living are Mary, wife of Jacob Dawson, of Newark, New Jersey; John W., whose name forms the heading of this

sketch; Thomas, a resident of New York city; and Elizabeth, a resident of Newark.

John W. Ransley spent his early life in Newark and acquired his education in the public schools of that city. After leaving school, he was employed in his father's hotel for a few years, subsequently engaged in the grocery business, and later went to Paterson, New Jersey, and turned his attention to the bottling business. In 1883 he established the manufactory which he has since conducted and which is the most extensive of the kind in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Ransley was married in Paterson, New Jersey, in May, 1870, to Sophia M. Wortendyke, daughter of Ryan M. Wortendyke, and they have the following named children: William, who is a partner in his father's business; Carrie, wife of Rensel Ryman, Newark, New Jersey; Helen, Frederick, David, and James, all living, except the last named, who died in childhood.

Mr. Ransley is a member of Orange Lodge, No. 135, Order of Elks. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in social and political as well as business circles is active and influential. His family attend worship at the Methodist Episcopal church.

HARRY W. SMITH,

of the firm of Smith & Frint, East Orange, New Jersey, is ranked with the representative business men of his town. Mr. Smith belongs to a family which for many years has been identified with Essex county. Ezekiel Smith, his grandfather, was born in Orange, this county, at which place he spent his entire life. By trade he was a blacksmith. For many years his forge and his friendly face were familiar to all the people of Orange and vicinity, and none knew him but to respect and esteem him. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Sharp, were the parents of four sons, namely: Walter, who was for years prominent in Masonic circles, is deceased; Melzer, also deceased; Alexander, the father of our subject; and Joseph, a resident of Montclair, New Jersey. Alexander Smith, like his father, was born and reared in Orange. His education, which was begun in the public schools of his native town, was completed in the Polytechnical Institute at Troy, New York. In early life he learned the butcher's trade, but subsequently he engaged in the livery business at Orange, which he conducted successfully for many years. He is now a resident of East Orange. He and his wife, nee Frances Angeline Ball, have had three children,—Harry W., A. Cornelia and Marcus. The last named died in childhood.

Harry W. Smith first saw the light of day in the same town in which his father and grandfather had been born, the date of his birth being April 20, 1865, and in his native town he received his education, completing with a high-school course. After leaving school he went to New York, where he was for some years engaged as a clerk in a retail hat establishment. Returning to Essex county, he located at East Orange and accepted a position as clerk in the establishment with which he has since been connected. It was then conducted by Edward Meeker. Mr. Smith soon obtained an interest in the business, and in 1891, in connection with Mr. Charles H. Frint, he purchased the entire interest of Mr. Meeker, the business having since been carried on under the firm name of Smith & Frint.

Mr. Smith was married, in Jersey City, September 20, 1884, to Miss Annie W. Taylor, daughter of Samuel W. and Catherine Woolfall (Blakeloch) Taylor. Mr. Taylor was at one time private secretary of Captain Erickson. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Smith three children have been given, namely: Marcus W., born August 2, 1885; Angie C., May 29, 1889; and Bessie Louise, January 11, 1893.

Unlike his father, who is Democratic in his political views, Mr. Harry W. Smith is a supporter of the Republican party, and while his father's family attend the Presbyterian church, he and his family worship at the Protestant Episcopal church.

ELIAS W. DRAKE.

In reverting to the life history of the subject of this review we find many elements of peculiar interest as touching the annals of the state of New Jersey. He stands as a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of the commonwealth, the same having been established here in the early colonial days. The original American ancestor of the Drake family was an Englishman, as is indicated by the name, and it is presumed that he emigrated to the New World as early as the year 1700. He settled in Middlesex county, where he reared his family. It is a matter of authentic record that the family was thoroughly in touch with the spirit of independence and that it contributed its quota toward supporting the colonies in the war of the Revolution. It is known that General Washington was entertained at the home of one of the Drakes while he was passing through their section of the state. This fact alone is sufficient to establish the loyalty of the family to American institutions,—a loyalty which has been cumulative in character through the succeeding generations and which has ever aimed to conserve those sterling principles for which the patriot colonists fought with such devoted zeal. The subject of this sketch has been prominently identified with the industrial life of Essex county for many years and has held prestige as an able and honored business man,—one who is peculiarly worthy of representation in this compilation.

Elias W. Drake was born at Scotch Plains, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 24th of August, 1821, the son of Nathaniel and Huldah (Payne) Drake, being the third in order of a family of eleven children. The paternal grandfather of our subject also bore the name of Nathaniel. He was born in Piscataqua, New Jersey, being a young man at the time when the war of the Revolution was in progress. It does not appear that he was an actual participant in the struggle for independence, though his characteristics were such as to leave no margin for doubting that he rendered equally patriotic and effective service in behalf of the cause of the colonies. He was a man of ability and progressive spirit, ordering his life upon the most exalted plane of honor and integrity. His death occurred at Scotch Plains, where his body lies interred. He was a miller by occupation and he held a position of prominence in the county where his entire life was passed. He became the father of three sons, one of whom was Nathaniel (2d), the father of the immediate subject of this review.

Nathaniel Drake, Jr., was born at Plainfield, whence he removed with his father to Scotch Plains, where he was

reared to man's estate. He followed in the footsteps of his sire, becoming identified with the milling business and attaining a conspicuous position as an energetic and capable business man. In political adherency he was identified with the Democratic party, though he was in no sense a politician or an aspirant for official preferment. His wife, Huldah, was the daughter of Jonathan Payne, one of the early residents of Piscataqua. Nathaniel Drake lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-three years,

Elias W. Drake received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native place, his theoretical training in this line having been completed when he was sixteen years of age, when he turned his attention to the practical duties of a life thereafter devoted to consecutive and successful endeavor. His initial effort was as a clerk in a grocery at Scotch Plains, and he later retained a similar incumbency in Newark. About the time when he attained his majority he returned to Scotch Plains, where for a time he was engaged in the operation of his father's mill. In 1842, soon after his marriage, he located in Newark, where he engaged in the feed business, continuing operations in this line for a period of three years. His experience in and seeming predilection for the milling business, led him to return to this field of enterprise in finally selecting a permanent field of endeavor. He rented a mill at Scotch Plains and after operating the same successfully for a period of three years he purchased an excellent milling property at Irvington, where he has ever since retained his residence. He continued his milling enterprise at this point for a long interval of years, after which he retired from active business. In 1871 he erected a finely equipped mill at Newark, the same being located at the corner of Halsey and Marshall streets, and this is now owned by G. D. Drake, who has been thoroughly trained in the enterprise and is successfully carrying forward the work instituted by his father many years ago.

While Mr. Drake has ever maintained a commendable interest in all that conserves the welfare and stable prosperity of the state with whose annals the family name has been prominently identified for so many years, he has upheld the principles and policies of the Democratic party so far as national issues are concerned, but has not been dominated by party rule in the matter of local affairs, preferring to accord his support to the best men, irrespective of political affiliations. He has ever held aloof from anything in the way of seeking official position, but has not withheld his influence in the advancement of the party cause. The Drake family were among the first to become identified with the Baptist church in Essex county, and to this religious faith our subject strongly adheres.

On New Year's day, 1842, Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Smalley, daughter of Mahlon Smalley, a prominent citizen of Somerset county, New Jersey. They are the parents of five children,—George D., Mahlon S., Nathaniel, Augusta, and Harriet C., wife of Irving B. Harrison, of Irvington.

CYRUS CANFIELD.

For nearly a century and a quarter the Canfield family has been identified with the business and agricultural interests of Essex county, and its members have been

numbered among the prominent citizens of this section of the state. Matthias Canfield, father of the immediate subject of this review, was born on the 31st of March, 1775, in Essex county, and resided at Westville, where he was engaged as a tanner and farmer and later became a successful business man, continuing to follow mercantile enterprises until his death, which occurred on the 1st of April, 1847. He married Miss Betsy Crane, who was born on the 22d of October, 1782, her demise taking place on the 12th of October, 1868. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Canfield the following record is given: Samuel C., born March 24, 1804, was a farmer at Caldwell, and died December 5, 1882; Esther, born July 5, 1807, became the wife of John Moore, now deceased; Mary, born February 9, 1811, died September 19, 1872; Elizabeth, born May 12, 1813, married Jared Beach, is now deceased; Cyrus, born June 17, 1815, has followed farming all his life and resided on the old homstead up to 1890, when he moved to Caldwell; Matthias Smith, born October 21, 1817, was a teacher and township collector for some years: he was intended for the ministry, but failing health compelled him to seek other vocations; Phoebe Emeline, born November 5, 1821, married Nathaniel Baldwin, of Orange; Isaac N., born August 24, 1823, is a farmer in Caldwell township.

Cyrus Canfield was reared on his father's farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1841 he celebrated his marriage to Miss Eliza Courter, who was born on the 8th of March, 1821, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Carrie C., the wife of John Francisco, now living in Franklin; and Milter H., who was born about 1850 and now lives on the old homestead, where he is carrying on farming and dairying. The inherent politics of the family is Democratic, all the members giving a stanch support of that party, their religious adherency being to the Presbyterian church.

Cyrus Canfield is well known throughout the county as a prosperous, progressive farmer, a quiet, unassuming gentleman and a public-spirited, loyal citizen, and he retains the high esteem of a large circle of friends.

FRANK B. DAILEY,

the efficient and accommodating postmaster of Bloomfield, New Jersey, is a young man whose prominence in the town entitles him to some personal mention in connection with that of other representative citizens of Bloomfield. Briefly, his life history is as follows:

Frank B. Dailey was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, November 18, 1869, son of Peter and Catherine (Higgins) Dailey, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Dailey emigrated to this country in 1849, and Peter Dailey a few years later. They were married in 1861, and are still living in Bloomfield, honored and respected by all who know them, and are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. In his native town Frank B. grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public and parochial schools, and on leaving school started out to make his own way by accepting a position as assistant in the office of the Lister Surgical Company, of Bloomfield, and later of Kearny, New Jersey, remaining with the company until the spring of 1894. March 1st of that year he became assistant postmaster under Frank G.

Tower, with whom he remained until the death of Mr. Tower. Mr. Dailey was then appointed to fill the vacancy, his appointment being confirmed January 12, 1897, for a term of four years.

Mr. Dailey was married in June of last year.

EDWIN BURPEE GOODELL.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of only those who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, ought not to be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen or writers. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life.

Among the individuals of this class in the state of New Jersey none are better entitled to representation in this work than the subject of this sketch. His record is the account of a life, uneventful, indeed, as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, yet distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. As a member of the legal profession Mr. Goodell has achieved distinction and won success in Essex county. He was born in Rockville, Connecticut, on the 7th of May, 1851, and is the eighth in the line of direct descent from Robert Goodell, one of the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the founder of the family in America. Titus Goodell, a native of New Hampshire, the great-grandfather of Edwin B., was a soldier of the war of the Revolution and was killed in the battle of Stillwater.

Edwin B. Goodell pursued his preliminary education in the grammar and high school of his native town, and he and his brother were the first students to enter college from the Rockville high school. He matriculated in Yale and was graduated in the class of 1877, after which he taught in the public schools of Montclair until 1879. In the autumn of that year he returned to his alma mater and was graduated at the law school with the degree of LL. B., in 1880. In 1877 he was awarded by the Yale faculty the De Forest prize medal for the best written and delivered English oration, and in 1880 the John A. Porter prize of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the best essay on an assigned subject.

After leaving the law school Mr. Goodell returned to Montclair, where he again engaged in teaching for a year. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1880, to that of New York in 1882 and to that of New Jersey in 1883. With a branch office in New York city, his practice is principally confined to New Jersey, his main office being located in Montclair, where he has practically made his home since 1877. He is a man of a strong intellectuality, with a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the law, and in the handling of the

Yours very truly
Edwin B. Goodell.

cases entrusted to his care has shown a masterful ability which has gained him a foremost place among the legal practitioners in this part of the state.

Mr. Goodell has been an important factor in the public life of Montclair. He was one of the original promoters and most active members of the Tariff Reform Club, which did very active work in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892. He was a member of the original committee which organized the Montclair Club, in 1887, has served two terms on its board of directors, was its secretary and treasurer for several years, its vice-president in the year 1895-6 and its president in 1896-7. He was one of the original trustees of Trinity Presbyterian church, and is still serving in that capacity; and he was for two or three years secretary of its Sunday school. He has been one of the promoters and most influential members of each of the financial institutions of Montclair, and has been active in nearly all public movements which have promoted the well-being of that progressive community.

It is in connection with the public schools, however, that Mr. Goodell's most important public work has been done. Having taught in the high school for three years, he was elected trustee by the voters of old district No. 9, in 1883, and was continued in that office by successive re-elections until the change from the township to the town form of government was adopted in Montclair, in 1894. Mr. Goodell was thereupon nominated by both political parties in the second ward, was unanimously chosen to represent that ward on the town board of education in 1894, and was again unanimously elected to succeed himself in 1896. He is now (1897) serving his second term as chairman of the board.

During this long term of service he has devoted himself freely to the important duties of his office, has made himself familiar with the requirements of good schools, as they exist in several states, and has been an active supporter of every measure which has tended to promote the interests of good education. While he would be the last person to claim credit for the eminent success of educational methods in Montclair, and would repudiate any statement which did not fully acknowledge the important services rendered by the late Dr. Love, and by many other faithful and able laborers in that field, it nevertheless remains true that Mr. Goodell has been one of the most influential and most progressive of the members of the board, and has done much to earn for Montclair her high record in this respect.

He married Annette C., daughter of Philip Doremus, in 1881, and they have four children,—three sons and one daughter.

C. G. HERMANN ZOERNER,

a builder and contractor of Franklin township, was born in the town of Ronneburg, in the province of Sachsen Altenburg, in the state of Saxony, Germany, July 21, 1844. His father, Christian Gottloeb Zoerner, was employed by the government to oversee the highways in the province where he lived, and died in 1869, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, Christina, nee Fritsche, passed away in 1856, at the age of forty years. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Their family numbered five children, all of whom remained in Germany with the exception of our subject.

Educated in the public schools of his native town, and confirmed at the age of fourteen, Mr. Zoerner, on laying aside his text-books, learned the carpenter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman for a time. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the German army and served for three years: he was in active service in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and participated in the whole campaign. He was a member of the Third Company, First Battalion, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Eleventh Division, Seventh Army Corps, under the generalship of the Prussian leaders. In 1867, after spending two and a half months in England, he came to the United States, landing at New York, June 18, after a voyage of thirty-one days. He had but an English half-crown as his entire capital, and thus almost penniless he began life among strangers in a strange land. Necessity as well as choice led him to seek immediate employment, and he secured a situation in a pattern shop. He came to Essex county in 1869, locating in Montclair township, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he came to his present location near the village of Nutley, and his handiwork has been an important factor in the development and improvement of this section of the county. He is very energetic and industrious, and has been prominently identified with the building interests of his township for almost twenty years. The excellence of his work and his reliability in all business transactions have secured him a liberal patronage, and he has derived therefrom a good income.

In Montclair township, September 5, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Zoerner and Miss Helena Pruefeir, a daughter of Gottfried and Justiana Pruefeir, natives of Germany and neighbors of our subject in the fatherland. Mrs. Zoerner was born May 22, 1842, and by her marriage has become the mother of the following children: Karl Edward, who was born August 23, 1870, and was married in 1895 to Josephine Travis, their home being in New York, learned telegraphy, and is now employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, of New York; Hermann H. A., born October 7, 1871, learned the mason's trade and is engaged in business as a contractor along that line; Amelia B. was born June 12, 1873; Robert Paul, who was born October 3, 1874, is now learning civil engineering at Newark with the firm of Francisco and Barkhorn. Edward, born June 13, 1876, is assisting his father; Anna, born November 16, 1878, is a student in the Newark Business College; and Francis, born October 8, 1881, attends the public schools.

Mr. Zoerner holds membership in Harmony Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., of Belleville, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 3631, of Nutley. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He and his wife and family attend the Congregational church, and in the community where they reside are widely and favorably known.

HON. JOHN C. DENMAN,

whose leadership in the public affairs of New Jersey made him one of the prominent residents of Newark, was born on the 17th of November, 1815, on the old family homestead, which is still in possession of the Denmans, and is situated in Crawford township, about five miles from Elizabeth, New Jersey. It was purchased in 1723 by John Denman, Jr., a descendant of one

John Denman, who came to America from England, in 1635, and located in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He is mentioned in the "Town Book" of the Elizabeth records as one of the memorialists of November 18, 1729. He had much influence among his fellow citizens on account of his education and wealth, and possessed such luxuries as were common to those days, including books, and a riding-chair, which was mentioned in the inventory of his effects.

John Denman, Jr., located upon the hundred acres which he had purchased in 1723, in Crawford township, a property that has since been inherited in direct line until now it is in possession of the family of our subject. It is to-day one of the few places in this section of the state having a clear title, no mortgage having ever been placed upon it. John Denman, Jr., died, leaving six children, of whom Christopher succeeded to the property. His married life was blessed with five daughters and one son, John Denman, the father of our subject, who succeeded to the ownership of the property.

On the 5th of February, 1815, John Denman married Lockey Marsh, and died, leaving one daughter and four sons, of whom John Christopher, of this review, was the eldest. The Denman family were members or attendants of the Episcopal church of Elizabeth until the Revolutionary war, when that church was closed, after which they attended the West Presbyterian church, at Westfield, New Jersey.

John Christopher Denman, as before stated, opened his eyes to the light of day on the old family homestead, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His early education was acquired in the school there,—the Rahway Athenian Academy,—and at the age of sixteen he began preparation for the duties of active business life by learning the carriage-maker's trade in Newark, in the factory and under the direction of Charles Hedenberg. Here he laid the foundation for his subsequently successful career as a manufacturer of and dealer in carriages and vehicles of all descriptions. Soon after attaining his majority he entered the shop of his uncle, Ralph Marsh, of Rahway, and later directed his steps to New Orleans, where in 1840 he entered into partnership with John E. Matthews in the carriage business. They had a large repository, partly stocked with goods of their own manufacture and partly from carriage factories of northern markets. During the Mexican war they did an extensive business, making large contracts with the government for the supply of wagons, mules, horse-shoes, etc., for the army. Mr. Denman was a very enterprising and energetic man, quick to note and take advantage of any opportunity in business, and above all was thoroughly reliable and honorable in all trade transactions, so that he won the confidence as well as the patronage of the public.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Denman determined to retire from business, feeling that his accumulations were sufficient to supply all his wants, but after a short time he realized that indolence and idleness formed no part of his nature. He could not content himself without some business interests and re-entered business life. At the opening of the civil war, however, the business in New Orleans was closed out and Mr. Denman connected himself with Fisher, Rickards & Company, of Australia, shipping to that firm large consignments of carriages.

Mr. Denman was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hendricks, daughter of Aaron V. and Eliza (Backalen) Hendricks, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, who survives her husband and makes her home in Newark, with her two children, George H. and Lillie O. A handsome fortune was left to the family and their pleasant home in this city is the center of a cultured society circle.

John C. Denman was a man of remarkable energy, sagacity and enterprise, and during his active life his name was known in business circles throughout the country and quite extensively in foreign lands. He was a man of quick perception, fixed purposes, frank and outspoken, and his great kindness of heart, marked liberality in support of any enterprise he conceived to be right, and especially his sympathy and help to those in need have caused him to be held in loving remembrance in many households, where, in his unostentatious way, he gave of his means, commensurate with the spirit of liberality.

Politically, Mr. Denman wielded a wide influence and was very prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He was a member of the legislature from Essex county in 1858, and successfully advocated the bill to form a new county, to which he gave the name of "Union." He also advocated the removal of the milldams at Rahway. After two terms of service as a member of the general assembly in Trenton, he took up his residence in Newark, where he was elected and served on the board of chosen freeholders. He was a leading factor in the public interests of the city and earnestly advocated all measures which tended toward its best development. He continued his residence in Newark, as one of its honored citizens, until his life's labors were ended in death, February 4, 1864.

H. H. HORNFECK,

of Verona, one of the leading furriers in New York city, was born in Gera, Thuringia, province of Saxony, on the 5th of February, 1839, a son of Henry Hornfeck, a stationary engineer. His mother bore the maiden name of Maria Gruenwald, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, one of whom, Ernest, is still living in the fatherland. Two daughters, Emilie, wife of Albert Young, and Miss Elwine Hornfeck, are residents of Brooklyn, New York.

Henry Herman Hornfeck learned the trade of a furrier in his native land and continued his residence there until he had attained his majority, when he crossed the broad Atlantic to the New World, landing at New York in 1860. Soon afterward he engaged in business on his own account as a furrier and has since carried on operations in that line, his establishment being one of the most popular and profitable in the trade in the city. They carry a valuable stock, well assorted and of fashionable manufacture, and the business of the house is steadily and constantly increasing. Its reputation for reliability is unquestioned, and enterprise and perseverance are the chief characteristics of the house.

Mr. Hornfeck came to Verona in 1865, and the following year was married in the house in which he still makes his home, the lady of his choice being Miss Anna K. Cimiotti, a daughter of Ferdinand and Fannie Cimiotti, who came to this country from Vienna, Austria. The children born of this union are: Frances M., Clara Hermine,

wife of William L. Loftus, superintendent in the large factory of the Clark Thread Company; Herman G., who is in the finance department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in Newark; Sylvia Hedwig; Max Roland, in business with his father; Henry F., a plumber in Montclair; Gustave Adolph, who graduated in the Montclair high school, in June 1897; and Annie Stephanie.

Mr. Hornfeck is a member of the Arion Club, of New York city, and has served as school trustee of Verona for a number of years. His attention has been more generally given to his business, however, and in the legitimate channels of trade he has acquired a handsome competence. Success has rewarded his well directed efforts, his energy and resolute purpose, and his life demonstrates the possibilities of accomplishment through the exercise of these qualities.

FRANCIS N. MANDEVILLE,

of Newark, was born in New York city, August 14, 1855, and is a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock. the family being founded in America in colonial days by the great-grandfather, who came to this country from Holland. His grandfather, Anthony Mandeville, was born at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, and married Miss Leah Van Saun, also a native of the same place. The father, Washington Mandeville, first opened his eyes to the light there, and having attained his majority was united in marriage to Miss Anna Jane Webb, a native of New York. Our subject is also connected with the Vorhees, Van Saun and Roomes families, old residents of Pompton Plains.

Francis N. Mandeville is a self-educated man. He left school at the age of thirteen years and worked with his father at stair-building until the age of twenty, when he started in the newspaper and stationery business, which he has since conducted with energy and profit. He follows the most approved business methods, his dealings being straightforward and honorable, and his industry unflagging, so that he has secured a large patronage.

Mr. Mandeville was married in 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph Wright, of Newark. He and his wife are members of St. James Episcopal church, and he belongs to Granite Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F.; Jefferson Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F.; American Lodge, No. 206, K. of P.; and Newark Council, of the Order of Chosen Friends.

In political affairs Mr. Mandeville takes a very active part, and is a staunch Republican in his belief, strongly supporting the men and measures of that party. He is now representing his ward for the second time on the board of chosen freeholders; was one of the organizers of the Northern Republican Club and the First Ward Republican Club, and is a popular and leading member of those societies. A man of genial nature and kindly temperament and sterling worth, he has many friends in the city.

JOHN D. HARRISON.

The relative importance of a city or community is in due proportion to its manufacturing interests, which contribute not only to its progress and prosperity, but also are instrumental in increasing the population, give employment to the laboring man,

and are beneficial in various ways; and he who devotes his energies to this line of enterprise adds to the value of American industry and is a public benefactor to the American people.

John D. Harrison, one of the prominent manufacturers of New Jersey and president of the American Patent Leather Company, of Newark, was born in Parsippany, New Jersey, on the 14th of November, 1830, and is a son of Henry Harrison, a farmer by occupation, and a grandson of Captain Thomas Harrison, of Orange, a valiant and efficient officer in the war of the Revolution, who died in 1844. The mother of our subject was formerly Miss Parnella De Hart, of the Elizabethtown De Harts. In 1838 the father purchased the land upon which Seton Hall College, Orange, is now located, and upon this homestead were reared his children.

The subject of this review was the tenth child in order of birth, and after he had passed his fourteenth year he came to Newark and attended the select school of Rev. Dr. Weeks until attaining the age of sixteen years, when he began his business career and entered upon an apprenticeship in the jewelry trade with the firm of Carter & Beam; but the failure of his health compelled him to give up his work for a little over a year. Upon recuperation, in connection with his brother, Charles H., he engaged, in 1852, in the japanning of leather in a small way; and such was their industry, ability and integrity of purpose that from this modest beginning has emerged the American Patent Leather Company, one of the most progressive and enterprising concerns of its kind in the city of Newark. Mr. Harrison is a business man of superior intelligence, keen discrimination and business acumen, and his success in guiding his venture to a gratifying termination is the logical result of carefully applied industry and laudable ambition. He is connected with numerous other enterprises of a diversified nature, being one of the organizers of the Security Savings Bank, of which he was president for several years. He is president of the Newark Light & Power Company, is a director of the People's Light & Power Company, and of the Merchants' Insurance Company. In his political affiliations Mr. Harrison is a loyal and energetic Republican, and has served his party and the people in the capacity of alderman of Newark for four years, and as sheriff of Essex county for three years.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison was solemnized in 1854, when he was united to Miss Maria Dean. They became the parents of the following six children: George M., who married Miss Lydia M. Stewart, and is an attorney at Madison, New Jersey; Mary Ella; Carrie De Hart, who is the wife of F. L. Potts, president of the Chester Pipe & Tube Company, of Philadelphia; Genevra H., who married William M. Potts, of Wyebrooke, Pennsylvania, proprietor of the Isabella Iron Works; Charles S., secretary and treasurer of the American Patent Leather Company; and Mabel E.

DAVID DOREMUS BRAGAW,

recently appointed postmaster of Newark, is a representative of the best citizenship of Essex county and possesses in a marked degree all the qualifications which combine to make a successful business man and to give him prominence as an influential factor of society. While he has prospered in busi-

ness as the result of an energetic and upright commercial career, his mind is too bright and his public spirit too active to permit him to forget the important interests of society at large, and for years he has been an earnest advocate of many measures which have contributed to the general good and promoted the material and moral welfare of Newark.

The metropolis of New Jersey is his native city. He was born in the first ward, December 11, 1841, a son of Abram and Sallie R. (Doremus) Bragaw. His father was born in what is now Long Island City, Long Island, in the year 1789, and was a son of Andrew Bragaw, who was also a native of Long Island. The family in this country sprang from three brothers, who were natives of France and were of Huguenot extraction. Coming to America they located on Long Island and are mentioned in a history of that district. The mother of our subject was born in the city of Newark in 1798, and was a daughter of David Doremus, a native of Passaic county, this state, who came to Newark when a boy of fourteen to learn the blacksmith's trade. After following that occupation for a number of years he turned his attention to the hardware trade, which he conducted with success for some years, when he retired to private life, having accumulated a handsome competence that enabled him to lay aside all business cares. During the early '20s Abram Bragaw came to Newark and for a number of years engaged in the milling business. He died in this city in 1865, and his wife, surviving him some time, passed away in 1881. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom died in infancy and three in later years, leaving only three who are still surviving.

David D. Bragaw is the youngest of the family and was reared at his parental home in Newark. While in its public schools he mastered the branches of learning which prepare one for the practical duties of life. His business career began early in life, and the self-reliant spirit which enabled him to establish a newspaper route before he had reached the age of twelve years has ever been one of his most conspicuous characteristics and an important element in his prosperity. In his youth he learned the printer's trade, which he followed until 1865, when he engaged in the grocery business, at the corner of Broad and Orange streets, where he has since continued. He has built up a large trade, his well appointed store and excellent stock making the establishment a favorite with the public. His honorable business methods always commend him to the support of those with whom he comes in contact, and he is therefore enjoying a liberal and profitable patronage. He is also secretary of the Dime Savings Institution.

The home relations of Mr. Bragaw are very pleasant. He was married in 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Angeline Bates, a native of Dutchess county, New York. Their pleasant home is now graced by the presence of one daughter. In a community where they have so long resided they have many warm friends, their worth winning them a welcome in Newark's best homes.

A stanch advocate of Republican principles, Mr. Bragaw was first called to office in 1879, when at a special election he was chosen a member of the board of city aldermen. He was re-elected to that position in 1880, 1882 and 1894, and in 1895 and 1896 was elected president of the common coun-

cil, wherein his broad views of public questions and public needs have been manifest in the active support he has given to all measures for the benefit of his native city. He is a valued member of the First Ward Republican Club and the Northern Republican Club, and on January 10th, 1898, was appointed by President McKinley to the important position of postmaster of Newark. His brightness, his business standing, his social position and his honesty and integrity of character make him one of the most popular citizens of Newark.

DAVID OAKES.

Mr. Oakes was descended from English stock, his grandfather, John Oakes, having been a resident of Ellastone Mills, Staffordshire, England. The latter had two sons, David and Thomas, of whom Thomas emigrated to America in 1802 and pursued his vocation, that of consulting engineer and millwright, having acted in the former capacity for the Philadelphia board of waterworks and later been made superintendent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He married Rachel Kingsland, whose children were David, Joseph, Sarah, John and Mary. Mr. Oakes, in connection with his duties as an official of the Schuylkill canal, removed to Reading, where his death occurred in 1823. His son David was born January 13, 1809, in that portion of Bloomfield now known as Franklin township, where he lived until nearly two years of age, when his parents removed to the present site of Bloomfield, and he, until the age of seventeen, pursued his studies at the school adjacent to his home. In 1826 he removed to Orange, New Jersey, for the purpose of acquiring the trade of a finisher of woolen goods. Soon after completing his apprenticeship he located in the village of Bloomfield, and at once erected a frame building in which, having equipped it with the necessary machinery and stock, he began the manufacture of woolen goods. After a successful business had been established the structure was, in 1836, destroyed by fire. The enterprise of Mr. Oakes was manifested in the immediate erection of a new building, which was devoted to the exclusive manufacture of flannels and yarn. Again, in 1842, the products of the mill were varied, tweeds becoming the staple article, which, by their superior quality, gained a wide reputation. The mills were enlarged in 1849, and in 1860 the first brick building erected, which was followed by various additions in 1873 and again in 1879, 1880 and 1882 respectively, Mr. Oakes' son Thomas having succeeded him as general manager.

Mr. Oakes was married to Abigail H., daughter of Simeon Baldwin, of Bloomfield. Their children are Sarah (Mrs. Cornelius Van Lieu), deceased; George A., deceased; and Thomas. Mr. Oakes continued in active business during his lifetime, having established a reputation not less as a master in his special department of industry than for integrity and uprightness in all commercial transactions. In politics he was early a Whig, later a Republican, and always anti-slavery in his proclivities. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the state legislature, and filled at various times the important offices connected with his county and township. He was a director of the National Newark Banking Company and a member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution. For years he was one of the board of trustees of

D. Burns

the Bloomfield Presbyterian church, and was a member of this church at the time of his death, which occurred July 26, 1878.

WILLIAM O. KUEBLER.

Labor, honorable and well directed, has long since been granted its proper place in the plan of the world, and it is the busy man who is the leader in all affairs. His fidelity to the duties by which his business is carried on is that whereby he is judged of his fellow men, and the verdict is rendered in accordance with his accomplished purposes. In this respect Mr. Kuebler has won the commendation and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He has led a busy and a useful life and by his own efforts has worked his way steadily upward. An errand boy in the beginning of his career, he has risen step by step to responsible positions in the commercial world and is now honored with an important civic office, that of county clerk of Essex county.

Mr. Kuebler was born in New York and is a son of Paul Kuebler, a jeweler, who came to this country in 1848, locating in New York city. In the American metropolis he was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Bracher, also a native of Germany, and in 1863 removed with his family to Essex county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1886, at the age of fifty-nine years. In his family were nine children, seven sons and two daughters, and of this number seven are now living.

William O. Kuebler, the second in order of birth, first opened his eyes to the light of day in New York city, December 4, 1859, and at the age of three years was brought by his parents to Essex county. He attended the German-American school on Green street, Newark, also the public schools of this city, but was compelled to lay aside his text-books at the age of fourteen years in order to assist in the support of the younger members of the family. This has always been one of his life's duties, and nobly has he performed it. He first secured a situation as errand boy in a furniture store, where he remained for about a year, when he entered the employ of F. W. Rodeman, a druggist on Ferry street, continuing there as an apprentice for one year. He next accepted a junior clerkship in the employ of Ernest Dreher on Broad street, with whom he remained for five years, during which time he also attended the New York School of Pharmacy, and after a course therein he received his diploma from the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy in 1877. After the completion of his college course he entered the employ of John L. Kinsey, in Broad street, Newark, and after working there for a year and a half he was offered a position in the employ of David M. Stiger & Company, of 58 Barkley street, New York city. He remained with the latter house for five years, at the expiration of which period he became interested in the wholesale drug business of William M. Townley, of Newark, and assumed the management of the business, which he conducted for three years, when he withdrew, forming a business connection with the firm of Lehn & Fink, of New York city. He took charge of the New Jersey wholesale department as salesman and remained at that place for more than two years, next accepting a position as traveling salesman for Pier Brothers, wholesale druggists, who offered him an increased salary. His territory was the entire United States, and during his three

years' connection with that house he traveled extensively over the country, gaining that knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring, as well as doing effective service in the interest of his employers.

For some years Mr. Kuebler has taken a deep interest in political affairs and has always been a stanch Republican, laboring earnestly for the success and growth of his party. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was elected brigadier general, commanding the Third Brigade, comprised of sixteen uniformed companies. Since that time he has been actively interested in every campaign and his labors have not been without results beneficial to the party. In the spring of 1895 he was elected alderman in a strong Democratic ward, which he carried by one hundred and forty-eight votes, when the usual Democratic majority was about four hundred. He was the only alderman elected on the Republican ticket in the sixth ward since its present limits were established. In the spring of 1897 he was renominated for the office, as the result of his capable discharge of the duties in the first term, but at the time he was away on a business trip and could not return in time to qualify. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county clerk of Essex county, carrying the county by six thousand seven hundred votes, and the city by over three thousand, receiving a majority in twelve out of the fifteen wards of Newark. This fact well indicates his personal popularity and the high regard reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He numbers many friends in Democratic as well as Republican ranks, for his sterling qualities are such as everywhere command respect.

Mr. Kuebler was married, in Newark, in 1882 to Miss Minnetta Homann, and to them were born five children, of whom three are now living. Socially, Mr. Kuebler is connected with various civic societies, holding membership in Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M.; Granite Lodge, K. of P., the Royal Arcanum, a number of Republican clubs, and of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy he is now trustee. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, for untiring perseverance and honorable effort are his chief characteristics. He is broad-minded, generous, kindly and charitable, and Newark numbers him among her valued citizens.

WILLIAM FRISBY,

the subject of this memoir, was for many years an honored resident of Essex county, where he took up his abode in 1855. He was one of the pioneers of the residence portion of Millburn township near South Orange and did much to beautify that section. A native of England, he was born in the city of London in 1793, and there spent the days of his childhood and youth. He learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until his emigration to America. Ere leaving his native land, however, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Ely, a native of Essex county, England. It was in the year 1822 that he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the new republic, where, surrounded by its excellent advantages and privileges, he hoped to acquire wealth. Locating in Williamsburg, New York, he embarked in the manufacture of clothing and did an extensive business, which he carried on for more than twenty years. He established a very large

plant and built up a trade which in volume and importance rivaled any in this section of the country. Thus he saw his youthful dreams realized, and in America he found the road to success. As is the case with all men whose fortunes are acquired through their own efforts, his earlier years formed a period of laborious toil, but his perseverance, enterprise, industry and good management at length overcame all obstacles and he reached the goal of prosperity.

Having acquired a handsome capital, Mr. Frisby determined to lay aside the arduous cares of active business life, and he removed to Millburn township, Essex county, where he lived retired. He made there a comfortable and beautiful home for his family and spent his declining days in quiet and rest. Mr. and Mrs. Frisby had four children, namely: Mary Ann, who died in New York state, at the age of fourteen years. Emeline became the wife of Peter Shapter, of Brooklyn, who died, leaving three children—Rebecca, William Frisby and Emeline. Mrs. Shapter afterward became the wife of Louis Albeck, and to them were born two children—Stephen E. and Edward C. Mrs. Albeck died in 1870. Sarah, the second daughter, remains at the old home in Millburn township, and Rebecca, the fourth child of the honored subject of this memoir, became the wife of William Shapter.

Mr. Frisby was deeply interested in the cause of education and did all in his power for its promotion and furtherance. He was well informed on the political questions and issues, and in ante-bellum days was a strong anti-slavery man and an ardent Republican after the formation of that party. He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of the county of his adoption, and contributed liberally of his means for the promotion of any movement calculated to benefit mankind. His own life and its splendid accomplishments should serve as an incentive and inspiration to those who are not blessed with fortunes in early life, but must start out for themselves with limited or no capital and wrest success from unfavorable surroundings. After a long and well-spent life he passed away in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

ELIJAH D. BURNET.

The honored subject of this memoir was descended from one of the oldest families of this commonwealth. His ancestors first located on American soil about 1630, and the family was established in the Rhode Island colony under the leadership of Roger Williams. Representatives of the name afterward took up their residence in Morris county, New Jersey, where they owned fourteen hundred acres of land. The great-grandfather, David Burnet, resided in Madison and lived to be more than one hundred years of age. The grandfather was Daniel Burnet, also a native of the same locality. The Burnet family is probably as numerous as any other in the state and has been very prominent in public affairs and in molding those events which form the history of the commonwealth. Liberal and public-spirited, its representatives largely promoted education, moral and material interests and left the impress of their individuality upon the public life. James Burnet was the principal donor at the establishment of Madison Academy,

David Burnet gave the ground on which a church was built in Madison, and Ichabod Burnet gave the land used for cemetery purposes. The Burnet family also at one time owned all of Hampton, Rhode Island.

The father of our subject, David Burnet, a native of Madison, New Jersey, married Lydia Crane, a daughter of Captain J. C. Crane, who represented one of the old and prominent families of eastern New Jersey. Their children were: Charlotte, who became the wife of John L. Bruen; John L., now deceased; Nancy, who married Moses Kitchell; Lydia, who married James Frazee; Elijah D.; Benjamin Ludlow, who is living in Texas; a daughter who is living in Illinois, and William, who completes the family.

Elijah D. Burnet, whose name begins this article, was born in Madison, New Jersey, in 1818, and at an early age was left an orphan. When a lad of twelve summers he went to live with his uncle, John C. Crane, in Newark, and acquired his education in the schools of that place. He entered upon his business career as an employe in his uncle's store, and upon his uncle's death he embarked in business with another uncle, Ezra Crane, on Broad and Market streets, where for several years he conducted a business in the importation and sale of cloth, but after the war the financial depression affected his business greatly and he closed out in 1868. In 1861 he removed to West Orange, purchasing six acres of land, and this continued to be his home until his death. He was for a number of years secretary of the Essex County Gas Company, and aided in the promotion of other important enterprises in the city.

Mr. Burnet was a prominent factor in public affairs in Newark, and at the time of his death was serving as a commissioner of deeds and assistant tax collector, while for the last fifteen years he acceptably and creditably filled the office of justice of the peace. He endeavored to serve his constituents faithfully and well and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed. By his fidelity to duty and his upright, honorable life he added new luster to the bright name of the family.

In 1847 Mr. Burnet was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Smith, a daughter of Oliver Smith, a native of Springfield, New Jersey, and also connected with one of the prominent old families of New Jersey. To them were born the following children: Frederick M., who married Florence B. Ryder, a native of Long Island, and who is now engaged in business in New York city, but makes his home in West Orange; Anna V., widow of James H. Canniff, by whom she had one child, Florence Estella; and Neville, who is living in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Burnet died on the 5th of September, 1897, ten days after the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. He had thus reached the venerable age of nearly eighty years, and he passed away full of honors and good deeds, leaving the heritage of a worthy life and an unsullied reputation.

AUGUSTUS J. MITCHELL, M. D.,

who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Newark, with offices at his residence, No. 82 South street, and 68 Orange street, was born in this city, on the 20th of April, 1868, and is a son of John and Susan (Holle) Mitchell, both of whom were natives of Alsace, France, whence they came to America when quite young. Both

are still living. The father is a merchant tailor.

The Doctor received his preliminary education in St. Mary's parochial school and the public schools of Newark, and later took a course in the Newark Business College, in which institution he was graduated. He then determined to enter upon a professional career, and this demanded particular preparation; so he began study in the office of the late Dr. Marshall, of Newark. Later he matriculated in the medical department of the New York University, attended clinical work in Bellevue Hospital and was graduated at the former institution with the class of 1897, winning the degree of M. D. He then opened an office in Newark, where for the past year he has been engaged in general practice. He is on the surgical staff of St. Michael's hospital. He has a broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of medicine, which he is rapidly putting to the practical test in his work in Newark. He is energetic, earnest, purposeful and ambitious, and with such qualities will undoubtedly meet with a high degree of success in the future. He belongs to St. Columbus Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Catholic Benevolent Legion. His social qualities and sterling worth have made him very popular and he has many friends in the city of his birth.

AUGUSTUS F. EGGERS.

As the progress of the prosperity of a nation is the result of the aggregate endeavor of its individual citizens, so the history of a nation is the record of the composite achievements of its people. Biography thus becomes the very foundation upon which must rest the general history of mankind. The importance of making a permanent record of the lifework of men who are worthy such distinction, cannot be overestimated. The subject of this review stands forward as one of Newark's honored and representative citizens,—one who has rendered faithful service and has proved himself a worthy incumbent of offices of public trust and responsibility.

Augustus F. Eggers was born in Cassel, Germany, April 17, 1840, his parents, Henry and Henrietta (Eggert) Eggers, being natives of that place. Henry Eggers held the important position of forester in the section of the country where he resided, and ranked as lieutenant colonel in the German army. He died when our subject was eight years of age. Young Eggers attended the military schools in his native country until his fourteenth year. He then learned the trade of gunmaking, which he followed until 1856, when, feeling that the United States afforded better opportunities, he decided to come to America, which he did, and located first in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and later in Norwich, Connecticut, in both places following the trade he had learned in Germany, and becoming an expert and valued workman therein.

Having been employed by the Manhattan Fire Arms Company, in Norwich, he decided to come to Newark with that firm, upon their removal to this place. Soon after arriving in this city he was made foreman and finally was given charge of all the departments except the machine department, in the employ of the concern. He remained with this company until they sold out in 1870, and then he took the agency of the London Publishing Company of New Jersey, and remained in this position

until he was elected, by the common council, clerk of the Center Market. This office he held for eleven years. He then engaged in the manufacture of leather goods, traveling-bags, etc., for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which time he sold out, and with his family visited his old home in Germany, from which he had been absent for thirty-six years.

After he had traveled about one year on the continent he returned to Newark, and became associated as partner with the Acme Water Filtering Company, of which concern he was made president, and continued to remain in this capacity until 1894, when he retired, and was appointed, by Mayor Lebkuecher, criminal-court judge, and for the full term of three years he filled that incumbency with great credit. He was known on the bench as a careful and conscientious judge, who tempered his judgment with mercy. He always displayed a deep sympathy with the poor and oppressed, and when such came to him with their stories of trouble and persecution he did not always look into the statute books to find relief, but rather consulted his sympathetic heart and acted upon its general impulse. At the expiration of his term as criminal judge, he withdrew, owing to the change in the municipal party government, and the same day that his services upon the bench expired he was appointed a member of the county board of election, and upon the requisition of that body was elected its chairman. Mr. Eggers has always been a stanch Republican, and is one of its active workers. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the Republican county committee, and is chairman of the eleventh ward Republican executive committee. He is a member of the Lincoln Club and several other Republican political organizations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Roseville Lodge, No. 143, F. & A. M.

Mr. Eggers is also engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance business, and has an office located at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Grove street.

His religious connections are with the Roseville Presbyterian Church.

In 1860 was consummated the marriage of Judge Eggers with Miss Catherine Rice, of Norwich, Connecticut. To this union three children have been born, only one of whom survives, Augustus F., Jr., who is head bookkeeper in the employ of the State Banking Company of Newark.

DAVID B. NATHAN.

It is pleasing indulgence to paint in biographic outlines the life of one who has been such a conspicuous figure in the development of Newark's best interests as has this gentleman. One of the most reliable and progressive business men, prominent in politics and popular in social circles, he is probably best known on account of his efficient and highly beneficial service in connection with the public schools. From the days when King Solomon gave utterance to the proverbs, it has been a recognized fact that the training of the child molds the character of the man; and the direction given to thought, the channels into which mental development is directed, form one of the most potent elements in promoting the best American citizenship. To the training of the school-room, therefore, is directly traceable much of the strength of character, stability and unfaltering purpose of the nation. How impor-

tant, therefore, that the public schools should be a proper training ground for the youths of this republic! Realizing the necessity for superior advantages along this line, Mr. Nathan has labored indefatigably, earnestly and zealously in behalf of the schools of Newark, and the beneficial results of his efforts are incalculable. The marked improvement made in the city school system during the past few years is due largely to his efforts, and Newark acknowledges her indebtedness to him in this particular.

Mr. Nathan is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, born January 24, 1856, but America has no native son more loyally devoted to her institutions and interests. He received the advantages of a very liberal education in the schools and colleges of his native land, completing a classical course and graduating at the head of his class in college when only fifteen years of age. He has made a special study of languages and fluently speaks seven tongues.

In 1872 Mr. Nathan determined to emigrate to the New World, and for a time after his arrival made his home with an uncle in New York city. Soon afterward he entered the employ of Charles Cooper & Company, manufacturing chemists and importers, of New York and Newark, and has since been connected with that house, a continuous period of twenty-four years. He has steadily advanced, mastering every detail of the business in the various departments with which he is connected. His business methods are above question and his progressiveness, indomitable energy and careful supervision have proved an important factor in the success which attends the Newark house. He is a man of the utmost reliability in all transactions and has the unqualified confidence and respect of the firm.

Throughout his residence in Newark Mr. Nathan has maintained his home in the tenth ward and is one of its most prominent and leading citizens. He is public-spirited, manifesting a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city along educational, moral, social or business lines. He has been solicited to become a candidate on the Republican ticket for the offices of assemblyman, etc., but has steadily refused, never holding political position until 1894, when he succumbed to the solicitation of his friends and accepted the nomination for a position on the school board, believing that he might thereby greatly promote the educational interests of the city. In 1897 he was re-elected, the only Republican east of the Pennsylvania Railroad who was elected that year. His influence on the affairs of the board has been very marked. Through his efforts alone, and after a hard and persistent struggle, he succeeded in securing an appropriation for the erection of an addition to the Ann Street public school, which was very much needed, and which has converted that once inadequate building into one of the finest and best equipped school buildings in the city. Mr. Nathan's able service on the school board has been recognized by his appointment as chairman of the committee on repairs, serving in that capacity for three years, and as a member of the text-book and supply committees. Among the many advance movements which he has originated in relation to the public schools was the introduction of the "fire drill," for the purpose of training the children how to leave the buildings quickly and without panic in case of fire.

A prominent and valued member of various civic societies, Mr. Nathan belongs to Eureka Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M.; Atlas Lodge, No. 2399, Knights of Honor; Unity Conclave, No. 189, I. O. H., and Newark Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Republican County Society, Iron Bound Republican League, Tenth Ward Republican Club, East End Republican Club, the Owl Club, Cinnamon Club and various other political, benevolent and social organizations.

In 1879 Mr. Nathan was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Sommerindyke, and to them have been born three children: Elsa, Ben and Cora. His enjoyment of home life is pronounced, and it seems that he cannot do too much to promote the happiness and insure the welfare of his family. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, kindly in manner and cordial in disposition. His tastes are scholarly and with the best literature of all ages he is familiar, reading many of the classics in the original.

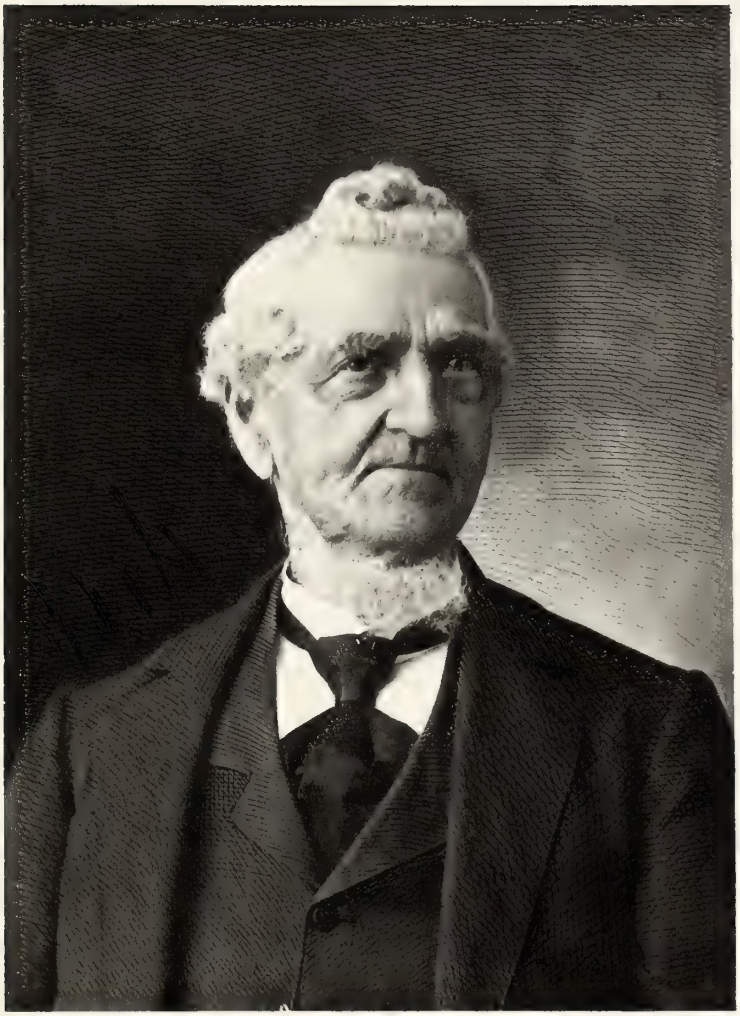
MARCUS D. BALL,

a retired merchant and well known citizen of South Orange, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Essex county for over half a century, and is now, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, enjoying the fruits of his early labors in his commodious home on Valley street, surrounded by his family and a host of friends, who extend to him their highest esteem and sincere regard.

The township of South Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, was the scene of Mr. Ball's birth, which occurred on the 4th of June, 1813, his father being Noah Ball, a native of the same place, who was a hatter by trade, and manufactured that article of dress for the New York market. The grandfather of our subject was Jonathan Ball, a direct descendant of English stock, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Marcus D. was reared upon a farm, occupying his time with the duties incident to such a life and in securing an education in the country schools of the district. He was an ambitious youth, evincing early in his career that spirit of progressiveness and enterprise that characterized his later years, and while yet a lad he secured employment for himself by obtaining an ox team and transporting wood from the mountains to Newark, where he found a profitable market for it, as coal was scarce in those days and but a scant amount was obtainable in the cities.

In 1850 Mr. Ball bought a section of land lying along what is now Valley street, South Orange, upon which had been erected a hotel. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion some time later, he engaged extensively in speculating in whisky, and that, together with his hotel, proved exceedingly lucrative. Subsequently he built a commodious house in Valley street, in which he has resided since his retirement from active life. Besides this residence he is the owner of several valuable pieces of property in South Orange and twenty-five acres of land in South Orange township.

The marriage of Mr. Ball was celebrated in 1833, when he was united to Miss Cornelia Durand, a native of South Orange township and a daughter of Henry Durand, who is of English birth. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball: John Henry; Electa Ann, who mar-



W. L. Ball

ried Orin Ward; Angeline, who is the wife of Alexander Smith; Jane, now Mrs. Charles McKinsey; and Mary A., who married Joseph Smith; and three who died in childhood.

Mr. Ball is a public-spirited man who has watched the growth of South Orange and who has grown with it, and although time has laid its frosted hand upon his head, the four-score years and more through which he has passed have not deprived him of all his youthful energy nor dimmed the brightness of his intellect, and his interest in the prosperity and welfare of his home city is as great now as it was in the days of his early manhood.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BEGGS, M. D.,

a scholarly physician of Newark, whose deep research into the fields of medical science has particularly fitted him for the practice of his chosen profession, was born in Petaluma, near San Francisco, California, on the 30th of December, 1865. He belongs to one of the old families of New Jersey, his grandfather, Hugh Beggs, a native of Scotland, having located in Paterson among its first settlers. He was the proprietor of the Union Iron Works there, built the first locomotive ever constructed in Paterson and carried on a large and successful business, which brought to him a fair fortune. He died in 1855. The Doctor's father, Eugene Beggs, was a native of Paterson and was an inventor and manufacturer of his native city. Before and during the war he resided in California, where he engaged in the gas business. In 1869 he returned to Paterson, where he has since made his home. He is a stanch Prohibitionist in his political belief and very active in the work of that party. He married Catherine Van Winkle, of a very prominent New Jersey family, a daughter of John E. Van Winkle, who was descended from Holland ancestry. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth and accumulated a handsome property, being numbered among the rich men of the locality at the time of his death.

Dr. Beggs was reared in Paterson, attended the high school there and later pursued a course in the Latimer Business College, being a graduate of both those institutions. He then prepared for Columbia College, but instead of entering that institution, he accepted a position in the Passaic Rolling Mill, where he remained for five years, having charge of the Paterson office. Wishing, however, to devote his energies to professional duties he left that place in order to take up the study of medicine and entered the New York Homeopathic College, where he spent two years. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Bellevue and was graduated at Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, with the class of 1893. On account of his impaired health he then went to Europe, matriculated in Edinburgh University, and took a special course in the treatment of the eye and the ear, under Argyl Robertson, and then matriculated at the London Ophthalmic Hospital. He also visited various other hospitals and thus particularly qualified himself for the practice of his chosen profession. In the autumn he returned to his native land, and, locating in Newark in 1894, has since engaged in the practice of his profession here, securing a large and lucrative patronage as the result of his proficiency and capability in his chosen calling.

On the 11th of April, 1894, Dr. Beggs was united in marriage to Miss Margaret H. Hendrie, of Paterson, a daughter of John C. Hendrie, of that city. They have one son, Allan Hendrie, now two and a half years old. The Doctor and his wife spent two months—July and August, 1897, —in Europe, visiting many points of beauty and historic interest. They are well known in Newark society circles and the hospitality of their home is proverbial. The Doctor is prominent in medical circles and is now treasurer of the New Jersey State Medical Society (homeopathic), also a member of the Chivron Medical Club, the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann College, and attending physician for the Baptist Home. He is now taking a post-graduate course at New York Ophthalmic Hospital,—Twenty-third street and Third avenue,—with the expectation of finally devoting all of his time to special work.

THOMAS T. SPEER,

a representative of one of the old families of Essex county and superintendent of the Woodland cemetery, of Newark, was born in Fairfield, Essex county, New Jersey, November 23, 1829. His father, Tunis T. Speer, was also a native of Fairfield and was a son of Thomas Speer, Sr., one of the pioneers of the county. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Jemima Miller, was born in the vicinity of Hanover, Morris county, being also a representative of one of the early families of this section of the state. Both parents are now deceased, the father having passed away in his seventy-sixth year, while the mother died in her ninety-third year. A farmer by occupation he followed that pursuit throughout his entire life and never engaged in politics to any extent. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church and was an active, industrious, energetic man, although he was paralyzed on one side from his fiftieth year. In connection with his brothers he was for many years engaged in the bark business, supplying large quantities to parties in Cuba and shipping the product in hogsheads to that isle.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Speer were as follows: Phoebe Ann, now deceased, was the wife of Henry I. Van Ness, of Fairfield, New Jersey; Jane, who married Frank Van Ness, of Little Falls, New Jersey, is now deceased; Maria is the wife of Jacob N. Peer, of Morris county, New Jersey; Peter T., who served as register of Essex county for several years, is now deceased; Henrietta is the widow of Thomas Sindle, of Fairfield, New Jersey; Thomas T., the next in order of birth, is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Susan is the wife of Lemuel Stagy, of Hackensack, New Jersey.

Thomas T. Speer was reared at his parental home and when thirteen years of age began carting bark over the old dirt roads and turnpikes which lay between Fairfield and Newark. For twenty-nine years he was thus engaged, and was then called to public office by the vote of the people, being elected to the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county in Caldwell township. He was serving his third year in that capacity when, in 1879, he was elected to the position of warden of the Essex county penitentiary, at Caldwell, a position he held for two terms of five years each, and was elected for a third term; but after five months a change in the county government

from Republican to Democratic occurred and he was removed from office. He now has in his possession a handsome hunter-case gold watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Thomas T. Speer, warden of the penitentiary, by members and ex-members of the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county, New Jersey, July 26, 1888." On the 18th of November, 1890, he took charge of the Woodland cemetery as superintendent, a position he has since filled in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Speer is married and has two children: George E., who is now a clerk in the Mutual Life Insurance Company; and Annie M., wife of John Tompkins, of Montclair. Mr. Speer now belongs to the Memorial Presbyterian church, of Newark. He was formerly a member of the Fairfield Reformed church, served as one of its officers for several years and took an active part in its work. He is also one of the charter members of Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M.

CHARLES I. BECK.

The pride of America is in her self-made men; the possibilities which she offers to her citizens is one of her greatest sources of growth and strength, and in return for the advantages which she extends she receives the loyal devotion of those who find homes and protection under the starry emblem of the republic. Mr. Beck is among those of foreign birth who in the New World have advanced from a humble position to one of prominence and achieved a competence. He is now a general hardware merchant of South Orange and one of the enterprising, progressive citizens of the town.

Born in Austria in 1863, he is a son of Simon and Sophia (Grünhut) Beck, also natives of the same country. In 1870 they emigrated to America, locating in Newark, where the father engaged in the butchering and produce business. Later he removed to South Orange, where he opened a grocery, conducting that business until 1885, when he sold out and returned to Newark. He lived retired there until his death, which occurred in 1896. The mother still resides in Newark. Their

family numbered the following: Charles I.; Anna, wife of Isidor Grand, who conducts a dry-goods store in Newark; Adolph, who married Hattie Epstein and is a grocer of Newark; Teressa, wife of Samuel Schwartz, who conducts a pharmacy on Broad street, Newark; Carrie, at home.

Charles I. Beck was a lad of seven summers when he came with his parents to the United States. He was reared in Newark and educated under the preceptorship of Joseph E. Haynes. For a time he engaged in business with his father, and in

1879 established a hardware and variety store at the corner of Scotland and South Orange avenues. This was the first hardware store in the town, and the business was carried on at the first location until about 1894, when it was removed to South Orange avenue, opposite Vose avenue. He has built up an excellent trade and has one of the most complete and best appointed stores of the kind outside of the large cities. His straightforward dealing, his earnest desire to please his customers and his unfailing courtesy have won him a liberal patronage and he derives therefrom a good income.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Gibian, a native of Austria who came to this country when seven years of age with her parents, Samuel and Dorthea Gibian. Her father resides in Newark and her mother is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have been blessed with five children: Dora, Blanch, Ruth, Jerome and Stanley.

Mr. Beck possesses rare social qualities that have made him extremely popular; is genial in disposition, cordial in manner and has the high regard of a large circle of warm friends. He takes quite an active interest in civic societies, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, in which he is now holding the office of regent; is past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of South Orange; belongs to the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, of Newark; is treasurer of the South Orange Firemen's Relief Association; and treasurer of the South Orange Fire Department. He adheres strictly to Democratic principles, takes an active part in political affairs, has been a member of the board of assessment for five years and is a member of the board of registration. He is very prompt and faithful in the discharge of all public duties and in all the relations of life commands the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM GAUCH, M. D.,

is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession of Newark, but his years seem to be no limit to his ability, which might well be envied by many an older practitioner. He was born in Newark on the 12th of November, 1873, and is a son of William and Emma (Schoenamsgrauber) Gauch. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States when thirteen years of age. He served for four years during the civil war as a loyal defender of the Union, enlisting in a regiment at Washington, D. C., with which he served until the starry banner was victoriously planted in the capital of the Confederacy. After the war he returned to Newark, and a few years later, in partnership with his brother Jacob, established a box manufactory, which they are still conducting under the firm name of J. Gauch & Brother. The mother of our subject is a native of Newark.

The Doctor was reared in the city of his birth, and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and was graduated in the high school in 1891. He then spent one year in the School of Art of Columbia College, after which he began his preparation for his professional duties by matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated in 1895, on the completion of a thorough and comprehensive course of study.

Dr. Gauch then spent six months as a

substitute physician in different hospitals in Newark and Jersey City, and began the regular practice of his profession in December, 1896. In March, 1897, he opened his office at No. 284 Orange street, where he is now located. He is serving as assistant house physician at St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the Physicians' Club, thus keeping in touch with the advancement in the medical science and gaining from this interchange of thought between practitioners valuable helps for his own work. He is now enjoying a fair practice and will undoubtedly continually work his way upward.

ISAAC ROLFE DENMAN.

There are men in every community who are the leaders in thought and action, who mold the public life and to whom is due the progress and advancement of that community. Such a one is Mr. Denman, who is now serving as city treasurer. He has been very prominent in business circles, is well known in military circles, and in local political affairs occupies a distinguished position and is now serving his fellow townsmen as treasurer of the city of Newark.

Mr. Denman is a native of the Crescent City, born on the 13th of May, 1851. His father was Abraham Cross Denman, now deceased. In his early life he left New Orleans, accompanying his parents on their removal to Newark, where he was reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the Newark Academy and in private boarding schools. His first business venture was undertaken in 1869, when at the age of eighteen years he became a member of the firm of A. C. Deas & Company, with which he was connected several years. On severing his connection with that enterprise, he learned the carriage-maker's trade, spending five years at the bench and learning the different branches of the business. In 1870 he went to New Orleans, where he entered his father's carriage repository, being thus employed for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Newark and for some years was connected with various profitable enterprises in Newark and New York. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in no regular business, and has spent his time largely in California and Florida, especially through the winter seasons.

On the 21st of May, 1897, Mr. Denman was elected to the office of city treasurer of Newark, and three days later entered upon the discharge of his duties, to which he is now devoting much of his time. His deep interest in the welfare, progress and upbuilding of the city insures his careful handling of the finances and their expenditure to the best advantage. For a number of years he has been identified with the New Jersey National Guard, being an enthusiastic worker for the promotion of that body. He was for some time a member of the First Regiment, served as its rifle inspector for a time and was a member of General Plume's staff.

In 1874 Mr. Denman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Marshall, a daughter of the late Charles Busselle, a lumber dealer of New York. Two children were born to them, Elma and Rolfe, but the former died at the age of eight, the latter at the age of four, both within a month, in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Denman enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of Newark, and Mr. Denman's honorable connection with public

affairs and his irreproachable character in all the walks of life have won him a host of friends whose number is constantly increasing.

WILLIAM HENRY PEOPLES.

a member of the firm of Jaehnig & Peoples, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, at Nos. 172 and 174 Thirteenth avenue, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1858. His father was James Peoples, and his mother's maiden name was Cecelia Kennedy. In 1847 they located in Philadelphia, whence they removed to Lancaster, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 10, 1881. His wife passed away April 19, 1866. The father was a horseshoer and followed that business as a life occupation. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and for a number of years represented the fourth ward of Lancaster in the common council of that city.

Mr. Peoples, of this review, was reared in the city of his birth and attended the public schools, acquiring a good English education. On laying aside his text-books to enter upon that training which comes in the harder school of experience, he was set to work to master the tin and sheet-iron business, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. In 1875 he went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for about a year and a half. He then spent about fifteen years in traveling over the country, during which period he worked at his trade in every city of importance in the United States. He settled in Newark in the spring of 1891, and was employed by others until 1893.

In that year Mr. Peoples formed a partnership with Oscar Jaehnig and established their present business. They do as extensive a plumbing business as any house in the city and their patronage in the line of steam and gas fitting is also extensive. They employ about twenty men on an average, including six plumbers, six tinners and other workmen. They now have on hand several large contracts and are recognized as leaders in their line in Newark.

Mr. Peoples was married October 12, 1893, the lady of his choice being Miss Marta Jaehnig, a sister of his partner. They have one son, James Donald.

Mr. Peoples was elected a member of the board of education, April 13, 1897, from the sixth ward, and is a member of the heating and sanitary committees. He is an enterprising, energetic business man, a progressive, public-spirited citizen and his irreproachable character in all the walks of life commends him to the confidence and respect of all.

CONRAD KOEGEL,

a retired merchant tailor of Newark, is indebted solely to his own efforts for the success he has achieved, and throughout the city he is known and honored as a man of great strength of character, indomitable will, large mental capacity and a sterling honesty and integrity. He was born in the ortschaft of Boennigheim, in the state of Wurtemberg, Germany, September 24, 1841, and is a son of Gottfried and Christina (Haeusler) Koegel, both natives of Boennigheim. His father was a good and worthy citizen, who for many years was engaged in the culture of grapes and the manufacture of wine. He was appointed to the position of keeper of the forests and

served in that capacity until he had reached the age of eighty years. He was born February 22, 1805, and died at the age of eighty-nine years. His faithful wife passed away in 1849. They were consistent Christian people of the Lutheran faith, and their children were reared in that religion. They had eight children: Gottfried was drafted into the military service and lost his life in the revolution of Hungary in which the late Kossuth was identified; Johannis is married and resides in the town of Kleinengert, Hungary, Germany; Casper is married, resides in the town of Boeblingen, in Wurtemberg, and has two sons, Robert and Ernest; Christian, who came to America in 1873, married Johanna Moesch and resides at Newark: his children are Fritz, Fredericka, Maria, Carrie, Christian, Conrad and Andreas, the first four born in Germany. Conrad is the next of the family; Fredericka died at Kipler's Hotel in Newark, in 1864; Joseph, who came to America about 1867 and located in Newark, is married and has the following children: Rosie, Elizabeth, Joseph, Edward, Matilda and Frederick; and Gottfried, who came to America in 1873, locating in Newark, married Catherine Moesch, by whom he had three children: Catherine, Carrie and Annie. After the death of the mother of this family, the father, Gottfried Koegel, married Frederica Lipot, a widow, and the sister of his first wife. By this union they had two children,—Joseph and Gottfried.

Conrad Koegel acquired a common-school education in his native town and then learned the tailor's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman for four years, traveling through the central German states and visiting the principal cities. In 1862 he came to America, landing in New York in the month of August. Locating in Newark, he began work at his trade with his cousin, Christian Koegel, who at the beginning of the Rebellion enlisted in the Union Army, our subject then succeeding to the ownership of the business. In this he met with good success, and in 1864 he removed to Chatham street, now Arlington street, where he remained until 1866, when he opened his store on Mercer street. In 1868 he changed his location to No. 42 West street, and next removed to 238 Charleston street, and here built a house and resided till he came to his present home. He conducted a large and profitable business until 1892, when he bought the tract of ground at No. 432 Eighteenth avenue and 487 Springfield avenue, where he built the houses now standing there, and in this way greatly improved the appearance of the neighborhood. He was recognized as a leader in his line during his connection with active business interests and had one of the largest and best equipped merchant tailoring establishments in the city, while from the public he received a very liberal patronage.

Socially, Mr. Koegel is a member of Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., of Newark; Teutonia Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., the Aurora Singing Society, of Newark, and the Allgemeine Beneficial Verein. His qualities of good fellowship, geniality and courtesy make him very popular. In his political associations he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

Mr. Koegel was married on the 8th of January, 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Matilda Joffrey, who was born July 28, 1845, and is a daughter of Henry and Julia (Druess) Joffrey, both of whom were

natives of Prussia. Their union has been blessed with six children: Amelia, born November 17, 1865; Conrad C., born April 6, 1869; Matilda, who was born May 10, 1873, and is now the wife of Leo Hauser, by whom she has one son, Leo Conrad, born November 14, 1896; Henry G., born March 27, 1876; Julia, born January 29, 1886; and Gustav Adolph, born August 28, 1890. The family attend the German Lutheran church.

JOHN DORER

is a leading representative of the business interests of Newark, having been the promoter of several enterprises. He was born in the town of Mietesheim, in the province of Alsace, France, June 27, 1847, and is a son of John George and Magdalene (Deutsch) Dorer. His father died in Alsace in 1865, and the mother, surviving him thirty years, departed this life there in 1895.

John Dorer was educated in both the German and French languages in his native province and continued a member of his father's household until nearly eighteen years of age, when he determined to come to America, and accordingly sailed for New York, where he arrived on the 6th of July, 1865. Coming thence to East Orange, he here secured a situation with Andrew Younger and later entered the employ of Matthias M. Dodd, a leading citizen of East Orange. Later he began work at the carpenter's trade, but not finding that pursuit remunerative he decided to go to California and in 1866 made his way to the Pacific slope, where he remained three years and seven months.

On the expiration of that period he returned to East Orange and again entered the employ of Matthias M. Dodd, with whom he remained until 1871, when he returned to the land of his nativity, spending several months there. On the 20th of January, 1872, he once more landed on American soil and entered the employ of Booth Brothers, of East Orange, dairymen, with whom he formed a partnership after two years. This connection was continued for fifteen years, when Mr. Dorer began business alone in the same line. He is doing well in this enterprise, having a large milk route and conducting a profitable dairy. Nor has he confined his attention and energies alone to this business. He has become somewhat interested in real-estate dealings, and in 1877 purchased a house and eight acres of land on Grove street, where he made many substantial improvements. In 1883 he bought a tract of land on Grove street, upon which he erected the modern and convenient residence in which he resided till 1898. He now lives in his new house that he has just built on Springdale avenue, between the Bloomfield railroad and Rosville avenue. He has erected a number of dwellings and by his judicious investment has been successful in his real-estate dealing. In 1897 he purchased three acres, on which he has erected a commodious barn and substantial dairy buildings in order to facilitate his large and increasing trade. He is also a half owner in the Schwartzkopf & Dorer Jewelry Manufacturing Company, of 277 Washington street, Newark, New Jersey, and his sound judgment and capable management in business affairs make his counsel and labors in connection with any enterprise very valuable. He also has real-estate interests in Irvington, upon which

JOHN DORER

he erected a fine dairy, which his son John is conducting.

On the 1st of February, 1872, Mr. Dorer was united in marriage to Miss Eva Elizabeth Schaeffer, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Helmstedter) Schaeffer, who were of German ancestry. They spent their last days in East Orange at the home of their daughter, the father dying in 1889, the mother in 1892. Their remains were deposited in Fairmont cemetery, of Newark. To Mr. and Mrs. Dorer have been born five children: John, who married Susan Rusch, and is a graduate of the Newark Business College; George, a graduate of the East Orange high school; Mary Elizabeth; Louisa Ernestina and Charles. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Newark and take a deep interest in all that tends to elevate humanity. In his political views he is a Republican.

HUGH FRANCIS COOK, M. D.,

was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 4th of July, 1872, and is a son of James and Anna Cook, both of whom are natives of Connecticut, the father now engaged in business in Bridgeport, that state.

The Doctor secured his primary education in the public schools, and after his graduation at the Bridgeport high school entered the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Massachusetts, at which institution he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined to enter the medical profession and devote his life to the alleviation of human suffering, he matriculated in the Yale Medical College, where he spent one year. On the expiration of that period he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated on the 15th of April, 1896. He next entered the Alexian Brothers Hospital at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he put his carefully acquired knowledge to the practical test, serving as house physician for eleven months. On the 4th of March, 1897, he opened his office at No. 451 Orange street, Roseville, where he entered upon the general practice of his profession. On the 15th of June, 1897, he was appointed on the staff of physicians for the Alexian Brothers Hospital at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

He is a member of the Alumni Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, also of the New Jersey Surgical Society of Newark. He is a thorough student, whose text-books are often reviewed, while in the current literature he keeps abreast with the progress which is continually being made in the profession. He is enjoying a good practice and deserves the success which has come to him.

HON. CHARLES W. POWERS.

Bloomfield has reason to take pride in her thorough-going and enterprising business men. Prominent among this class is found the Hon. Charles W. Powers, a real-estate dealer, and at this writing a representative to the state legislature of New Jersey from the district composed of the townships of Montclair, Bloomfield, Franklin and Belleville. His life history, briefly given, is as follows:

Charles W. Powers was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, March 14, 1851, son of Charles W. and Mary Ann (Paddick) Powers, the former a native of

New York state and the latter of Sussex county, New Jersey. James Powers, the grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch-Irish extraction and was one of the early settlers of the Empire state. The Paddicks trace their ancestry to Holland. The first representatives of the family to land in this country settled in New England, coming thence some years later to New Jersey, Hiram Paddick, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Powers, being an old resident of this state.

Charles W. Powers, whose name heads this sketch, was reared principally in Bloomfield, receiving his early education in the schools of this place. Then he entered Rundell Academy, now the German Theological Seminary, where he pursued his studies for a time, and afterward took a commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Newark, New Jersey. On leaving the last named school, he became an assistant in the lumber yard and planing mill owned and operated by his father, and continued as such until 1871, when his father disposed of the mill. After this the subject of our sketch engaged in the manufacture of building material and began contracting and building. Among other buildings erected by him was the Lester Surgical Plant. When this was completed he became connected with the company which owned it and remained with it three years, two years of which time he was superintendent. At the expiration of the third year he turned his attention to the real-estate business, handling realty in Bloomfield and Newark, having an office at both places and doing an extensive and paying business.

Politically, Mr. Powers is a Republican, active in furthering party interests and taking part in both local and state politics. He did some effective stumping in the campaign of 1896. Four years he has served as a member of the town council. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and the one hundred and twenty-first session of the legislature of New Jersey and the fifty-third under the new constitution; and while a member of that honorable body he took an active part in the discussion and passage of several important bills, performing his service in a manner that reflected credit both upon himself and his constituents.

Mr. Powers was married in 1870 to Miss Jane Dougherty, a daughter of John Dougherty, of Bloomfield, and they have one daughter, Miss Irene.

PATRICK J. NASH,

of East Orange, was born in county Meath, Ireland, on the 15th of August, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Bridget (Fitzsimmons) Nash. His father, a farmer throughout his active business life, was an upright and honorable man, enjoying the respect of neighbors and friends in a high degree. He died in the prime of life, at the age of fifty-five years, and is buried near his home in county Meath, Ireland. His children numbered eight, three of whom died on the Emerald Isle, namely: Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Thomas, who died at the age of eighteen; and Margaret, who passed away at the age of eight. The surviving members of the family are, in addition to the subject of this sketch: Anna, wife of John McCormick, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts; Mary, wife of John Colbert, of New York; William, who is living in Memphis, Tennessee; and John,

from whom no news has been received for about twenty years, at which time he was in Connecticut.

Patrick J. Nash is indebted to the district schools near his boyhood's home for his education, which, however, was terminated before he had reached the age of eight years, occasioned by the death of his father. In early life he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and when about twelve years of age came with his mother and sister Mary to America, landing at New York in the spring of 1871. From the metropolis they came to Newark, where our subject completed his trade, and then accepted a position in the horse-shoeing establishment of the Orange & Newark Railroad Company, now the Consolidated Traction Company, at this time being in his fifteenth year. He remained with that company from 1873 to 1890, when he started business at his present place. While completing his trade in Newark he also attended night school and at the same time became able to aid in the support of his mother and her family. Eventually he became her chief dependence and is now providing her with a comfortable home, delighting to make this return to her for the attention she bestowed upon him in his early years.

In 1890 Mr. Nash established a smithy at No. 98 Main street, East Orange, where he has since conducted a large and profitable business. Among his patrons are many owners of fine roadsters and track horses who desire to have their horses shod only by the most skillful workmen. Some of his customers come from a distance of fifteen miles, and he has a very enviable reputation for efficiency in his line. His well directed efforts are now bringing him a good income, and his success is well deserved.

Mr. Nash has taken an active interest in local political affairs, and has been actively concerned in various enterprises. He is a member of the East Orange Fire Department and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of East Orange. He was a member of the fire department from its organization, serving at one time as its assistant chief, resigning on account of pressure of business. He also is a member of the Master Horse-shoers' National Protective Association of America; is an active member of the East End Republican Club; was one of the first trustees of the church, Catholic, taking an active interest in the location of the house of worship at the new site at the corner of Main and Clinton streets. He and his mother are both devout members of the church. Their residence is at No. 52 Sterling street, East Orange, where he purchased the ground in 1876 and erected the house in 1884.

ROBERT C. and WILLIAM O. GILFORT

are proprietors of one of the most popular and interesting places of business in Orange,—the Gilfort Museum and Cafe. Theirs has been a most interesting experience. Traveling throughout the civilized world they have gained a knowledge of the various countries and their peoples which only travel can bring, and their delightful reminiscences of their journeyings make them most entertaining and pleasant companions. The story of one whose career has been different from that of the mass of mankind is always interesting and the history of these brothers cannot fail to prove an attractive addition to this volume.

Both natives of St. Louis, Missouri, Robert C. Gilfort was born February 12, 1845, and William O., May 24, 1849. They are sons of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Barnewitz) Gilfort. The father was born in Prussia, acquired a district-school education, and in early life learned the trade of machinist, which he followed for a number of years in the land of his nativity. Finally deciding to come to America, he crossed the Atlantic in a southwesterly direction, landing at New Orleans. He brought with him his tools, but finding no favorable opening for one in his line in the Crescent City, he made his way to St. Louis, where he established one of the first machine shops in that place. There success attended his efforts, his business rapidly increasing and bringing to him excellent financial returns. After a time he formed a partnership under the name of Gilfort & Robinson, and this firm constructed the first locomotive built west of the Mississippi river, it being the property of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Mr. Gilfort was very successful as a mechanical engineer and was connected with many of the most important mechanical and engineering projects of St. Louis and vicinity. His manufactures along that line were also extensive and proved a profitable source of income. A recognized leader in his line, he had constantly to enlarge his facilities to meet the growing demand of his trade. The prosperity that crowns well directed efforts was his, and with a handsome competence he retired from business life in 1882. He passed away in 1895, at the age of eighty years, but his wife is still living with her sons in Orange, and is a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

In early youth Robert and William Gilfort attended both German and English schools in St. Louis, and supplemented their primary study by a course in the high school in that city. At the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south Robert Gilfort, with commendable patriotism, responded to the call for three-months troops and enlisted in Company C, First Missouri Cavalry. On the expiration of his first term he re-enlisted and remained in the same company until the close of the war, participating in many important engagements, including the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Silver Creek, the capture of Little Rock and a number of others.

When the war was over Robert Gilfort returned to his native town, where he had previously been engaged in gymnastic performances and resumed his professional work. Both brothers had been trained in gymnastics, and the brothers soon afterward started out on a tour. In their travels they have visited all parts of North and South America, Australia, the South Sea islands, Africa, Asia and Europe,—in fact have touched at every country in the civilized world. Masters of the art which they have so thoroughly studied, they have awakened the greatest applause and elicited the highest commendation of people and press throughout the globe. The most difficult feats they have accomplished with seeming ease, such is their wonderful training and such complete mastery have they over their muscular systems. While thus engaged in traveling over the country in a professional capacity, the Messrs. Gilfort obtained a most wonderful collection of curios brought from all sections of the world. A detailed description of the same

with the incidents concerning them would occupy a volume: suffice it to say that at a cost of more than forty-five thousand dollars they have obtained one of the most interesting private collections in the entire United States, which they now have in their fine museum.

About 1881 the brothers, being desirous of finding a pleasant home for their aged mother, decided to come to Orange, and accordingly located here. In October, 1896, they established their unique and costly decorated cafe at the corner of Essex and Main streets, where they are now doing a very successful business.

Robert C. Gilfort is a member of Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R., at Orange and he and his brother William are members of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into that order in Scotland, in 1875. They are pleasant, courteous, genial gentlemen, entertaining conversationalists, progressive business men and have the warm regard of many friends throughout the world.

EDWARD L. BURNS, M. D.

To this gentleman is due that tribute of respect and admiration which is always given—and justly so—to those men who through their own efforts have worked their way upward to positions of prominence, who have achieved a competence through their own labors, and by their honorable dealing commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been thrown in contact.

Dr. Burns was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 25th of November, 1865, and is descended from one of the prominent New England families. He is a son of Edward Alonzo Burns, a native of Milford, New Hampshire, which town was settled almost entirely by the Burns family in its various branches, direct and collateral. His mother bore the maiden name of Lucretia Hutchinson, also a native of Milford and a member of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, who did so much to mold public sentiment in war times by singing abolition songs throughout the country. She was a niece of Abby Hutchinson, so widely known throughout the United States and Great Britain fifty years ago, at which time she was almost as famous as Jenny Lind. She and three brothers formed a quartet, whose musical powers were seldom excelled.

The paternal ancestry of Dr. Burns can be traced back to Scotland, whence the first of the name in America emigrated in 1643, locating in Gloucester, Massachusetts. From there the family moved northward and established the town of Milford, then included within the boundaries of the Bay state but now within the limits of New Hampshire. One of the representatives of the name served as captain of a company in the American army during the war of the Revolution. The Doctor's grandfather, Charles Henry Burns, was a native of Milford, and Edward Alonzo Burns, the father, who was a native of the same locality, spent his business life as a merchant of Boston and Somerville. He died in January, 1891, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife is still living in Milford. The eldest brother of our subject, Charles Henry Burns, is a lawyer of considerable note in Wilton, New Hampshire, now serving as corporation counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and is a leader in political affairs. Mark F., the younger brother, was for five years mayor of Som-

erville, Massachusetts, and is now president of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank.

Dr. Burns spent the first thirteen years of his life in Boston and attended the city schools. He was graduated in the high school of Somerville in 1883, after which he took a special course in Tufts College. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he spent four years and was graduated in 1890, although he received a certificate of practice the preceding year. On leaving college Dr. Burns went to Ogden, Utah, as surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad in the hospital at that place, where he remained until called home by the death of his father. After settling up his father's business, which required a period of about three months, he resumed the practice of his profession, removing to Newark in May, 1891. He is here established in a good business and his practice is constantly increasing.

During the first summer after locating in Newark, Dr. Burns spent a portion of his time as house physician for the Manhanset House at Shelter Island. The same year he was elected to the position of recording secretary of the Essex County Society of Christian Endeavor for three years. He was on the staff of St. Michael's Hospital for nearly three years, acting a portion of the time as house physician and for nearly two years as assistant house surgeon. He is one of the examiners of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and for other insurance companies, and is a member of the Essex County Medical Society. He has a deep interest in his profession and his ability is manifest by the success which has attended his efforts.

On the 30th of August, 1894, Dr. Burns married Miss Ida Buehler. They are members of the Peddie Memorial Church, in which he is now serving as president of the Christian Endeavor Society. He belongs also to the Royal Arcanum. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of deep sympathy and kindly temperament, and never fails to endorse any movement which has for its object the betterment of mankind.

JOHN MONTEITH,

an able and successful counselor at law of Newark, is a native of Scotland, his birth having taken place at the noted manufacturing town of Paisley on the 23d of October, 1863, his parents being John and Jeanette (Purdon) Monteith, both of whom were of Scotch birth. They came to America in 1874 and first resided at Elgin, Illinois, removing a year later to Newark, and here occurred the death of Mr. Monteith in 1887. He is survived by his wife, who makes her home in Newark.

John Monteith received his mental discipline in the public schools of his home city, after leaving which he determined to devote his energies to the calling of law and began the study of that profession under the efficient preceptorage of Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was accorded admission to the bar in 1886, since which time he has continued to practice in Newark, meeting with that distinct success that is ever the logical result of intelligently applied industry, involving the mastering of his work in all its details, a well disciplined mind and a strict integrity of character.

The marriage of Mr. Monteith was solemnized in 1887, when he was united to

Miss Elizabeth Wix, who was born of German parentage, and this union has resulted in the following three children: John E., deceased, George and John F.

In his political belief Mr. Monteith is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and his social connections are with the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM J. KEARNS,

one of the ablest counselors-at-law and most enthusiastic political leaders of Essex county, was born in Newark, on the 12th of August, 1864. His parents were William J. and Elizabeth (Cogan) Kearns, natives of Ireland. The paternal grandfather, William Kearns, who was born on the Emerald Isle, came to America in the 30's and for many years followed the shoemaker's trade in Newark. The maternal grandfather, James Cogan, died in Ireland. In 1848 his widow with her children crossed the Atlantic to the New World and became residents of Newark. The parents of our subject spent almost their entire lives in this city, and were people of education and culture. The father was a man of pronounced literary taste and considerable poetic ability. His career, however, was early terminated, for he died at the age of thirty years. His wife, surviving him some time, passed away at the age of forty-five. They had a family of three children: William J.; James, deceased, and Thomas.

William J. Kearns was educated in St. Patrick's parochial school and St. Benedict's College, of Newark, and pursued his law studies in the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated March 26, 1892, the degree of LL. B. being conferred upon him. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a linguist of ability and can speak German, French, Spanish and Italian. Thus a broad mental culture well fitted him for the profession which requires a more extended and comprehensive knowledge of all things of life than any other calling to which man devotes his attention. Before entering upon his preparation for the bar, however, Mr. Kearns had opened an office as law stenographer in Newark, in January, 1883, when nineteen years of age. He had already at that time earned the reputation of being one of the most capable and expert court reporters in New Jersey. For several years he continued his stenographic work and at the same time studied law. During this period in his career he frequently took the place of the official stenographer in the court of Vice-Chancellor Bird, whom he often accompanied on his official trips into Warren, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon and Somerset counties. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at law at the June term of the supreme court in 1887, and as a counselor at law at the February term in 1892. He was made master in chancery, February 14, 1888.

After his admission to the bar he abandoned the stenographic office and has since achieved a large measure of success as an advocate and counselor. In 1890, at the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Kearns was assigned by Justice Depue to defend James Smith, who was indicted for the murder of Hastings. This trial attracted considerable attention at the time, because of the novelty made by the defense,—an insane delusion of persecution,—which Mr. Kearns ingeniously prepared, and which, together with the able assistance

of Samuel Kalisch, whom he asked to have assigned as his associate counsel, succeeded in saving Smith from the gallows. More recently Mr. Kearns has given his attention largely to the practice of civil law, and is well versed in this department of jurisprudence. He is a close student of his profession, and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He is very careful and painstaking in the preparation of a case and never loses sight of a point that will advance his cause. His clientele is already extensive and is constantly increasing.

Very soon after attaining his majority Mr. Kearns became an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy and in 1893 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He served as chairman of the house committee in the State Industrial School for Girls, was also a member of the committee on federal relations and the judiciary. While acting as a member of the last named, he earned the reputation of being one of its most useful and hard-working members. He was secretary of the Essex Democratic assembly caucus, which determined to make the Hon. James Smith, Jr., a candidate for the United States senate, and it was Mr. Kearns who, as secretary of the caucus, made public announcement of the action of the Essex lawmakers at their memorable meeting on the night of December 5, 1892. In the November election of that year, in the seventh assembly district, Mr. Kearns defeated the popular ex-freeholder, Mr. Huegel, who was then generally regarded as invincible at the polls, and won by the handsome majority of two hundred and thirty-nine votes, but in the defeat which overwhelmed his party in November, 1893, Dr. Edwards defeated Mr. Kearns by twenty-four votes on the face of the returns. The latter demanded and obtained a judicial recount because of the rejection of official ballots on which his name appeared. This election contest, Kearns versus Edwards, resulted in an important decision rendered by Justice Depue in the supreme court as to the constitutional judicial authority of each house of the legislature to decide and pass upon the qualifications and elections of its own members. The contest resulted in seating Dr. Edwards. In the congressional convention of the Democratic party, in Orange, in 1896, Mr. Kearns was prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Catherine L. D. Tighe, and to them have been born three children: Agatha T., John P. and Anthony P. Mr. Kearns is a member of the Catholic church, a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus and judge advocate of the Newark organization of this society, and a grand knight and district deputy. He has a winning manner, a pleasing personality and is very popular in social and professional circles.

CHARLES W. HARRISON,

of Irvington, whose life has been one of honorable and prominent identification with the agricultural interests of Essex county, wears worthily the name of a distinguished family, whose representatives have attained eminence in almost all the walks of life. Their names are engraved on the pages of history in connection with the ministry, statecraft and the political and military affairs of the country, and their efforts have proved most beneficial and effective in bringing out the advance-

C. W. Harrison

ment and improvement of the republic in a way that has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. The branch of the family residing in New Jersey have given their attention more exclusively to that quiet but important calling,—agriculture,—yet they have not been negligent in the performance of those duties which produce the best development and bring about substantial progress.

They trace their ancestry back to Richard Harrison, who resided in West Kirby, Cheshire, England, whence in 1642 he started for the new world and joined the Connecticut colony at New Haven. With his family he afterward removed to Brantford, that state, where his remaining days were passed. Among his children was a son, Richard, who in 1666 came to New Jersey, among those pioneers who opened up this state to civilization. He purchased a tract of land on the present site of Newark, the exact location of which is shown by a map among the records of the county. Thus from the earliest period in the annals of New Jersey the Harrisons have been identified with its development.

One of his sons, Joseph Harrison, had a son, also named Joseph, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. His son, a third Joseph Harrison, was born in Orange, December 19, 1747, and was the grandfather of Charles W. and John G. Harrison, of Newark. He was a man of great force of character, possessed of indomitable industry and was a leading and influential citizen. He was chosen magistrate of his borough or township, and while he believed in the suppression of vice and crime and exerted all his authority in aggravated cases to bring about the punishment of the offenders, he was nevertheless a man of peace and frequently induced contending parties to compromise and thus avoid lawsuits. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and for many years was one of its leading members in Caldwell, but finally differences arose as to certain policies to be pursued, and being in the minority, but rightly, he and his son Demas withdrew and founded in Roseland the first Methodist Episcopal church, being ever afterward one of its loyal and conscientious supporters. During the Revolutionary war he joined a New Jersey regiment of the colonial army, was made ensign and participated in the battle of Springfield. In politics his sympathies were with those who had risked their lives, as did he, for the independence of the nation, and, being a leader in social matters and an active participator in the recent military affairs of the country, it follows that his interest in civil matters was no less conspicuous.

Mr. Harrison was a man of domestic tastes, devotedly attached to his family, and trained his children to become useful and honorable members of society. He was three times married, as is noted below. His first wife was Rhoda, daughter of Abel Freeman. She was born in 1751 and died February 21, 1791. They had eight children, as follows: Demas, born September 10, 1773, and died in 1849, married Jemimah Wade and after her death wedded Mrs. Rhoda Tuttle, daughter of Justice Burnett. She died in 1868, leaving two children: Charles W. and Malinda, deceased wife of Rev. Charles S. Coit, of Irvington. Tamer, the second child, was born August 14, 1775, and became the wife of Aaron Dodd, by whom she had a daughter, who became the wife

of Caleb S. Crane, of Caldwell, and the mother of four children,—Aaron, Henry, Maria and Louisa. Rufus, the third child, was born August 28, 1778, and married Phebe Williams, by whom he has the following named children: Tamer, Gershom, Demas, Marcus, Marinda, Betsy, Mary, Rufus F., Rhoda M. and Phebe J. Jared, the next of the family, died in childhood. Samuel, the fifth, was born September 15, 1782, wedded Mary Crane and their children are Joanna, Mary, Samuel, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Cyrus, Zenas G. and Tamer M. Abigail, the sixth of the family, was born December 18, 1784, married Bethuel Crane, and her children were Rachel, Aaron D., J. Smith, Louisa, Phebe H. and Abbie A. Joanna, the seventh of the family, died unmarried. Jared F., the eighth, was born October 28, 1796, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Duryee, who was born on Long Island, but removed to Little Falls, New Jersey. Their children were Joseph D., born July 3, 1822; John G., born October 19, 1824; Frances A., born February 22, 1826; and Philip H., born August 24, 1831.

For his second wife, Joseph Harrison, the grandfather of our subject, married Rhoda Tompkins, daughter of Jonathan Tompkins. She died February 21, 1827. Her eldest son, Joseph, was three times married, his first wife being Charlotte Gould, his second Mary Crane, and his third Betsy Blinn. By his first union he had one daughter, Charlotte. The children of the second union were Abbie, William H., Durand, Sarah J. and Lydia. Of the third marriage there were four children, Aaron D., Joseph, Rhoda and Phebe. About 1824 the father of these children removed to Ohio and located near Mount Gilead. Rhoda, the second child of Joseph and Rhoda Harrison, was born September 16, 1795, and married Henry Beach, by whom she had the following children: Abbie, Joseph, Catherine and Henry. Harvey was born April 1, 1798, and wedded Mary Bond. Phebe, the fourth child, was born November 26, 1802, and married Henry S. Harrison, emigrating to Michigan about 1834. Their children were Zenas, Joseph, Henry, Eliza, Abbie and Richard.

For his third wife, Joseph Harrison, the grandfather, chose Mary Kirk. They had no children. His death occurred in March, 1837, and his widow passed away August 25, 1840.

Demas Harrison, the father of our subject, followed farming at Roseland during his early life and was a recognized leader in public affairs, exerting a marked influence on the public life. In business he was very successful, became the possessor of extensive real-estate interests, including much property in Newark, and in this city spent his last years.

Charles W. Harrison was born at Roseland, December 17, 1828, but was reared to manhood in Newark and acquired his education in the Pennington Seminary, a Methodist college, near Trenton, New Jersey. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparation by reading in the office and under the direction of Dr. Thomas Lowery, with whom he remained three years. He was then in the office of Dr. Milton Baldwin for two years, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, but had been there for only a term or two when his father died. He was then selected as the one most competent to

settle his father's large estate, and to do this he had to abandon his studies, which ended his preparation for the medical profession. He made a trip to Indiana in 1850, with the purpose of making his home there, but when he returned to Essex county to be married he was induced to abandon that plan and instead purchased a farm in Camptown, now Irvington, on which he located in 1851. He is a man of remarkable industry, energy and enterprise, and has prosecuted his business interests in a manner that has brought to him rich returns for his labors.

In February, 1850, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harrison and Miss Mary A. Bodwell, and they traveled life's journey together for thirty-nine years, her death occurring December 24, 1889. Their children are as follows: Edwin Demas, who married Emma Ash and had two children,—Charles H. and M. Louisa; Mary E., wife of E. Frank Meeker, by whom she has a daughter, Esther Frances; William H. was married October 22, 1884, to Miss Jennie L. Headley, and they have three children,—M. Estelle, Russell Coit and Clifton; Irving B., who married Harriet E. Drake, daughter of E. W. Drake, and has two children,—George D. and Isabel B.; Henry Levi, now deceased, buried on the isthmus of Panama in 1886; and Albert B., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, married Annah Baldwin, daughter of H. S. Baldwin.

Mr. Harrison has frequently been called upon by his fellow citizens to serve in positions of public honor and trust, and, in keeping with the high character of the man, the duties thereof have ever been discharged with the utmost fidelity. He aided in the organization of the village of Irvington, has served as its president and as a member of the board of trustees and has shown a progressive interest in public schools by his twenty-two years service on the board of education. He has also filled the offices of town clerk and town committeeman, and was for eight years a freeholder from Irvington. His record is that of a well spent life, characterized by honesty in business, integrity in social relations and by faithfulness to every obligation resting upon him.

IRVING B. HARRISON.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison was celebrated on the 2d of May, 1884, when he was united to Miss Harriet S. Drake, a daughter of Elias W. Drake, of Irvington, and their children are as follows: George D., born March 31, 1883; and Elizabeth and Isabel, twins, born July 9, 1888. Elizabeth died on the 20th of August, 1889.

HUGH MITCHELL,

the popular proprietor of the Crystal Lake summer resort, Essex county, New Jersey, is a Scotchman by birth, the date of his nativity being May 19, 1840, and he being a son of John Mitchell.

In 1865 the subject of our sketch, thinking to better his condition by emigration to America, took passage for this country and in due time landed in New York city. There he was for some time occupied as general clerk and hotel-keeper. Failing health, however, forced him to give up a lucrative business and seek a change of climate, and he accordingly came to Eagle Rock, New Jersey. That was in 1866. He brought his family with him and engaged in the hotel business here, and he it was

who opened the Eagle Rock Hotel, made that now celebrated place popular and caused it to be made a public park, as it is to-day. In 1891 he purchased his present property, thirty acres of land at the corner of Eagle Rock avenue and Prospect avenue, and reached now by cars from Newark and South Orange. This is indeed one of the most beautiful and picturesque sites to be found in Essex county. From the pinnacle, overlooking the landscape of Pleasantdale and beyond the second ridge, can be seen the cities of Boonton and Morristown, a distance of many miles. This magnificent view and the numerous shade trees combine to make this a most popular place for picnic parties, to say nothing of the charms of Crystal lake. Crystal lake, a beautiful sheet of pure, clear water, covering an area of several acres, affords delightful boating and fishing in summer, and in winter is a great attraction for skating parties. From this lake Mr. Mitchell obtains his supply of ice. His vegetables he gets from his own garden, a well cultivated tract of five acres, and thus his table is supplied with the freshest and best vegetables and fruits that can be grown. The hotel itself is a large building, 75x100 feet in dimensions, fitted and furnished as a first-class summer resort, and having among other conveniences and attractions a large, well arranged dining room and ice-cream parlors. Those who frequent this resort are the best class of people from Orange and New York,—people of wealth and influence.

Mr. Mitchell has a great reputation as a caterer, his meals being celebrated, especially in the lines of poultry and game.

Personally, Mr. Mitchell is a gentleman well adapted for the business in which he is engaged. He possesses that genial, cordial manner, generosity and hospitality, which from the beginning insured his success in the hotel business. He is married and has three children, John, Jessie and James.

WILLIAM C. NICOLL.

The progenitor of the Nicoll family in America was Matthias Nicoll, who came from England in 1630, locating in Islip, Long Island, where he passed the remainder of his days and where some of his descendants have continued to reside. The father of our subject is the only member of the family who came to New Jersey, and he settled in Newark in 1871, since which time he has continued to make this city his home. He married Miss Catherine Crue, who was born in New York, a daughter of Mangles Crue, the family being of German origin and of excellent stock. The paternal grandmother of our subject was a Miss Platt, who was related to General Derring, of Revolutionary fame. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Nicoll's ancestral history is of the highest order and one of which he may feel justly proud.

The literary educational discipline of William C. Nicoll was carried on in the public and high schools of Newark, being graduated at the latter in 1890, after which he decided to devote his energies to studying the legal profession, and with this object in view he entered the Columbia Law School, where he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1893, and in the following year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, since which time he has continued in the successful practice of his chosen profession and has attained a distinct prestige in the legal fraternity of his home city.

In his political affiliations Mr. Nicoll

gives his entire support to the Democratic party. Such was the popularity achieved by him that in 1896 he was nominated for the state legislature, and although defeated, he received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on his ticket. His social adherency is with the Jeffersonian Club, of Newark. Mr. Nicoll is a bright, energetic and progressive young man, an attorney of undoubted ability and possessing natural qualifications for his calling, and there is every prospect of a brilliant career before him.

Mr. Nicoll consummated his marriage in 1897, when he became united to Miss Grace G. Kane, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner Kane of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll are both favorites in the society of their home city and enjoy the highest esteem of a large coterie of friends.

EDWARD L. DOBBINS

is one of the leaders in insurance circles in America, being now secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. That one attains to leadership in such a line at once indicates the possession of superior business, executive and mental ability. The men who have achieved success are those that venture beyond the old trodden paths and carry their enterprise into new fields. This has been done by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, one of the most reliable and profitable companies in the country, and not a little of its prosperity is due to the enterprising, progressive efforts of the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

Mr. Dobbins was born near Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 29th of July, 1838, and is a son of Samuel A. Dobbins, at one time a member of congress from the second district of New Jersey. He was also a prominent member of the lower house of the state legislature and served as sheriff of Burlington county. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and his strong individuality, many excellencies of character and broad understanding of the questions and issues of the day led to his selection as a leader of the Republican forces in Burlington, his native county. Farming was his occupation and he followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He was a son of Samuel Dobbins, Sr., also a farmer and for many years one of Burlington county's most esteemed citizens. The Dobbins family is of Irish extraction and its first settlement in New Jersey is antedated by that of few families. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Aaron Harker, a prominent farmer of Burlington county and also a representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of the state.

Edward L. Dobbins, the second of thirteen children, was reared on his father's farm in the county of his nativity, and was educated in Pennington Seminary. Determining to enter the legal profession, he became a law student in the office of the Hon. John L. N. Stratten, member of congress, at Mount Holly, under whose direction he continued his reading for four years. In 1866 he was graduated at the Albany Law School, of Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, in 1867. He soon afterward located in Newark, where he practiced law until the 1st of June, 1871, when he accepted the responsible position of assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance

Company. Upon the resignation of Edward A. Strong, the former secretary, he succeeded to that office; and upon the death of Theodore Macknet, the treasurer, the duties of that position were also given into his keeping. If he were not a man of broad capability and splendid executive power he could not handle the voluminous business which now comes within his notice; but he is equal to the heavy labors that devolve upon him, and in their fulfillment has contributed not a little to the success of the company.

Mr. Dobbins is equally true and faithful to his duties of citizenship, and in military and civic service has manifested his patriotic devotion to his country. In September, 1862, he joined the United States volunteers as a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry, for nine months. He entered the service as a private, but before going to the front was made quartermaster sergeant, later was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Company I, then became first lieutenant of Company D, and, on account of wounds which his captain sustained, commanded the company at the battle of Chancellorsville. He also participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1867 he was assistant secretary of the New Jersey state senate, and for about seven years was a member of the Newark board of education, serving as its president five years, but resigned in the spring of 1881, on his removal to Morristown, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Dobbins was married in 1865 to Miss Anna M. Alcott, and they became the parents of five children, two of whom are now deceased. The only son, Harry A., died April 8, 1897, at the age of twenty-six years, after a very brief illness. He acquired a good education, was admitted to the bar and practiced law for two years. He possessed strong mental endowments and intellectual vigor, was a thorough law student and had oratorical ability of a high order. With such qualifications, combined with energy, it seemed that a brilliant future lay before him, but death terminated the youthful career and brought unspeakable sorrow into the household. The surviving children are three daughters: Irene H., Viola and Jane A. Mr. Dobbins, his wife and daughters are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than fifteen years and as trustee throughout that period. He is also a member of the missionary board of the church, a trustee of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, the Syracuse University and the Centenary Collegiate Institute in Hagerstown, New Jersey.

JOHN G. TRUSDELL.

Among the distinctively representative and well known citizens of Essex county there are, perhaps, none more worthy of mention in this compilation than he whose name initiates this paragraph. For nearly forty years he has resided in this county and borne a conspicuous part in public affairs, and his life has been directed with energy and enterprise and with noble purpose and endeavor. Born and reared on a farm, there he learned the first principles of industry and gained his first ideas of the perseverance by means of which he has in the main accomplished success in life.

John G. Trusdell was born in Vernon township, Sussex county, New Jersey, on

the 22d of May, 1831, and is a son of Jesse and Christiania Jane (Giveans) Trusdell. The paternal grandfather was Stephen Trusdell, who served through the period of the Revolutionary war and lived to the venerable age of one hundred and one years. He was a native of New Jersey, his ancestors coming from Providence, Rhode Island, who were originally from either England or France. The maternal grandfather of our subject came from the north of Ireland and settled in Sussex county, New Jersey. The members of this branch of the family were in their religious faith adherents of the Quaker Methodist church.

Mr. Trusdell worked on the farm and attended the district schools until the fall of 1845, when he was engaged to teach the school in the district where he was born. He continued to teach school and to study under the Rev. J. M. Barlow (as tutor) until the spring of 1850, when he went to New York city, where he was engaged as salesman and bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment till 1860, when he entered the law office of the late Judge C. L. C. Gifford, of Newark; but in 1864, becoming interested in some large real-estate transactions, which occupied him for several years, he did not apply for admission to the bar until 1872, when he was admitted as an attorney at law in the supreme court of New Jersey, and three years later as a counselor at law. Soon after his admission to the bar he became associated with his former preceptor, Judge Gifford, in the practice of law, under the firm name of Gifford & Trusdell, the partnership continuing until the death of the former, since which time Mr. Trusdell has practiced alone.

Being active in politics, as a Democrat, Mr. Trusdell became in the fall of 1863, a candidate for state senator from Essex county, to which honorable preferment he was elected and served for the term of three years. He was appointed by Mayor Haynes as one of the three arbitrators to settle the dispute as to the liability, to the city of Newark, of the bondsmen of the defaulting clerk (Hall) in the city comptroller's office. The majority of the arbitrators held that the bondsmen were not liable, but Mr. Trusdell was of the opposite opinion and wrote a strong dissenting opinion to that effect.

In 1890 our subject was by Governor Abbett appointed one of the commissioners on what was known as the "Sea Girt commission," to condemn the land taken by the state at Sea Girt for a military encampment, and to fix the value for the same and adjust the matter between the rival claimants of said land. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Abbett as judge of the first district court of the city of Newark, New Jersey, for a term of five years, from April 1st, 1891, to April 1st, 1896, the full length of which term he served, gaining for himself a most excellent reputation. Judge Trusdell is regarded as one of the ablest of his profesison in the state, and is held in the highest esteem and respect by his brethren of the legal fraternity.

Fourteen children were born to the parents of our subject, three of whom died in infancy, and of those who survive the following record is given: Of the sons, besides the subject of this sketch, Bernard H., a retired lawyer, now residing at Warwick, Orange county, New York; Abram K., a legal practitioner of Dixon, Illinois; Warren, a broker of Newark; Samuel G., who is in business in New York; George R., a dentist, living at Hancock, New York; and the following five daughters: Christiana J.,

wife of Harrison De Kay, now living at Denver, Colorado; Mary E., wife of James T. Wisner; Lucretia, widow of George Brink; Amanda H., wife of John Sayer, all now living at Warwick, Orange county, New York; and Florence S., wife of William De Graw, now living at Homestead Station, Hudson county, New Jersey.

Mr. Trusdell was first married on December 10, 1853, to Miss Catherine Decker, of Deckertown, New Jersey, and she died in March, 1858, leaving two children, Adelaide E., who married Dr. H. H. Chase, of Duluth, Minnesota; and another, who died in infancy. The second marriage of our subject occurred on the 9th of April, 1859, when he was united to Miss Mary A. Adams, of Deckertown, and nine children have been the issue of this union, four of whom died at an early age.

Touching upon the social side of Mr. Trusdell's life,we may state that he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in 1860, when he was made a Master Mason and member of Northern Lodge No. 25, of Newark, New Jersey. Afterwards, in 1865, he was a charter member of Hope Lodge No. 124, at East Orange, and was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Harmony Chapter, of Newark, New Jersey. He is also a member of Newark City Council No. 494, Royal Arcanum, and of the New Jersey Historical Society.

EDMUND CONDIT.

The records of the lives of our ancestors are of interest to the modern citizen, not alone for their historical value, but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ the essential conditions of human life are ever the same, and a man may learn from the success of those about him if he will but heed the obvious lessons of their lives. The name borne by the subject of this review is one which has been long and intimately identified with the annals of the state of New Jersey, and he may well take pride in the fact that he is himself a native son of the county in which he has lived and labored to so goodly ends.

Edmund Condit was born on the 10th of January, 1834, in Orange (now West Orange), Essex county, New Jersey, being the son of Ambrose and Ann (Gould) Condit, the former of whom was likewise a native of Orange, where he was born in the year 1794. The mother was born in Caldwell, in the year 1802. The Condit family has figured in the history of Essex county from an early day and to the state has contributed men of sterling character and marked ability. In other sections of this volume many incidental references are made to the family. The father of our subject entered into eternal rest in 1876, the mother's death having occurred in 1846.

The youth of Edmund Condit was passed on the old homestead farm, where he waxed strong under the sturdy discipline and incidentally gained a lasting appreciation of the dignity of honest toil. He secured his initial educational discipline in the district schools, after which he supplemented the instruction thus secured and assimilated, by completing a thorough course of study in the excellent academy of Warren Halt, at Montclair, New Jersey. After leaving school he returned to his home and renewed his identification with agricultural pursuits, which he continued

Edmund Condit

to follow until he had attained the age of forty years, when he was called upon to devote his attention to service in the public behoof. He has been an uncompromising and consistent Democrat in his political adherency, and that his abilities and party fealty have been duly appreciated is evident from the fact that he has been called upon to serve in various offices of distinct public trust and responsibility. In 1862 he was elected township clerk and retained this incumbency for a period of four years, when he was elected a committeeman of the township, his tenure of this office continuing through a full decade, showing in unmistakable way the esteem and confidence in which he is held by the people of the community, irrespective of political affiliations. During his term as committeeman he was also the incumbent as township treasurer. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county for three years, was assessor for about ten years, and has been consecutively retained in public office of a local nature. In 1868 Mr. Condit was elected justice of the peace, and has ever since been the incumbent of this office,—his term having now extended over a period of more than a quarter of a century. He is also police justice of West Orange and is a notary public and commissioner of deeds. He has been signally faithful to every trust reposed in him, has rendered most efficient service and is widely known and uniformly honored for his inherent honesty of purpose and unswerving integrity in all the relations of life.

In the year 1857 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Condit to Miss Caroline Baldwin, a daughter of Jacob V. Baldwin and a member of the Baldwin family whose history has been inseparably linked with that of Essex county from the colonial epoch. Of this marriage two children were born: Anna J., who is the wife of Clarence E. Headen, principal of the high school at Caldwell, this county; and Herbert W., who married Miss Amy L. Meeker, daughter of Alfred Meeker, of Orange, by whom he has a daughter, Lillian.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Condit are devoted and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they have maintained a lively and abiding interest. Mr. Condit is a steward of the local body of this denomination and is known and honored as an upright, public-spirited citizen and as one who, in an unostentatious way, has made each day of his long and active life count for some good to those about him. To such a one respect and high esteem are never denied, and such a life must ever bear its lesson and incentive.

THE HARRIS FAMILY

is one which has long been resident in America and which has figured prominently here. The name Harris is of Welsh origin and means "the son of Harry," Harry being a nickname for Henry. The latter, as a Christian name, is given by Webster as being of "Old High German" origin, meaning "the head or chief of a house."

Colonel Frederick Halsey Harris, of whom we would speak more especially in this connection, is the eldest son of William H. and Phoebe H. (Baldwin) Harris, and was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 7, 1830. Moses Harris, the grandfather of Colonel Harris, was a resident of Morrisania, New York, and was probably a descendant of Robert Harris, who came from Gloucestershire, England, be-

fore 1642 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Descendants of this family moved first to Springfield, Massachusetts, thence to Westchester county, New York.

William H., the father of Colonel F. H. Harris, married Miss Phoebe H. Baldwin, daughter of Robert, the son of Zadock Baldwin, who served in the New Jersey militia in the Revolution. Her mother was Mary Gould, daughter of General William Gould, a soldier of the Revolution. General Gould's wife was a sister of Major Nathaniel Crane, son of Noah, son of Nathaniel, son of Azariah 2d, son of Azariah 1st, who purchased previous to 1680 the large tract of land known subsequently as Cranetown or West Bloomfield. William H. Harris was born in New York city, and removed with his father, Moses, to Newark, about 1804, when he was a few weeks old. He was an architect and builder, and carried on business for some years in Newark. About 1842 he purchased a quarry at Little Falls, New Jersey. He furnished the stone for the construction of Trinity church, New York; and from the Little Falls quarry and his quarries at Newark he supplied the stone for St. George's church and public buildings of New York; also for Boston and other places. Disposing of his quarry interests in 1853, he bought one hundred acres in West Bloomfield (now Montclair) formerly known as Cranetown, it being a part of the original purchase of Azariah Crane, and by him left in trust at his death for the support of the ministers of the first Presbyterian church in West Bloomfield. The boundaries began about two hundred yards east of the Orange road and extended to the top of the mountain. Mr. Harris laid out the property and cut the streets and avenues which were run through it. He occupied the positions of chosen freeholder, United States government assessor, director of the Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, in which he took an active part, especially the negotiation between the Morris & Essex Railroad Company and the Newark & Bloomfield Company, which resulted in the building of the latter road; and was trustee of the Presbyterian church for several years. He died in June, 1887, leaving issue as follows: Frederick Halsey, Mary C., William J., Frances C. and Robert B.

Frederick Halsey Harris received his preparatory education in private and boarding schools and intended to enter Princeton College, there to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. Owing, however, to his father's ill health, he abandoned his studies at that time and devoted his attention to assisting his father in the extensive quarry business above referred to. After his father sold the Little Falls quarry, young Harris continued in the employ of the company that had purchased it. He moved to Montclair in 1853, and continued in that business until 1858. A professional life, however, was the one upon which he had set his heart, and, having some years before given up the study of medicine, he now turned his attention to the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Shortly after this he commenced raising a company for the war,—Company E,—which formed a part of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and of which he was made captain. Just before he left for the war he was presented with a sword by the citizens of Montclair, the speech being made by Julius H. Pratt, Esq. There was inscribed on it the following: "Presented to Captain Frederick H. Harris by

his friends, Montclair, N. J., August 21, 1862." With the exception of the battle of Antietam, when he was on the sick list, Colonel Harris was with his regiment in every engagement in which it participated. It was attached to the First Division, Twelfth Army Corps. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; and in the autumn following, his regiment, as a part of the Twelfth Army Corps, was sent west to join the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the several engagements of Sherman's campaign, including his famous "march to the sea" and his campaign through the Carolinas with the Twentieth Corps, which was made up by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. He was commissioned major, August 16, 1864, and on the 12th of October following he was placed in command of the regiment as senior officer, owing to the illness of the lieutenant-colonel, the colonel having been placed in command of the brigade.

At the battle of Bentonville, fought March 19, 1865, "his regiment held the key to the situation," and he distinguished himself by his coolness and the splendid manner in which he handled his men, under the most trying circumstances. John Y. Foster, in his "History of the New Jersey Troops in the War," gives a minute description of the part taken by the Thirteenth in this battle; and from him we quote the following: "The action in this, the last battle of the war, was, throughout, of the most gallant character. Had the regiment failed to hold its position, either through incapacity on the part of its officers or want of steadiness among the men; had the line given way under pressure of the stragglers from the front and fallen in the ebbing tide, the battle must inevitably have been lost and the final victory over Johnston's army delayed, perhaps, for weeks." The regiment was highly complimented by corps, division and brigade commanders. Colonel Hawley, commanding the brigade, said: "You are entitled to the thanks of this whole army, for you have saved it." In reply to Lieutenant Colonel Harris, who asked for orders, he said: "I have no orders to give, for I know you will hold your position without." General N. J. Jackson, commanding the division, upon hearing of the action of Colonel Harris, and the Thirteenth Regiment, and in his official report of the battle said: "The officers and men deserve especial mention for their gallantry in holding an exposed position on which in a great measure depended the fortunes of the day," and further remarked at the time, in reference to the action of Lieutenant Colonel Harris: "He ought to be brevetted a brigadier general for that."

Major Harris had been promoted Lieutenant Colonel previous to the battle, but his commission had not reached him. On the 26th of March following he was regularly mustered in as lieutenant colonel, and continued in that capacity until mustered out of the service. He was twice brevetted, once for gallant and meritorious service in Georgia and the Carolinas, and again for his gallantry at the battle of Bentonville.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Colonel Harris returned to Newark and began the practice of law, and in the spring of 1866 he was called to the secretaryship of the American Insurance Company of Newark, which position he held for seventeen years, until 1883, and was that year elected president as the successor of Mr. Stephen G. Gould (son of General Gould), deceased.

The annual income of the company when he became connected with it in 1866 was about $120,000, its total assets about $470,000, and its net surplus about $140,000, and the stock selling at par. In 1897 the income was about $700,000, the total assets about $2,750,000, the net surplus about $1,600,000, and the stock was selling in the market at over 200 per cent. It is one of the oldest and is the largest fire-insurance company in the State of New Jersey.

For many years after the war, when the struggle was going on between the old and new regime, Colonel Harris was among the boldest and most determined of the old residents in promoting the various public improvements in Montclair rendered necessary by the increasing population. He stood side by side with Mr. Pratt, Dr. Love and others in their efforts to improve the public-school system, of which he was at one time a trustee. He was for many years the recognized leader and one of the most earnest workers for the success of his party, the Republican party. He has long been identified with the Presbyterian church, and, as president of the board of trustees and clerk of session, he rendered important service in the management of its temporal affairs. He assisted in organizing the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment of Veterans in 1886 and became its first president, in which position he continued until 1889. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of Montclair Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member. He is also a director of the Montclair Library Association, one of the managers of Rosedale Cemetery, and a member of the following organizations: the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Board of Trade of the city of Newark, and the New England Society of Orange. By his energy and force of character he has been prominent and influential in the various enterprises with which he has been connected, and has often been promoted to leading positions.

Colonel Harris has a picturesque and charming home and an interesting family. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth J. Torrey, daughter of Charles Torrey, of Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Major Jason Torrey, one of the pioneers of that county, who came originally from Connecticut. Five children are the issue of this marriage, viz.: Ellen Torrey, who married Charles M. Dutcher, of Brooklyn; Elizabeth Torrey, Jane Howell; Frederick Halsey, deceased in 1879; and Anna Marion.

FREDERICK F. GUILD,

judge of the second district court, Newark, New Jersey, is a native of this city, the date of his birth being September 22, 1857. He is a lawyer whose ability is both acquired and inherited, his father, William B. Guild, being a leading member of the New Jersey bar.

Judge Guild was reared in Newark and is a graduate of the Newark Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in the state. After two years of experience as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in New York city, he determined to prepare himself for the profession of law, and accordingly entered the office of his father in Newark, his father being a member of the law firm of Guild & Lum. With this firm he continued, as managing clerk,

till October, 1884. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1878, and as counselor in February, 1882. In October, 1884, he became managing editor of the Newark Daily Journal, a paper then owned by his grandfather, William B. Guild. About two years later the paper passed into the hands of a corporate company, and Mr. Guild, though requested to remain with the paper, severed his connection with it and returned to his profession. The same sagacity and wide range of business ability which made him popular and successful in the newspaper line at once guaranteed him success in the legal profession.

April 1, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed Mr. Guild to the office of judge of the second district court of Newark; and, although appointed to this position by a Republican governor, our subject is a Democrat. The appointment, however, has thus far proved a most fortunate one, and reflects credit both upon the Governor and the Judge.

Judge Guild was united in marriage, June 30, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth P. Baldwin, like himself, a native of Newark, and to them have been given two children, Elizabeth and Baldwin.

HENRY G. KRAUSE, M. D.

There is something in the spirit of the American government and of the American nation which wins the loyal support of almost all of its adopted sons. Its freedom from monarchical rule, its advantages for progress and improvement, unhampered by caste, seem to call forth the best efforts of those who come here to seek homes, and many rise to positions of prominence. Such has been the history of Dr. Krause. A man of splendid intellectual endowments, cultivated by liberal educational advantages, he has won a standing in the medical profession of New Jersey second to none in his part of the state. His life has been an eventful one, comprising military service in the German army, a voyage to the regions of the north pole, a trip to Sydney, New South Wales, Africa, and nearly all European countries, travel throughout America, and the quiet pursuits of professional life. He has gained that broad and accurate knowledge which only travel brings, and is a citizen of whom Newark has just reason to be proud.

Dr. Krause was born in Leipsic, Saxony, on the 1st of July, 1856. His grandfather was a high official in Saxony and was a professor in a leading academy of forest-science in his native land. His father studied jurisprudence in early life and when the war of 1848 came on joined the revolutionists. On account of the part which he took in the struggle he was forced to leave the country and went to Switzerland, but was afterward granted amnesty by the king, and in 1854 returned to Leipsic. He was known as a prominent manufacturer and philanthropist. He died in 1866, when the Doctor was only ten years of age.

The Doctor attended the Thomas school of Leipsic until about the time of his father's death, when he entered the fuerstenschool of Grimma and the gymnasium of Meissen, and afterward studied in the polytechnic school in Dresden. He served one year as a volunteer in a regiment of artillery of the German army, was promoted to be first lieutenant of the reserve, was appointed chief physician of a landwehr battalion of sharpshooters and after several years of

service honorably mustered out, with the rank of a physician of the staff.

Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he studied at the universities of Leipsic, Heidelberg and Strassburg and was graduated in the last named city. In 1878 he went on the steamship Lena on the expedition to the north pole. The trip was one of intense interest, bringing, as it did, such new and dissimilar experiences into the lives of those who were aboard, in addition to carrying forward the scientific investigation. Soon after his return he again sailed from the fatherland, having engaged as physician on board the German Lloyd Australian steamship, on which he remained for three years, going from Bremen to Sydney, New South Wales, and Africa.

His labors were next directed in educational lines and he became an assistant in the University of Leipsic, under Professor Dr. Thiersch, continuing in that institution until 1887, when he came to the United States. Through the villainy of a man in Germany he lost all of his money. In hope of recovering his property he followed the man to Canada, but could not bring him to justice.

He then traveled over the United States and was so well pleased with the American republic that he determined to locate here. For a time he resided in Philadelphia and other cities, and in January, 1888, established an office for the practice of medicine in Nashville, Tennessee, but on the 3d of July of that year he removed to Newark, where he has since remained, having a residence and office at No. 210 Bank street. His marked ability has won him a large and gratifying practice and gained him a prominent place among his professional brethren. He makes a specialty of gynecology and surgery. At the same time he has been busy as a writer on medical subjects and literature. He is a member of the German Medical Society of New York and a number of societies in Newark and in Germany.

The Doctor was married in the fatherland to Miss Anna Berthold, and they have three children.

THOMAS J. LINTOTT.

Among those whose abilities class them with the leading lawyers of Essex county is this gentleman, who at the bar has gained a foremost place, by reason of his force in argument, his logical deductions, his familiarity with the principles of law and his devotion to his clients' interests.

A native of the Pine Tree state, he was born in Bangor, on the 22d of May, 1857, and is a son of Alfred and Ann (Kane) Lintott, the former a native of Sussex county, England, and the latter of Galloway, Ireland. They were married in London, and came to the United States in the year 1849, locating in Bangor, where they resided until 1864. In that year they removed to Belleville, New Jersey, where they are still living. Their family numbered nine children.

Our subject began his education in the city of his nativity, and afterward entered St. Patrick's parochial school, of Newark, later continuing his studies successively in the College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and at St. Vincent's College, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His selection of a profession which he wished to make his life work fell upon the law, and he began his preparation

for the bar as a student in the office and under the direction of Joseph L. Munn. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1880, and at once began practice; in June, 1884, he was licensed to practice as a counselor at law. For seventeen years he has practiced in Newark, his clientage steadily increasing and becoming more important as he has given evidence of his ability. He is very careful in the preparation of his cases and in the court-room rests his cause upon the points in evidence and the justice of the statutes. His ready command of language, his logic and his well drawn conclusions present a strength that is well nigh incontrovertible. Although he is regarded as a general practitioner, he is engaged largely with civil suits, the settling of titles, etc., and is counsel for a number of building and loan associations.

Mr. Lintott was married on the 26th of October, 1887, to Miss Jennie Haggerty, of Belleville, New Jersey, and to them have been born three children: Gertrude, Madeline and Mary. He belongs to the Catholic church, having been reared in that faith.

HENRY FEINDT,

a retired resident of South Orange, New Jersey, is a German by birth and early association, but has spent most of his life in this country and is thoroughly in sympathy with America and her institutions. He was born November 24, 1828, son of Anthony and Clara (Becker) Feindt, both of whom passed their lives and died in Germany, their native land, as did their ancestors for generations as far back as anything is known of the family. Henry Feindt and his sister Sophia were the only representatives of the family to come to this country. She became the wife of a Mr. Dekrom and lived in New York city, where both died some years ago.

It was in 1854 that the subject of our sketch landed in this country. He located in New York city, where for twelve years he was engaged in shoemaking, and whence, in 1866, he came to South Orange, arriving here when there were but few houses in the town. Here he engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and for over thirty years he carried on a successful business. He now lives retired from active life in a pleasant home on Valley street.

In November, 1854, Mr. Feindt was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hill, a native of Germany, born October 18, 1828, and their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: John, who married Miss Tilla Tenethorn and lives in Irvington, Essex county, New Jersey; Lewis E., who married Miss Johanna Feind, is conducting a drug store in South Orange; Frank, who married Miss Mary Roe; Josephine, wife of Henry Haase; Charles, who married Lidia Bearman; Henry, who married Susie Reynolds; and Joseph, unmarried.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Feindt are devout members of the Catholic church. In politics he exercises his franchise in the support of the Democratic party in national affairs, but in affairs of a local nature he is independent, his vote being tendered the man rather than the party. At this writing he holds the position of overseer of the poor. Mr. Feindt possesses to a marked degree the characteristics which distinguish the German-American citizen. Throughout his whole life he has been

thrifty, frugal, honest, upright, justly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

HON. THOMAS N. McCARTER.

For more than half a century a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar, honored and respected in every class of society, Thomas Nesbitt McCarter has for many years been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state. A progressive and public-spirited citizen, he is thoroughly in touch with modern advancement and a close student of all questions which concern the public welfare. In his profession he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, and in private life he has that strength and nobility of character which throughout the world command the highest esteem.

New Jersey is proud to number him among her native sons. Born in Morristown, January 31, 1824, he is the second son of Robert Harris and Eliza (Nesbitt) McCarter, of Morris county, and a grandson of John McCarter, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to America in 1775. Unmarked by event of special importance, the childhood days of Mr. McCarter passed quietly at Newton, in Sussex county, his surroundings being such as to cultivate and develop his naturally studious instincts. Rev. Clarkson Dunn, of Newton, New Jersey, was his instructor in early youth, and when sixteen years of age he was ready to enter college. Matriculating as a member of the junior class of Princeton University, he soon won the attention of professors and pupils by his brilliant literary attainments, and was graduated with honor in September, 1842, delivering one of the orations at the commencement exercises. While in college he was a leading member of the Whig Society and took an active part in debating circles, giving evidences of that untrammeled speech and oratorical power which have been one of the elements in his success at the bar. In 1847 his alma mater conferred upon him in regular course the degree of Master of Arts.

Carefully considering his future and the question as to what use he should put the ability with which nature had endowed him, Mr. McCarter determined upon the legal profession as a life-work, and soon after the completion of his collegiate course became a law student in the office of Hon. Martin Ryerson, of Newton, New Jersey, who carefully directed his reading for some time. His preparation was thorough and accurate, and in October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, immediately afterward entering into partnership with his former preceptor. This association was most fortunate for the young lawyer, for Mr. Ryerson was one of the most eminent jurists that New Jersey has produced, and his counsel and assistance to Mr. McCarter proved most valuable. The partnership continued until 1853, and in the meantime Mr. McCarter had been licensed to practice as a counselor at law in January, 1849. His success was marked and immediate, and within a short time he had a large and distinctive clientage. He brought all the powers of a strong mind and comprehensive knowledge of the law to bear upon the interests entrusted to his care, and his analytical ability enabled him to apply to the points in litigation the principles of jurisprudence bearing most closely upon them and to cite authority and precedent

Thomas N. McCarter

until the strength of his case was clearly seen by judge or jury. His deductions were logical and the force of his arguments was shown in the many favorable verdicts which he gained. But undoubtedly one of the strongest elements in his splendid success was his indefatigable labor, without which high position at the bar can never be attained. He prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness, planning not only for the expected but also for the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them. These characteristics, manifest in his early professional career, still cling to him and have given him remarkable power on the hustings.

In his earlier years, in fact throughout his life, Mr. McCarter has been frequently called upon to serve the public in positions of honor and trust and has thus become an active factor in the management of affairs of state. In 1854 he was elected collector of Sussex county for a three-years term, and in 1862 received the unusual compliment of being elected to the state legislature by both parties without opposition. He served as chairman of the committee on ways and means, prepared the new tax law and was active in securing the passage of a number of very important bills. In 1863 he was appointed by Chancellor Green reporter of the court of chancery and published two volumes of its reports. He was also connected with some private interests, being a director of the Sussex Bank, the Sussex Railroad Company, and the well known Morris Canal & Banking Company, being still connected with the last named as the oldest member of the directorate.

Mr. McCarter's identification with Newark dates from 1865, when he joined the bar of Essex county, to win new laurels and still higher honors as one of its representatives. From 1868 until 1882 he was associated in a partnership with Oscar Keen, and is now at the head of one of the most prominent law firms in the state, which under the name of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter, is controlling a very extensive and lucrative business. His partners are his two sons, Robert H. and Thomas N. McCarter, and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson. He is counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Morris Canal & Banking Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the New Jersey Zinc & Iron Company and many other corporations. In every department of the law he has a strength that is indeed difficult to overcome. He is an able speaker whose addresses are characterized by logic, plain statement and clear appeals to the intelligence and not to the prejudices and passions of his hearers. His utterances have the ring of truth and earnest conviction, and without the adornments of rhetoric are a strata of facts that are incontrovertible. His fidelity to his clients' interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right as he understands it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. Yet he scorns the glittering chaplet of forensic triumph if it must be gained by debasing himself, debauching public morality or degrading the dignity of his profession.

Early in his professional career Mr. McCarter was married and thus gained the

companionship, sympathy and assistance of Miss Mary Louise Haggerty, whom he wedded December 4, 1849. She was a daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, a prominent resident of Newton, New Jersey, and died June 28, 1896, leaving six children: Robert H., a member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter; Uzal H., secretary and trust officer of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of Newark; Thomas N., also in partnership with his father; Fanny A.; Jane Haggerty, wife of Edwin B. Williamson; and Eliza Nesbitt, all of Newark.

Mr. McCarter and his family attend the Presbyterian church and his life exemplifies the principles and teachings set forth by the holy Nazarene. He has ever been the advocate of all measures calculated to uplift humanity and elevate the moral standard of the race. He is a man of scholarly attainments and wide acquaintance with the best literature of all ages, and in this line again his services have been sought on behalf of the public. In 1868 he delivered the annual commencement address before the Whig and Clio Societies at Princeton College, the trustees of which in 1875 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. For many years he has been a valued trustee of that institution and has always taken an active interest in its progress and welfare. For a time he was one of the trustees of Evelyn College, and was an organizer and the only president of the old Citizens' Law and Order League, of Newark. He is an honorary incorporator of the Dickinson Law School, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and of the Princeton Club, of New York.

Mr. McCarter's political support in early life was given the Democracy, and on the Douglas ticket he was nominated a presidential elector in 1860. But the attitude which that party took in 1864 in regard to the prosecution of the war led him to ally his forces with the Republican party, of which he has since been a stanch advocate. He was a strong supporter of the Union during the rebellion, and with unswerving loyalty has ever labored for the best interests of state and nation. Political honors have had no great attraction for him, and he has twice refused an appointment to the supreme bench of the state, preferring the private practice of law, having once been tendered the position by Governor Olden, and again by Governor Ward, in 1866. He was one of a commission of six to settle the New York and New Jersey boundary line, his colleagues being Professor Cook, of Rutgers College, Hon. Abram Browning, of New Jersey, and Chauncey M. Depew, Chancellor Pierson and Elias W. Leavenworth, of New York.

Mr. McCarter has won notable triumphs at the bar and high honors in public life, but in private life has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinions of others, kindliness and geniality. His conversation is enlivened by wit and repartee that make him a fascinating companion. He inspires friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER, JR., is a native of Newark, New Jersey, where he was born on the 20th of October, 1867, and where he has passed his entire life.

His preliminary educational discipline was secured in a private school, and he subsequently prosecuted his studies in the Newark Academy and in Dr. Pingry's Classical School, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in which latter institution he completed a two-years course. He then matriculated in Princeton University, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. Thus fortified for the activities of practical life, Judge McCarter forthwith began his work of preparation for the special line of endeavor to which he wished to devote his attention and energies.

Deciding to adopt the profession of law, he became a student in the office of his father immediately after his graduation at Princeton, and continued his professional studies in the Columbia Law School, of New York, in the winter of 1889-90. He was admitted to the bar of the state of New Jersey in June, 1891, and within a short time entered upon the active practice of his profession in his native city. On the 1st of July of the year last mentioned he became a member of the well known law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, with which he has ever since been identified and which is recognized as one of the strongest and most prominent legal firms in the state. In June, 1894, he was made a counselor at law, and he has been concerned in some of the important litigations of the place and period. His judicial acumen has been clearly shown in his rulings as judge of the first district court of Newark, to which office he was appointed by Governor Griggs, in February, 1896, taking his place upon the bench in April following. His rulings and decisions have been signally fair and impartial, and in his official capacity he holds the confidence and respect of the people and the profession, even as in private life he has retained uniform respect and honor.

On the 9th of February, 1897, Judge McCarter was united in marriage to Miss Madeline G. Barker, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the New Jersey metropolis. In his political adherency the Judge is stanchly arrayed in the support of the Republican party and its principles.

JOHN G. KEYLER,

of the firm of John G. Keyler & Son, undertakers and furniture dealers, No. 550 to No. 558, Bloomfield avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey, has been in business at this place for many years and enjoys high standing in the estimation of the people of the town and surrounding country. Reviewing his life briefly, we find the following facts:

John G. Keyler was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1832, and in his native land spent the first twenty-one years of his life, receiving his early education in the common schools and then taking a course in one of the academies of Germany. According to the German custom, he was put to a trade in his youth. He served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of cabinetmaker, in that time becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of the business. He continued work at his trade in Wittenberg until 1853, when, thinking to find a better field for advancement in the new world, he took passage for America, and in June landed in New York city. Soon thereafter he located in Newark and for two years was employed in a furniture manufactory.

In 1856 Mr. Keyler established his present business at Bloomfield. For some years he made to order all of his coffins and most of his furniture. As his business enlarged he from time to time increased his facilities until his establishment reached its present large proportions. For years he has manufactured and kept in stock a large variety of both furniture and undertaker's supplies. His outfit, complete in every way, includes three fine funeral cars. He has during his experience here, as his books will show, officiated as undertaker at no less than five thousand three hundred funerals, and ranks to-day as one of the oldest undertakers in Essex county.

In 1886 Mr. Keyler, with others, organized the Bloomfield Building & Loan Association, and at the organization he was made president of the concern, which responsible position he still holds, Charles W. Martin being treasurer and Henry Lawrence secretary.

During the whole of his residence in Bloomfield Mr. Keyler has shown a public spirit, always interested in whatever he considered for the good of the town. He at one time served on the Town Committee. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Keyler was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret Schneider, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and to them have been given seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: John D., an undertaker of Montclair, New Jersey; Charles H., engaged in business with his father; William W., a merchant in Arlington, New Jersey; Fred, at home; Eliza M., wife of Frank Pescey, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Anna, wife of the Rev. F. O. Cesch, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Margaret B., wife of Rev. A. K. Slaiger, of Atlantic City.

JOSEPH LEWIS MUNN.

No state in proportion to its size can boast a more brilliant bar than New Jersey, and the city of Newark has contributed its full quota to the distinguished jurists, who by their ability and learning have added dignity and honor to the fair fame of the commonwealth. Among those whose talents, legal acumen and sterling purpose have gained them distinction in the field of jurisprudence is the gentleman whose name introduces this memoir.

In the early days of American history there came to the shores of the New World the founders of the family. Benjamin Mun, for so the name was originally spelled, served in the Pequod war in 1637 and made his home in Hartford, Connecticut, where his death occurred about 1675. He married Abigail Burt, daughter of Henry Burt, and their children were Abigail, John, Benjamin, James and Nathaniel. Of this family John was a participant in the great fight at Turner's. He left one son, John, who was born March 16, 1682, and located in Orange about 1700 or 1705.

About 1750 Joseph and Benjamin Munn, sons of John, settled in what is now East Orange, and their brother Samuel took up his residence in Morristown, New Jersey. Benjamin Munn died in 1818 at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer and his land was located on what is now Munn avenue, East Orange. He was one of the members in commission with the Mountain Society prior to 1756. He married Jemima Pierson, who was born August 28, 1734, a daughter of Joseph Pierson, whose father, Daniel, was a son of Thomas Pierson. Unto Benjamin and Jemima Munn, on the 16th of December,

1761, was born a son, to whom they gave the name of David. His birth occurred at the family homestead, at the corner of Main street and Arlington avenue, East Orange, and he served in the New Jersey militia during the war of the Revolution. He married Abigail, daughter of Moses Baldwin, and their second child was Lewis Munn, who was born March 25, 1784, and married Phebe Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, of an old and prominent New Jersey family. His son, Asa Berton Munn, the father of our subject, was born in East Orange, June 28, 1809, and was a thrifty and successful farmer. He married Mary Parsell, daughter of Joseph S. Hand, a descendant of Colonel Aaron Hand, of Springfield, New Jersey, who served in the war of the Revolution.

Joseph Lewis Munn, whose name forms the caption of this article, therefore comes of a family of long identification with the history of Essex county. He was born in East Orange, December 5, 1840, and was prepared for college in the local schools and in Newark Academy. He then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated with the class of 1862. His professional studies were begun in the office and under the direction of Hon. Amzi Dodd, and in 1865 he was admitted to the bar, beginning the active practice of his profession soon afterward. For over thirty years he has maintained a place among the distinguished lawyers in this section of the state. His practice is extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. At no time has his reading been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and provided not alone for the expected but also for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles and of the law applicable to them has been another potent element in his success, and a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument or decision but also his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

At various times Mr. Munn has served as counsel for East Orange and other townships in the county. He was surrogate of Essex county from 1884 until 1889, has been counsel for the county since December 1, 1894, and was made counsel for the Essex county park commission in May, 1895. He began his political career when only seventeen years of age and has since been one of the effective speakers and active workers for the Republican party. He has been a member of the Republican state executive committee and chairman of the Republican county committee. He was a member of the general assembly in 1881 and during the sessions of that term served on some important committees. He was chairman of the committee on revision of laws, a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate riparian rights and the records of the proprietors at Amboy. His careful work in drafting laws has led to his frequent employment for that purpose. He is thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to such work, and his service in that direction has been very valuable.

With many of the county enterprises and interests Mr. Munn has been identified and gives his support to all objects calculated to prove of public benefit. He was one of the organizers of the Orange Water Company, in 1880, and has since served as its counsel. The cause of education has found in him a warm friend, and his labors in behalf of the public schools have been most effective and beneficial. For thirty-two years he served as trustee of the schools of East Orange, and when the East Orange Board of Education was established in 1890 he became its first president. He was made county superintendent of schools under the new law, but owing to the pressure of other duties he resigned.

In 1867 Mr. Munn was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Randall, daughter of John M. Randall, of East Orange. Their children are Mary R., Huldah, Edward, John R. and Margaret. Edward was graduated at Princeton in 1895. Mr. Munn is a man of strong intellectuality, of scholarly attainments and broad mental culture. He is a forcible speaker and an accurate writer, with a style peculiarly his own, which makes his compositions easily recognizable.

ELIHU BOND,

of South Orange township, was born June 20, 1818, at Lyons Farm, now Waverly, and his ancestral history is one of close connection with the colonization of the new world. Robert Bond, the first of the name to seek a home in America, left Kent county, England, in 1639 and braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage in those days, became a resident of Southampton, Long Island. He afterward spent a short time in Lynn, Massachusetts, removed thence to East Hampton in 1649, and in 1664 went to Elizabethtown, Union county, New Jersey. Tradition says that he married Jane Ogden, a sister of John Ogden, who also located in Elizabeth in 1664. Robert Bond came to Elizabeth highly recommended by Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, and by Governor Carteret was appointed assistant to the justices. On the 13th of March, 1675, he was appointed a justice of the peace and was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the community. After the death of his first wife he removed to Newark, where he wedded Mary Roberts, widow of Hugh Roberts, in 1672. She was a daughter of Hugh Calkins, who emigrated from Wales in 1640. Robert Bond then became interested in Newark and was elected to represent the colony in the colonial congress. He continued his residence in Newark until his death, which occurred in April, 1677.

Joseph Bond, his son, and the next in line of direct descent, settled in Elizabeth and died in 1709. His son Robert located on a farm near the place of the late Governor Williamson. He was very well educated for those days and held the distinguished position as member of Governor Carteret's privy council. Elihu Bond, his son, and the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Elizabeth, born May 20, 1756, was educated in the common schools, and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He was one of the heroes who fought for the independence of the nation and was afterward given a pension in recognition of his services. He would often relate to his children many incidents of the alarm, anxiety and danger of that seven years' struggle. His house was a guard-

house and when a sentinel was stationed on duty, as there were no time-pieces in the house, a pin would be placed in the candle an inch or two down, and when it had burned down to the pin the sentry was relieved. He was married March 22, 1778, to Phoebe Price, daughter of Jonathan Price, and their children were as follows: Robert, born in January, 1779, died at the age of sixteen years; Elizabeth, born October 10, 1781, married Lewis Ogden and died July 23, 1870; Mary, born January 12, 1784, became the wife of Benjamin Lyons and died February 2, 1852; Phoebe, born February 8, 1786, married Philip Earl and died November 6, 1864; Elihu is the father of our subject; Sarah, born July 4, 1790, died in infancy; David, born December 11, 1791, married Rebecca Osborn and after her death wedded Mary Spence; Abby, born in March, 1794, married Levi Long; Rev. Lewis, born October 9, 1795, married Catherine Vanderveer; and Jonathan died in infancy. The father of this family was a prominent citizen, an upright man and a devoted Christian. He died in 1839 and his wife passed away September 17, 1829.

Elihu Bond, father of our subject, was a native of Lyons Farm, now Waverly, born March 22, 1788, and was educated in the common schools. He made farming his chief occupation through life and took much interest in public affairs. He was a firm friend of his country and did all in his power to promote the welfare of the community with which he was connected. He held a number of township offices, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but other duties more pressing forced him to remain at home and he hired a substitute to go in his place. He was a man of sound judgment and had the highest respect of all, but was of retiring habits. Like his father he was a devoted Christian, becoming a member of the Presbyterian church in 1817. He married Sarah Earl, daughter of Edward Earl, who represented one of the early families of New Jersey and was one of the first settlers of Hilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond, whose marriage was celebrated April 2, 1809, were born the following children: Phoebe, born March 17, 1814; Aaron, born September 8, 1815, died in childhood; Elihu; Sarah, born August 22, 1820; Aaron, born May 7, 1822; Elizabeth, who was born July 15, 1824, died in infancy; Elizabeth, born August 19, 1827; Harriet, born September 7, 1828; and one other who died in infancy. Of this family Aaron married Phoebe Ann Woodruff; Sarah became the wife of William Lyons, Elizabeth married John Roll and after his death became the wife of Jacob Thompson, and Harriet is the wife of John W. Ross. The mother of this family died August 26, 1857, and the father's death occurred November 28, 1870.

Elihu Bond, whose name introduces this sketch, pursued his studies in the public schools and was thus fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. Devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits he accumulated a comfortable competence and is now living a retired life. He owns a valuable property, which yields to him good returns, and his business interests were well managed and directed in conformity with the strictest rules of commercial life.

Mr. Bond was united in marriage May 19, 1842, by the Rev. Lewis Bond, to the lady of his choice, Miss Margaret Freeman, a native of South Orange, and a daughter

of Amos Freeman. Her death occurred August 22, 1894, and she was deeply mourned by many friends, for her many excellent qualities had endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. In the family were two children: Emma, who is now the wife of Alvin Terrey; and Charles, who married Jessie Hull. The Bond family have for many generations been connected with the Presbyterian church. Rev. Lewis Bond was the organizer of the church of that denomination in Plainfield, and served as its pastor for forty years. Elihu Bond, of this review is also a member of the church to which his ancestors belonged. His political support is given the Republican party, and while he is deeply interested in its success he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. His private life and his business career are alike above reproach, and he is not only esteemed as a representative of an honored family, but is held in the highest regard by reason of his many admirable traits and true manly principles.

THOMAS DENMAN.

The Denman family is of English origin, being connected with the distinguished family of which Lord Thomas, the first Lord Denman (1779-1854) was an eminent representative. The American branch first settled, shortly after the Revolutionary war, in what was at that time called the province of Newark, New Jersey, where Thomas Denman, the grandfather of our subject, located in what is now White Oak Ridge, where he followed the vocation of a farmer, and also dealt extensively in lumber. He married Miss Johanna Chetwood, who was born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they reared seven children,—five daughters and two sons,—John, the father of our subject, being the eldest of the latter, and he also was engaged in farming and in the lumber business, being associated with his father. He married Miss Deidamia Dean, daughter of Jacob Dean, the latter a native of the county and a Revolutionary soldier, being regularly enlisted and serving as a minute man. He possessed considerable property, upon which he built, and there John was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Denman became the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to be over sixty years old, and four of whom still survive. The following record of the ten is presented herewith: Edwin died when twenty years of age; Aaron B. lives on Oak Ridge; Isaac L. died at the age of seventy-four years; Lewis A. died when sixty-two years old; Bethuel D. attained a similar age; Electa A. married Daniel Dean, of Summit, and lived to be over sixty years of age; John resides at Summit; Thomas, the immediate subject of this review; Henrietta became the wife of George B. Littell, of this township; Edward O. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Denman were devout members of the Springfield Presbyterian church. He departed this life in 1875 and his wife in 1878. They were a worthy couple and were honored and respected by their many friends.

Thomas Denman, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Millburn township on the 7th of August, 1829, and there his youth was passed. He received his literary education in the public schools of the vicinity and assisted his parents until attaining his eighteenth year, when he started out for himself, engaging in several pursuits, until he accepted a position as clerk

Thomas Denman

in a general store at Springfield, retaining the same for a period of three years. He then went to Newark, remaining there for a while, subsequently going to New York, where he secured employment in a wholesale dry-goods house, with which he remained until some time in the '60s, when his health became so impaired that he was obliged to return home. He resided on the old Denman homestead, which was situated at old Short Hills, and remained with his parents until their death. For nine years he has been a representative and public-spirited citizen of Livingston township and has in various ways demonstrated his loyalty to the community in which he resides. He was a Whig when that party was in existence, later becoming a Republican, and he has been a school trustee, a member of the committee of appeal and of the township committee of Millburn township. In his religious affiliations he is a consistent adherent of the Evangelical church.

From his childhood Mr. Denman has had an exceptional appreciation of literature, and not only has he read extensively and familiarized himself with the works of standard authors, but has written many excellent productions in both prose and verse. He began to write verses at an early age, and from time to time his literary productions have appeared in newspapers and magazines. His literary style is admirable, and that he possesses the true sentiment and instinct of poetry, implying lively imaginative powers and keen observative faculties, is shown in many of his published verses. His love of nature has been ever of the most vital order, and that he has not failed to hold "communion with her visible forms" is evidenced in many of his productions. It is certainly consistent to incorporate at this point the following poem, written by Mr. Denman and published in the Sentinel of Freedom, June 7, 1887:

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

"'Tis a dull old place, this world of ours—
Our pleasures fade as the wayside flowers."
Come lean, fair lassie, upon my knee,
While I recite how it seems to me—
The violets' bloom, and the wild field flowers
Make a cheerful place of this world of ours.
I love to hear in the wooded dell,
The lowing kine and the tinkling bell;
And down, 'way down in the grassy dingle,
To hear the sheep-bell's merry jingle;
And at dusky eve I linger long,
To list the milk-maid's cheery song;
And the yeoman's son, we hear him now,
Whistling merrily behind his plow;
And the cat-bird sits in yonder tree,
Making the weirdest melody;
And yonder, list, by the sparkling spring,
'Tis there the redbreast robins sing;
And at Autumn time, 'neath that copse of fir—
One may catch the sound of the cricket's churr;
And when the moon rises o'er the hill,
You'll hear the pipe of the Whip-poor-will;
And just thro' yon tangle, you now may view
The wild-duck hunter in his bark canoe—
"And—the fish-hawk swooping upon its prey,
A bloody deed for your beautiful day!"
True, hunger, insatiate hunger, the bore,
Knocks not alone at the sportsman's door,
His insatiate maw cries, "give, aye, give!"
And the victim dies that the hawk may live.
"So all the beauty that surrounds us here,
Is drawn from the ashes of the dead old year!"
Aye; life with time seems running a race,
And things of to-day take yesterday's place.
Still, the cat-bird's note, and the cricket's churr,
The robin's plumes and the songs of her,
The violets' bloom, and the woodland flowers
Make a beautiful place of this world of ours.
"But, what of the dead in the churchyard mold?"
Child, 'tis a beautiful creed that I've been told—
That all the beauty which surrounds us here
Is risen from the ashes of the dead old year;
And the churchyard sleepers won't sleep for aye,
They, too, shall rise some beautiful day.
Yes, yes, the cat-bird's song and the cricket's churr
The robin's plumes and the songs of her,
The violets' bloom and the wayside flowers
Make a beautiful place of this world of ours.

May 27, 1887. —D.

JOHN D. KEYLER,

a leading undertaker and dealer in furniture, who resides in Montclair, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, in 1856, the eldest son of John G. and Margaret Keyler,

the former being a native of Germany who came to America and located in Bloomfield over forty years ago and has since been a prominent undertaker and furniture dealer of that city. A sketch of John G. Keyler is incorporated within this work. Our subject passed his early life in Bloomfield, his preliminary education being acquired in the public schools of that place, and the same being supplemented by a course of study at the Newark Academy. After leaving the latter institution he assisted his father for the ensuing five years. In 1878 he and his father formed a partnership and engaged in business in Montclair under the firm name of John G. Keyler & Son, this association continuing until 1880, when our subject purchased the entire interest of the concern, changed the title to John D. Keyler, and has since conducted the business upon his own responsibility. He keeps a high-class stock of material always on hand, including all the necessary equipments and furniture; he has an excellent place of business, centrally located, and he richly merits the success he is now enjoying and which is ever due intrinsic worth and intelligently applied industry.

On the 25th of January, 1880, Mr. Keyler was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Corby, daughter of the late William and Jane (Ward) Corby, the latter being a daughter of Caleb Ward, who died in his ninety-fourth year. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keyler, as follows: Norma A., who is at present pursuing her studies at the Montclair high school; Mildred, and Girard S.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. Keyler's life we may state that he is a popular member of the Montclair Club and of the Royal Arcanum, while both he and his family possess the high esteem of their many friends.

THOMAS B. PARSIL

owns and operates a farm of ninety acres in Millburn township and is one of the leading agriculturists of the community. He was born in South Broad street, Newark, on the 16th of August, 1848, and is a son of William H. Parsil, a representative of one of the oldest families of the county. When he was about a year old his parents removed to the homestead in Millburn township, and he remained on the farm until sixteen years of age, acquiring his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He then went to South Orange, where he began learning the hatter's trade, mastering the business in all its branches. He followed that pursuit for three years and then went to Roselle and learned the carpenter's trade, serving a three-years apprenticeship. He afterward followed that pursuit for twelve years, and his efficiency and thorough understanding of the business brought to him a liberal patronage, which returned him a handsome competency. In 1892, however, he abandoned the trade, and in April took up his residence on the Hill farm in Millburn township, where he has since carried on general farming, having ninety acres of land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. In connection he also operates an extensive dairy, keeping from forty to fifty head of cows for that purpose. His income is thereby materially increased, for the products of his dairy, being of superior quality, always find a ready sale on the market.

On the 27th of September, 1871, was

celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parsil and Miss Elizabeth Harmony, of Long Island, a daughter of Benjamin and Amy (Ryorson) Harmony, the former a native of Greenwich, the latter of Long Island. Her father followed the sea, sailing to many ports. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsil have been born seven children: William H., Thomas E., Ella, Lewis Baldwin, John R. B., Hattie Budd, and Ruth Burnett. The family is widely and favorably known throughout the community. Mr. Parsil gives his political support to the Republican party, and is a progressive and highly respected citizen.

JOHN D. MEEKER,

a retired citizen of Millburn, New Jersey, belongs to a family whose identification with New Jersey covers a number of years and whose name is an honored one. He was born in what was Springfield township, now Millburn township, Essex county, New Jersey, October 20, 1822, son of Jonathan and Mary (Denman) Meeker. Jonathan Meeker, born on the old Meeker homestead in this county, September 13, 1779, was a son of Timothy Meeker, who was a son of Timothy Meeker, who had nine sons and two sons-in-law in the Revolution. The latter, Timothy Meeker, was the founder of the Meeker family in New Jersey. Jonathan Meeker was a shoemaker by trade and followed that trade all through life. His wife, nee Mary Denman, was born August 17, 1782, daughter of John Denman, who was probably of French descent and who served in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war. Soon after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Meeker settled in what is now Millburn township and here reared their family, their children numbering eight, being as follows: Cyrus, born August 20, 1806; Jotham, born March 7, 1807; Julia Ann, born July 28, 1809, was twice married, first to a Mr. Jones and next to Samuel Bailey, and died, leaving two children; Mary, born March 26, 1812; Catherine, born March 19, 1814, wife of Samuel Bailey, died, leaving one child; William N., born April 17, 1816; Stephen, born February 29, 1820, and John D., whose name forms the heading of this sketch, and the date of whose birth has already been recorded. The father of this family was a man who stood high in the esteem of the people among whom he lived. He filled many local offices, performing their duties with the strictest fidelity. His whole life was blameless. He died in 1851, and his wife passed away in 1838.

John D. Meeker's youth was spent in attending school and fitting uppers on shoes in his father's shop. He remained with his father, assisting him until twenty-seven years of age. December 5, 1848, he settled in his present home and engaged in the shoe business on his own account, carrying on the same until 1856, in which year he opened a general-merchandise establishment which he conducted for about thirty-five years. He disposed of his business in 1887 and has since that date lived retired.

Mr. Meeker was married April 28, 1847, to Miss Permelia C. Roll, a native of Westfield and a daughter of James and Catherine (Dunham) Roll, natives of Essex county. Mr. and Mrs. Meeker have had four children, namely: Mary Catherine, wife of John R. Silance, Millburn, New Jersey; James R., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Lizzie W.; and Phoebe A., wife of Howard S. Osborn, Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Meeker is a Democrat. He has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs and has filled some positions of local prominence, such as member of the town committee, town treasurer, and clerk of the township.

WILLIAM R. BALL.

The history of the business life of Essex county would be incomplete without mention of this gentleman, who is the leading grocer of Roseland and a recognized leader in commercial circles. Throughout his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not met, and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the strictest regard for the ethics of commercial life, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

Mr. Ball was born in Roseland on the 13th of October, 1850, and is a son of John H. and Abbie C. (Bond) Ball. His father was born November 7, 1820, and was a son of Timothy Ball, who was born at North Farms and married Rebecca Courter. During the war of 1812 he conducted the Adams hotel, at Pinebrook, which was used as a recruiting place. He also served as justice of the peace of Caldwell township and was a man of considerable local prominence, widely known and highly respected. He died at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-one. They were the parents of the following named: Wickliffe, Horace, John H., and Susan, wife of William Beach.

John H. Ball, father of our subject, learned the shoemaker's trade in his youth and followed that pursuit in connection with farming. He married Miss Abbie Caroline Bond, a daughter of Isaac and Charlotte (Condit) Bond. His father had died during his infancy and he was brought to Caldwell where he was reared. Removing to Roseland, he learned his trade with his brother Wickliffe, after which he engaged in business for himself. After his marriage he purchased the place which is now the home of his son, and there resided for thirty-five years. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian church and a man whose many excellent traits of character commended him to the confidence and regard of all. He died July 12, 1883, but his widow is still living. They were the parents of five children: Myra F., wife of John Nealy; William; Susan C., wife of Walter Bush; Ida A., wife of Ambrose Swinwack; and Charles H.

William H. Ball pursued his studies in the public schools and worked on the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the plumber's trade. He worked as a journeyman for a short time and then accepted a clerkship in the office of Judge Rufus F. Harrison, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1884 he engaged in the grocery business, in partnership with Major Jonathan De Camp, and after a connection of five years he bought out his partner's interest and has since been alone. The business prospered from the beginning and has steadily increased in importance and volume. The trade extends over a wide area and three wagons are used in the delivery of the orders. The stock is large and always fresh, and the store is neat in appearance, and perhaps one of the most attractive features of the house is its thorough reliability, which is above question.

On the 16th of July, 1866, Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Elnora Pierce, a daughter of Richard and Rachel (Jacoby) Pierce. She was born in Clinton, Caldwell township, but was reared in Franklin township. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Flora I., George H., Carrie C. and Frank E. Mrs. Ball is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ball is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and in his political views is a Democrat.

WILLIAM STOLL,

although of German birth, has for forty years been a resident of East Orange, and is esteemed as one of its worthy and respected citizens, who in the prosecution of his business interests and his fidelity to every public and private duty has won a favored place in the regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

A native of the fatherland, he was born in 1830 and spent his childhood and youth in that country. Hoping to find better business opportunities in the United States, he crossed the ocean to New York and thence came to Doddtown, East Orange, where he secured employment as a farm hand, devoting his energies to that pursuit for a number of years. He then turned his attention to gardening, which he has since followed with good success. He has an accurate and ready knowledge of the best methods of carrying on this industry, and his products are always of such excellence as to find a ready sale on the market, thus bringing to him good financial returns. Industry is probably his most marked characteristic and indolence is utterly foreign to his nature. His continuous and well directed efforts therefore have brought him prosperity, and while he has never acquired wealth he is now the possessor of a competence which supplies him with the comforts of life.

Soon after coming to America Mr. Stoll took steps leading to his enfranchisement, and since obtaining the privileges of citizenship has been an advocate of the Democracy. He and his wife are both faithful members of the Reformed church of East Orange. Mrs. Stoll bore the maiden name of Magdalena Stuckey, and is a daughter of Henry Stuckey, of Doddtown, now East Orange. By this union have been born the following children: William H., who married Fanny Mort, by whom he has one son, Alexander; Emma, who married George Brokaw, and has one child; Joseph; Rosanna; John, who married Mary Strouse, and has a son; Katie, Julia and Anna, at home; and Edward and Frank, who died in early childhood.

The two eldest sons, John and Joseph, are now engaged in the livery and exchange business. They started out in life for themselves with an excellent business training but no capital, and the success that they have already achieved is most creditable and satisfactory. They first purchased the Eureka Sale and Exchange Stable in East Orange and successfully conducted that until 1894, when they purchased the Ashland stable on Ashland avenue near Main street. They are enterprising and progressive young men who are steadily working their way upward, and their prosperity may be attributed entirely to their enterprise, good management and careful supervision of their business interests. They now receive a liberal patronage and their trade is constantly increasing.

Obliging, anxious to please their customers, they conduct their stable in a progressive way, and their honorable dealing commends them to the confidence and respect of all.

HERBERT W. FOSTER, M. D.,

is one of the younger but very able members of the medical profession in Essex county. He engages in practice in Montclair and in a constantly broadening sphere of usefulness is demonstrating his superior ability and his deep interest in his calling from the humanitarian as well as the scientific standpoint. His success is now an assured fact, and the profession accord him a prominent place in their ranks.

The Doctor is a native of Putnam, Connecticut, and is descended from honored colonial ancestry, prominently connected with the history of the republic. The Foster family was probably founded on American soil in Massachusetts, for the records show that Timothy Foster, of Walpole, Massachusetts, purchased land and settled in Dudley in 1748. From the stone which marks the grave of his youngest son, Joseph, who was buried in Windham, Connecticut, we learn that he enlisted in the American army for service in the Revolution when thirteen years of age and was one of the thirteen brothers who, together with their father, served in the war, in the aggregate, over sixty years. The eldest son of Timothy Foster was Peleg Foster, the father of Alfred Foster, who was born in Moosup, Connecticut. His son, Edward N. Foster, was the Doctor's father. He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and married Helen E. Westgate, whose ancestry can be traced back to Moses Weld, who in 1638 located in western Massachusetts. One of his descendants, Mirian Weld, became the wife of Earl Westgate, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and this couple were the great-grandparents of our subject.

After acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of Putnam, Dr. Foster entered the high school of that place and there prepared for college. Soon after leaving the high school he began reading medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. G. L. Miller, of Putnam, Connecticut. Later he entered the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital of New York city, and was graduated in the spring of 1891. He also spent one year in the Ward's Island Hospital in the department of public charities, and one year in the Hahnemann Surgical Hospital, in New York city. In the spring of 1893 he came to Montclair, where he has since practiced and is now established.

The Doctor is a member of Montclair Lodge, No. 144, F. & A. M., the Chiron Club of New Jersey and some of the leading clubs of New York city. He is a man of strong individuality and pleasing personality and is very popular in club and social life.

HERMAN JOERSCHKE.

Men of marked ability, forceful character and culture leave their impress upon the world, written in such indelible characters that time is powerless to obliterate their memory or sweep it from the minds of men. Their commendable acts live long after they have passed from the scenes of their early careers. The force of their example spurs others to emulation; the inspiration of their worth is never lost. Mr.

Joerschke is one of the strong characters who have become an integral part of the business life of Newark, and by the exercise of his powers has not only advanced his individual prosperity but has contributed largely to the welfare of his adopted city. Looking backward through the vista of the past, we see a friendless German boy who came to the New World in search of a home and fortune; at the present we see his ambitious dreams realized; and could the veil of the future be lifted we would doubtless see an honored old age crowned with the respect and veneration which is accorded a well spent life.

Mr. Joerschke was born in Saxony, May 22, 1847, and was educated in the schools common to boys of his station. He learned the barber's trade in his youth and thus departed from the path in which walked his father, Traugott Joerschke, a shoemaker, who married Ernestine Gerth and became the father of eleven children, of whom Herman is the youngest.

Our subject was a young man of eighteen years when, in 1865, he left the fatherland on the sailing vessel Freihandel for the United States. After fifty-two days spent upon the water, he arrived in New York the last of December, his possessions consisting of nothing more than his clothing and a German dollar, which went to pay for his first night's lodging. He spent the first two weeks after his arrival in looking for work and during that time sold nearly all of his effects until his supply was almost exhausted, but his perseverance was at length rewarded. Finding nothing to do in New York, he wandered to Hackensack and secured employment in a brick yard, but was discharged in two weeks because his hands were so tender that he could not meet the requirements of the position. He then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and obtained a situation as section hand on the railroad, but during his four months' service there he received only his board in compensation for his labor. Returning on foot to New York, he spent the succeeding three weeks in a fruitless search for work, wandering up and down the city, weary, footsore and hungry, only securing an occasional job at carrying coal or other menial service, which scarcely earned him enough to keep soul and body together. Finally, however, he secured work among the farmers in the outlying districts of New York, and when he returned to the city after five months he had a good wardrobe and fifty dollars in cash. But misfortune overtook him again: he was stricken with typhoid fever, and when he recovered and returned to his boarding-house he found that his landlord had gone, taking with him Mr. Joerschke's clothing and money!

Work he must have in order to live, and accordingly he accepted a position with a barber on Flesching street for his board and a dollar and a half per week. In two months, however, he found a better situation, receiving seven dollars per week and his board, and still later he accepted a position at eighteen dollars per week. It seemed that he was now fairly started on the road to prosperity and for some time thereafter success attended his efforts. He went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position at twenty dollars per week, and while there he became acquainted with and married Miss Frederica Schuler, the wedding being celebrated July 16, 1872. He went at once to Nyack, New York, where he established a barber shop,

which he conducted three months, and then came to Newark in November, 1872, opening a shop at No. 167 Market street. For eight years he carried on business there and then sold out in order to establish a boarding-house in Harrison, which he did with the aid of Meyer Brothers, the well known dry-goods merchants, now in Paterson, New Jersey. He also established a boarding-house there, but he had not conducted his new business long when he was stricken with a fever and on that account was obliged to close out the business.

On recovering his health Mr. Joerschke made a visit to his old home in Germany, and when he again came to the United States he purchased a residence at No. 28 South Orange avenue, Newark, and opened a barber shop at No. 56 Springfield avenue. He also became agent for an insurance company in connection with his other work, and this branch of his business grew to such proportions that in two years he closed his barber shop and devoted his entire time to the insurance and real-estate business. Soon afterward he began contracting and building, in connection with Judge Roder and John Frank, and they successfully carried on this industry for some time, but gradually relinquished it and embarked in the lumber business, forming the Builders' Material and Supply Company, which has come to be one of the most prominent enterprises of the kind in the city. Such is the known business ability, energy and enterprise of Mr. Joerschke that his co-operation is frequently sought in connection with commercial interests and his effective management always leads to good results. He is now treasurer of the Reliable Land & Improvement Company. He became interested in the subject of building and loan associations while in the midst of his operations as a real-estate and insurance man and has since organized two associations, the Standard, in 1886, and the Teutonia, in 1890. At this writing (in 1897) he is president of the Standard, the Teutonia and the Passaic Building & Loan Associations.

Mr. Joerschke votes with the Republican party, but takes no active part in political affairs. Socially he is a valued and popular member of the Odd Fellows society, the Chosen Friends, the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, the Turn Verein and other social organizations.

Mr. Joerschke has three living children, —John, George and August. He is a man of sterling principle, of undaunted courage and of resolute will, and ever carries forward to successful completion that which he undertakes. The genial, cordial element in his nature has made him a social favorite and won him a host of warm friends.

EDWARD GYRE BURGESS.

From a historic family on both sides is descended this gentleman. The name of Burges or Burgess, as appears from ancient documents, was formerly De Burges, afterward Burches, and subsequently Burgess. From the French derivation of the name it is probable that the English ancestor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was among those to whom lands were apportioned for military services rendered. Eleven persons of this name are mentioned by Burke as having received coats of arms in recognition of distinguished service. Those borne by Charles Montoliere Burges, of Beaufort county,

E. G. Burgess.

Sussex, were: Arms-Per fesse argent and ermine a fesse azure fretty or, a bordure of the third bezantee, on a canton gules a bend of the first, charged with a baten of Knight Marshall ppr. Crest—A camel's head ppr. erased gules.

The American ancestor of the New York branch of this family was Edward E. Burgess, who came from England to this country about 1760, and settled in Watervliet, now Bethlehem, in Albany county. Leonard Burgess, a great-uncle of our subject, was for many years a prominent manufacturer of jewelry in Albany, and another uncle, Daniel Hewson was a prominent resident of Auburn and a neighbor and warm personal friend of William H. Seward.

Edward G. Burgess, Sr., the father of our subject, was a successful merchant in Albany for a number of years. He removed to Jersey City in 1840 and was one of the originators of the system of floating grain-elevators, which has revolutionized the grain business in the country and enabled those engaged in the grain trade to handle millions of bushels in the same time that thousands were handled under the old system. He with others owned the first grain elevator and established the new system as early as 1848, although they met great opposition in this enterprise. He is on the roll of honor of the Produce Exchange, having volunteered his services during the riot of 1863. He wedded Mary Tanner Wands, daughter of James Wands and granddaughter of John Wands,of the township of New Scotland, formerly Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1750. He and his brother Ebenezer were the only persons of that name who ever settled in this country. In the history of New Scotland, it is stated that "from 1750 to 1775 there was a large emigration of a sturdy, industrious class from Scotland, Ireland, England, etc., possessing an intelligence which inspired them with courage to promote the well-being of each other, and by their influence to give to the reformed religion an example worthy of Christianity."

Among the names prominently mentioned in this connection is that of John Wands. He was a thrifty Scotchman and an industrious farmer. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war he shouldered his "flintlock" and fought the wily savages —the allies of the French—with that courage and determination which distinguished the hardy Scotch pioneer. A powder horn, artistically inscribed with designs of Fort Stanwix and other fortifications, is now in the possession of E. G. Burgess, his great-grandson, and is evidently a record of his achievements. He was stationed for a time in a stone church in the village of Schoharie, which was then used as a fortification and which is still standing. During the war of the Revolution he was known as Ensign John Wands, being ensign of the First Regiment of Albany Militia, commanded by Colonel Henry Quackenbush. In the war of 1812 the family was represented by Peter, Joseph and James W. Wands, who volunteered their services and fought in defense of their country.

John Wands was evidently a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the organizers of the lodge in his locality. The history of New Scotland states that as early as 1794 a Masonic lodge was in existence there. Among the few names of the members given are John, Cloud and James Wands and eight others. It is fur-

ther stated that "James Wands, 2d, was a teacher previous to 1794." James B. Wands was supervisor of the town in 1832 and again in 1837. Another account states that "Dr. Wands, from New Scotland, practiced in the township of Guelderland about eight years and then removed to Cohoes." Thomas D. Wands, the grand-uncle of Mr. Burgess, was supervisor of his district in Albany for many years. He was a stove manufacturer and was a near neighbor and friend of Thurlow Weed. The families of Wands and Burgess were both prominent in Albany county, and held many offices of trust both before and after the Revolution. William E. Burgess, a cousin of Edward G., is specially mentioned in the annals of the town for the part he took in the Mexican war. Another cousin, Ebenezer E. Wands, who now occupies the old homestead of the great-grandfather, had the following sons in the civil war—James E., Robert J., Thomas, Alexander H. and Oliver.

Edward G. Burgess, whose name introduces this review, was born in Albany, New York, but in his early childhood removed with his parents to Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools there and subsequently entered the service of the Grain Elevating Company, of which his father was the leading spirit, being president of the company at the time of his death, in 1872. The son succeeded to that office in 1873, and conducted the affairs of the enterprise with success until 1881, when he became associated with Annan & Company, and in 1891 the firm was changed to the International Grain Elevating Company, of which he has since been president. He was one of the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange, elected to serve from May, 1892, to May, 1894, and is also one of the managers of the New York Produce Exchange Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Burgess is a man of excellent business and executive ability and is a leader in the grain trade in this part of the state. His honorable business methods, his enterprise and his industry have brought to him rich success, which he well merits. A community depends upon commercial activity; its welfare is due to this, and the promoters of legitimate and extensive business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors. For more than twenty years Mr. Burgess has been prominently connected with the business affairs of Montclair, and during that time he has seen the place grow from a small suburban village to a city of nearly twelve thousand inhabitants. As a public-spirited citizen he has done his share toward promoting public improvement and physical and educational development. He was one of the founders of the McVickar Military Institute, which has already attained high rank as a private educational institution for boys, fitting them for the practical duties of life, as well as preparing them for college. Mr. Burgess assisted in organizing the Montclair Bank, which has done so much for the business interests of the township, and is still one of its directors. With the social organization of the town he is also connected, being one of the founders of the Montclair Club and the Montclair Athletic Club and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by virtue of his descent from John Wands. He is also a trustee of St. Luke's church.

Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Atkins, daughter of

Charles H. Atkins, of Jersey City, and a descendant of a family of great antiquity and prominence in England and Ireland. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," says: "Sir Jonathan Atkins, knight of Givendale, county York, governor of Guernsey, born in 1603, died at the age of ninety-three years, leaving by his first wife, Mary 2d, daughter of Sir William Howard, of Havoerth Castle, Cumberland, and sister of Sir Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Carlisle, three sons. One of these settled in Ireland about 1640 and founded that branch of the family. The other remained in England." Mr. and Mrs. Burgess became the parents of three children, Charles E., Edward G., Jr., and Herbert R. The first home of the family in Montclair was in Chestnut street, where they resided for about ten years. In 1883 Mr. Burgess purchased the property on the mountain slope fronting Mountain avenue, near Gates avenue. On this he erected a large and substantial brick villa of the English Gothic style of architecture. Its broad verandas and spacious rooms give to it an oriental appearance and an air of comfort and restfulness, while its picturesque surroundings, with its beautiful shade trees, spacious lawn and magnificent view, all combine to make it a model home and delightful retreat.

CLARENCE A. GOLDSMITH.

Success is effect, and in ascertaining the cause which has led to success in many instances we find that there is behind it but one principal element, that of industry,—indefatigable, honorable and well directed industry. This never fails of accomplishment, and the effect follows the cause with the invariableness with which water seeks its level. It has been through the indefatigable industry of Mr. Goldsmith that Orange has gained one of its leading industries in the Ampere Brass Foundry, an enterprise which contributes not alone to the prosperity of the proprietor but also promotes the general welfare by advancing commercial activity and furnishing employment to many men. Mr. Goldsmith has worked his way steadily upward to a leading place in business circles, and his course has been so fair and honorable that in his success he is above envy.

A native of Southold, Suffolk county, Long Island, Mr. Goldsmith was born on the 7th of February, 1859, and is a son of Joseph Addison and Caroline (Moore) Goldsmith. His father is a descendant of an old English family to which Oliver Goldsmith, the renowned poet, also belonged. The grandfather, Joseph Hull Goldsmith, married Maria Case and had two daughters and one son, including the father of our subject, who was born in Suffolk county, Long Island. His early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in an academy. In 1849 he went to California, where he engaged in prospecting, but, not meeting with the success he anticipated, after several years spent on the Pacific slope he returned to his native county, where he followed various occupations. He married Caroline Moore and they became the parents of seven children, three of whom died in early childhood. The surviving members of the family are: Josephine, wife of A. Conklin, of Brooklyn, New York; Addison Moore, who married Minnie Canning and resides in Brooklyn; Carrie V., wife of Charles Thatcher, of New Haven, Connecticut; and Clarence A.

The last named, prominently identified with the business interests of Orange, is the one in whom the readers of this volume are most interested, for he has become an integral part in the industrial life of his adopted city. In the district school he obtained his preliminary education, and afterward pursued his studies in Southold Academy, in Suffolk county. He laid aside his text-books to take up life's practical duties as an active factor in business circles, and was variously employed until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in brass-molding and foundry work: he has since followed that pursuit. He acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its branches and became so proficient that his services were sought by some of the large houses needing labor of that kind, and his advancement has been steady and rapid. In 1890 he made a contract to furnish the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company, at Ampere, East Orange, with the brass moldings for their extensive works. The demands made by this company have been heavier and heavier until, for greater convenience in supplying the demand, Mr. Goldsmith removed his plant to Ampere station, East Orange, in 1897, erecting there the Ampere Brass Foundry, located on the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company's grounds, where he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of the brass molding used by that company.

On the 21st of October, 1884, Mr. Goldsmith was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of General William and Maria (Wilcox) DeLacy, of English ancestry. Three children grace this union: Arthur DeLacy, William DeLacy and Clarence Earl. The family attend St. George Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Goldsmith is a member. Mr. Goldsmith is an enterprising and progressive young man, respected by all who know him, and is a valued member of Burnside Council, No. 625, Royal Arcanum.

JOSHUA COLLINSON,

of East Orange, patentee and owner of the Collinson iron fence, was born in the city of London, England, July 20, 1849, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Dumper) Collinson, who in 1850 came to America with their family. The father hoped here to improve his business opportunities and find a broader and more profitable field for his labor. Having landed at New York with his family he came to West Orange, where he made his home for eight years, after which he returned to England, spending there his remaining days. He died in 1887, at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife died in Orange in 1858, her remains being interred in the old Methodist Episcopal cemetery at the corner of Main and Scotland streets. The parents were both consistent Christian people, greatly respected by their friends and neighbors. Their children were: Mary, wife of Stephen W. Herdman, of Orange, by whom she has three children; Susan, wife of Isaac N. Travis, of Orange, and the mother of four children; and Joshua.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the district schools, but his privileges in that direction were meager. His mother died when he was only nine years of age, and he became the ward of Michael Mohor, of Orange, under whose direction he learned the saddler's and harness-making trade. After completing a regular term of apprenticeship and attain-

ing his majority, on account of ill health, he took charge of the grounds of Daniel Heald, in Llewellyn Park, where he remained for five years.

In 1875 Mr. Collinson came to East Orange and embarked in the green-grocery business, in which he met with varying success. He continued operations along that and other lines until 1880, when he became identified with the National Iron Fence Company, of New York, acting as its representative in Essex county. Here again his industry and indefatigable energy brought to him prosperity, and in 1893 he purchased the patent rights and stock of the company, and adding some improved patented features of his own invention he has since engaged in the manufacture of the Collinson iron fence, which he sells throughout Essex and adjoining counties. This fence meets a long felt want in that line and its sale is steadily and rapidly increasing. The enterprise has long been established on a paying basis and is now bringing to the proprietor good returns.

Mr. Collinson was married on the 30th of July, 1870, to Miss Helena Lutz, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Lutz, and by their union have been born four children, namely: Cornelia, wife of William Wagner, of West Orange, by whom she has two children, Helen G. and Joshua; Daniel H., who married Agnes Jenkins; Mary Helena, wife of George W. Lang, of East Orange, by whom she has one child, Marie; and William, who completes the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Collinson hold their religious membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political faith he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is an active member of Live Oak Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., of Orange, and Council No. 16 of the Chosen Friends, of East Orange.

Though the term "self-made" has become somewhat hackneyed through frequent use,—and often in a wrong sense,—it applies most truly to Mr. Collinson, for all that he is and all that he has results from his own efforts. He had few advantages in youth, but he made the most of his opportunities and was constantly on the alert to improve himself and his financial condition. His industry has surmounted many difficulties and by his unfaltering resolution and honorable purpose he has steadily worked his way upward to a place among the substantial citizens of the community.

CHESTER C. HOWE,

of East Orange, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, and is a son of Harris DeWitt and Sarah Ann (Clark) Howe, the former a son of Joshua Howe, of Vermont. The father of our subject was an enterprising and successful business man of Palmyra, a member of the firm of Root & Howe, but during the last twenty-eight years of his life he was an invalid, and died in Shortsville, Ontario, in January, 1891. In his family were four children: Glenna A., wife of Frank H. DeLaney, of Geneva, New York, by whom she has six children; Harry Clark, who married Frances Van Valen, of Brooklyn, New York, and died in 1889; Chester C.; and Luther Joshua, of Shortsville, Ontario county, New York, who is married and has one son, Harry.

Chester C. Howe acquired his early education in the district schools of Wayne county, New York, and supplemented his

preliminary training by a thorough course in the Walworth Academy in the same county. On laying aside his text-books to enter upon his business career, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed in the county of his nativity until 1879, when, desiring a broader field of labor than was furnished on the farm, he went to New York city, where he secured a situation as cashier in one of the large restaurants. Failing health at length obliged him to return to the country, but after a time he again went to New York, where he obtained a position as clerk in the law office of Gray & Davenport. At the same time he devoted his evenings to service for the New York Bar Association. In 1890 he began learning the business of watch-case engraving with Courvoisier & Wilcox, watch-case manufacturers of Brooklyn, and in 1890 came with that firm to Newark on the removal of their plant to this place.

By industry and economy Mr. Howe at length acquired the capital which enabled him to embark in business on his own account, and forming a partnership with Harvey Mott, he engaged in the livery business under the firm name of Howe & Mott. They purchased the stable of Noah M. Culberson on the 24th of April, 1891, and on the 8th of November, 1893, Mr. Howe bought out his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He has made extensive improvements in the buildings and barns and now has a capacity for forty head of horses and seventy-five vehicles. He is widely and popularly known and has a very extensive patronage, conducting his business interests with profit. Cause and effect in the success of Mr. Howe are easily determined. The former is found in his indefatigable industry, his progressive methods and his honorable dealing, and as a result he has won prosperity.

On the 12th of September, 1883, Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Florence Estella Lay, a daughter of Henry C. and Mina (Cole) Lay, of Marion, New York. Their union has been blessed with four children, one of whom, Harry Clinton, died in early life. The surviving members of the family are Charlie Chester, Carleton Henry and Harold DeWitt, the last named born July 28, 1897. The parents attend the Congregational church of East Orange, and Mr. Howe is a member of various social and fraternal organizations. He belongs to Longfellow Council, No. 675, Royal Arcanum, of East Orange; Grand Union Lodge, K. of P., of Brooklyn, New York, of which he is a charter member, and recently he became a member of Charity Lodge of the same order at East Orange. He is also one of the governors of the Lincoln Social Club, of East Orange, and is a member of the Essex Livery and Protective Association. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB WILSON APGAR,

of East Orange, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 16, 1838, and is a son of Paul and Eleanor Elizabeth (Bunn) Apgar. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to one of two brothers who came from Hungary, Germany, to America during the latter part of the seventeenth century and took up their residence in what is now Hunterdon county. One located near Fox Hill, the other near Little York, in the vicinity of

the Delaware river. The latter had several sons, and it is to this branch of the family that our subject belongs. His grandfather, Frederick Apgar, married a Miss Filhauer, and they had four sons and five daughters; Frederick, John, Paul, William, Catharine, Sarah, Elizabeth and two whose names could not be secured.

Paul Apgar, the father of our subject, was born in Hunterdon county, near Little York, where he was reared to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools. In his early youth he assisted in the labors of his father's farm and throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. He was true to the duties of church and state, faithful to family and friends, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. He was born in 1796 and passed away in 1874, while the mother of our subject died in 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years. Paul Apgar was twice married. He first wedded a Miss Sutphin, and they became the parents of four children: Levi, who is married and resides in Warren county, New Jersey; Ligveria, wife of John W. Queen, of Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county; Louis, who married a Miss Sutphin and removed to Virginia, where he died; and William, who married Jane Alpaugh and resides in Somerset county, New Jersey. The mother of this family died and Mr. Apgar afterward married Eleanor Elizabeth Bunn, by whom he had ten children: Henry, who married Jane Van Clier, and resides in Philadelphia; John, who married Sarah Smith and resides in Middlesex county, New Jersey; Jacob Wilson; Mary Ellen, wife of John Statts, of Morris county, New Jersey; Paul, who resides on the old homestead in Hunterdon county; George, who married Jane Vanderbilt and is living in Hunterdon county; Margaret E., who lives with her brother Paul; Absalom, who married Mattie Hamlin and is living in Hunterdon county; Matilda, wife of Abraham Cowell, of the same county; and Alpheus Runyon, who married Mattie Bellus, and died in 1893.

Jacob W. Apgar conned his lessons in a district school in his native county and assisted on his father's farm until he had attained his majority. In 1862 he responded to the call of his country and as a loyal defender of the Union he went to the front with Company F, Thirtieth New Jersey Infantry. After serving nine months he was honorably discharged and returned home, at which time he resumed the labors of the farm, which he continued until 1869. In that year he removed to Plainfield, New Jersey, and engaged in contracting with good success up to the present time. In 1886 he associated himself with Joseph C. Peck, under the firm name of Peck & Apgar, and embarked in general contracting work. In 1887 Mr. Apgar came to East Orange, where he has continued the same business, and his prudent management, keen foresight and unflagging industry have won him a merited degree of success. In 1890 he removed to his present residence and has made many improvements to facilitate his business and beautify his home.

Mr. Apgar was married October 12, 1864, to Miss Abigail Wyckoff, a daughter of Amos and Rachel (Randolph) Wyckoff. They have an interesting family of five children: Ella Estella; Paul Newton, who married Flora Donaldson and has one child, Mildred; Rachel Louisa, wife of

George A. Ougheltree, by whom she has one child, Edna May; Robert Randolph, and Cornelius Van Horn. The parents are members of the First Baptist church, of East Orange.

CHARLES R. BISHOP.

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that there are ever afforded examples worthy of emulation and lessons valuable in their incentive. He whose name forms the caption of this article holds distinctive prestige as one of the honored citizens of Essex county, and he has been an important factor in promoting its interests,—material, moral, educational and æsthetic.

Mr. Bishop is now living in his native city of Glen Ridge, which, however, at the time of his birth was known as East Bloomfield. He was born on the 19th of January, 1835, being the son of James and Elizabeth (Sims) Bishop, both of whom were natives of England, the father having been born in Birmingham and the mother in Reading, near the city of London. Both came to America in the year 1832, and soon after their arrival they were married. After residing for brief intervals in Brooklyn and New York city they removed to East Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he engaged in the business of die sinking, which enterprise he soon abandoned, and established the Bishop Steel Works in the city of Newark, about the year 1848, the products of the establishment including steel specialties for pocketbooks, portmonnies, and leather ornaments and steel clasps of all kinds. He constructed a large and perfectly equipped plant, which was operated by steam power and afforded employment to about two hundred workmen. His business steadily increased in proportions until its ramifications were very extensive, yielding him a fortune. He possessed the energy, perseverance, discretion and sound judgment which are the essential attributes of the successful business man, and in all the relations of life he was dominated by the highest principles of integrity and honor. He continued in active business until within a short time of his death, which occurred in 1872, at which time he had attained the age of sixty-six years. He left a large estate, representing the results of his own efforts, and besides this he left that priceless heritage, a good name,—one never tarnished by injustice or marred by suspicion of evil. The mother of our subject lived to attain the age of seventy-seven years.

Charles R. Bishop, the immediate subject of this review, acquired his educational discipline in the schools of Bloomfield and Newark, and at the age of sixteen years he came into touch with the practical duties and activities of life, becoming his father's assistant and able coadjutor in business. A branch office having been established in New York city, he assumed the management of the same, as salesman and buyer in

Chas. R. Bishop

the metropolis, ably conducting operations there for about ten years, after which he returned to Newark to assist in the work at the headquarters of the enterprise, gradually relieving his father more and more of the active management of the business. After the death of his father the estate was settled up by Hon. Amzi Dodd, and the manufacturing plant was sold. Mr. Bishop continued to reside in Newark until 1892, when he removed to his present home, on the Douglas Road, in Glen Ridge, which was then known as East Bloomfield.

In the year 1856 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bishop and Miss Eliza C. Garside, of Newark, the wedding ceremony being performed by Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Bishop is the youngest and surviving daughter of John and Catharine S. (Connell) Garside, and she was born and reared in the city of Newark. She received her preliminary educational discipline in her native city, where she prepared for college, after which she became a student in St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopal school for young ladies, at Burlington, New Jersey. The institution was at that time presided over by Bishop Germaine and has stood as one of the leading church schools of this section of the Union. Mrs. Bishop is a woman of distinctive culture and refinement, and the graces of education, as combined with a gracious charm of manner, make her a most delightful hostess and companion. Her father was a native of England and was a manufacturer of steel and copper plates for bank notes. He made many of the plates and dies from which were printed the government bank notes. He did much fine work of that character and exhibited a number of his best plates and specimens at the Paris exposition, having been appointed by the president to represent the United States in that department of engraving at the exposition. He was also a manufacturer of fine cutlery, and was presented with a solid gold medal by King Victor, grand duke of Tuscany. He was born in England in 1804, emigrated to America in 1832, and his death occurred in Newark in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have crossed the Atlantic and made an extended trip through Great Britain and the principal countries of the continent. They have also passed five winters in the West Indies and Bahama Islands, and they have a fine collection of rare shells and curios accumulated by them on their visits to foreign lands. Their palatial home, erected in 1892, is one of the finest in Glen Ridge. Its architectural beauty is enhanced by the artistic grounds surrounding the house, the same having been laid out according to the most approved plans of landscape gardening, nature and art thus vying with each other in conserving the beauties of this attractive home. The interior furnishings are all that comfort and refined taste could suggest and wealth procure. The home commands a fine view of the mountains and surrounding country, but though everything has been done to add to the material charms, the chief attraction of this beautiful home is the gracious hospitality which reigns supreme, the happy freedom which places a guest at his ease and makes an acquaintance feel the welcome of friendship and sympathy.

In personal appearance Mr. Bishop is a man of fine physique, standing six feet and one inch in height and weighing two hundred and twenty pounds. Essex county

numbers him in the front rank of her valued and honored representatives, a place which he has worthily won.

WILLIAM HENRY SAYRE,

who has been long associated with the business interests of Newark, belongs to that class of enterprising, progressive, wide-awake men to whom the prosperity and progress of a community are due. He was born in Newark, February 24, 1837, and is a son of Davis and Phoebe Manning (Pierson) Sayre. His father, also a native of Newark, was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Southworth) Sayre, both of whom were of English lineage. They had five children: Davis; William, who married Miss Reeves and has two children,—George and Mary: both these are married and the former has one son; Abner, who married and both he and his wife are now deceased; Phoebe, wife of Charles Mattoon; and Juan, wife of Dr. Muzzy, of Newark, by whom she had one child, Jane, now the wife of Alexander Benedict.

Davis Sayre learned the trade of stone mason under the instructions of his father, who had his home and business establishment on Halsey street, near Bleecker street, Newark, and followed that business as a life work for many years. He married Miss Rebecca Pierson, a daughter of Silas Pierson, of Scotch-Irish lineage. Her father, a native of Newark, was reared and educated in that city, and became the owner of a large tract of land on Bloomfield avenue, Newark, on which was located a brown-stone quarry, which he operated for some years. It was from this quarry that the stone was taken to serve as the base of a proposed monument to be erected to the memory of Washington. This movement was started in 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and was participated in by not only the citizens of Newark and vicinity but also by fifty-seven veterans of the Revolution, who were chosen to take an active part in the ceremonies and laid the foundation stone on which was to rest the proposed monument; and on the stone, which still rests on Military common, is the inscription: "The citizens of Newark, in grateful commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, have, on this 4th of July, 1826, deposited this stone as the foundation of a monumental memorial here to be erected; and when the dilapidations of time shall discover this inscription to future generations may the light of the gospel illuminate the whole world."

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis Sayre were born four children: William Henry, the subject of this sketch; Frances L., the wife of Daniel W. Lyon: they had three children,—Albert and Lucius, who are deceased, and Ella, wife of Harry Thurber; Edward, who died in childhood; and Sarah Rebecca, the wife of David E. Benedict, of Newark, by whom she has several children. The father of this family died at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife passed away five years later, at the age of seventy-eight. Both were faithful and earnest Christian people who had the respect of all who knew them.

William H. Sayre received his early education under private instruction, and when fifteen years of age started out to fight the battle of life, and the obstacles he has met have been overcome by industry and perseverance, and he has been enabled to wrest

a desirable success from the hand of fate. He was first employed in a drug-store in Newark, and remained in the service of others until 1859, when, with some capital that he had acquired through his own labors, economy and good management, he began business on his own account, opening a drug-store on Market street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Newark. In 1861, after the inauguration of the civil war, he laid aside all business cares in order to respond to his country's call, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Infantry. He had not long been in the service until he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and before his discharge he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant, and still further, after his return, he was brevetted captain of Company B, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment of New York Volunteers.

When the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Sayre returned home and entered the drug business in the employ of W. H. Schiefflein & Company, and in 1870 he again commenced business on his own account, at his present location, Nos. 588 and 590 Orange street, in which undertaking he has been very successful, having a large trade, which returns to him a good income. He is prominently associated with the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and the National Pharmaceutical Association.

On the 17th of October, 1859, Mr. Sayre was united in marriage, in Newark, to Miss Margaret P. Todd, a daughter of William and Susan (Whitehead) Todd. Their union has been blessed with two children: Wilbur Todd, who is engaged in business on the Bermuda islands, is married and has one child, Marguerite by name; and Susan W., who is the wife of G. H. McClellan and has one child, named George A.

The parents are members of St. Barnabas' church, Protestant Episcopal, and Mr. Sayre is a stanch Republican in his political preferences, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He and his wife occupy a prominent position in social circles, and the charming hospitality of their home makes it a favorite resort with their many friends.

W. A. JUDSON, M. D.,

of Newark, was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, on the 27th of September, 1863, and is a son of Jacob U. and Mary (McLeod) Judson, both of whom were natives of Canada. The Doctor was reared in Alexandria and acquired his elementary education in the common school. He afterward attended Uigg high school and subsequently entered the Prince of Wales College, in Charlottetown, where he was graduated on the completion of the teacher's course in 1880. He then taught school for five years, within which time he determined to take up the study of medicine. He then matriculated in the medical department of the Vermont University and was graduated at that institution in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He also took a special course in medicine and his thorough preparation made him peculiarly fitted for his chosen calling.

Dr. Judson embarked in practice in Union Hill, Hudson county, New Jersey, in 1890, and after a year there passed came

to Newark, where he has since been a leading member of the medical profession. He has an office at the corner of Clifton and Bloomfield avenues, and is now established in a good business. Connected with several benevolent and social fraternities, he is now holding membership in Apex Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum, being examining physician of the last named. He was married in 1894, the lady of his choice being Miss Nellie L. Edsall, of Newark, a native of the Empire state.

FRANK BELL ALLEN,

the well known and distinctively successful attorney of Newark, was born in Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, on the anniversary of Independence Day, 1851, and is a son of Dr. John L. and Charlotte (Bell) Allen, both of whom were also natives of Sussex county and descendants of old New Jersey families, the Allens originally coming from Milford, Connecticut, to this state. For fifty years or more Dr. Allen was an active and prominent physician of Sussex county, pursuing a most successful practice at Branchville and La Fayette.

Under the careful and efficient instructions of his paternal grandfather, Rev. Edward Allen, the distinguished divine, Frank Bell Allen was prepared for a college course, subsequently entering the University of Michigan, where he continued his studies for two years and was then compelled to leave the institution on account of financial straits.

Being desirous of adopting the legal profession as his permanent vocation in life, Mr. Allen, in 1870, entered the office of Titsworth & Francis, where he devoted his energies to the reading of law, and as a result of his industry and application he was admitted to the bar in 1874 as an attorney at law, and in 1877 as counselor at law. In 1874 he engaged in the active practice of his profession at Newark, where he has secured a position in the front rank of his calling, prosperity and success attending his earnest efforts in that line of endeavor.

Mr. Allen has never sought political preferment, and until 1896 he espoused the cause of the Republican party; but that organization having failed to endorse the free coinage of silver in its platform of that year, our subject transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, that he might find a field wherein he could advocate free-silver principles. In the campaign of 1896 he made a number of political speeches, which were well received. Although he affiliated with the Democrats in 1896, Mr. Allen may be termed a free-silver Republican.

WILLIAM STANIAR.

Those who develop and originate a new industry give to the new country something of great value, for the world's advancement depends upon commercial activity, and the successful conduct of business interests furnishing employment to large forces of workmen, produces a momentum in the trade circles that is followed by prosperity and progress. Mr. Staniar, long at the head of the wire industry in New Jersey, was one whose efforts added to the general welfare as well as to his individual success; and now, after a long, honorable and useful business career he is living re-

tired in the enjoyment of that well earned rest which should always follow an extended period of business activity.

Mr. Staniar was born in Manchester, England, on the 24th of July, 1824, a son of William and Hannah Staniar. His father was a manufacturer and weaver of wire and our subject became familiar with the business in his native land. His education was acquired in the schools of Manchester, and early in life he was trained to habits of industry and economy, which proved an excellent foundation for his future success. By invitation of a wire-cloth manufacturing firm at Belleville, he came to America in 1847, with the view of introducing and perfecting the method and process of manufacturing wire cloth. On arrival he took up his residence in Belleville, New Jersey, where he still resides, full of years and honors. He is the founder of the wire-manufacturing and weaving industry in Essex county and for many years was connected with that enterprise. He first formed a partnership with William H. Stephens, and began the manufacture of Fourdrinier wire-cloth in a portion of the sheet-brass and wire mill in Belleville. Upon his arrival he found the production of fine wire in a very primitive condition and immediately applied himself to the work of supplying the deficiencies necessary to bring the wire up to the required standard and thus compete with the imported article. This he eventually accomplished, overcoming the prejudice against "home production" and firmly establishing the character of the Fourdrinier wire cloth as made by him, and which soon came to be more in demand than the imported article.

In 1857 Mr. Staniar dissolved his business connection with Mr. Stephens and during the succeeding nine years engaged in business in a building which he erected in Belleville. He then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Laffey, in 1866, purchasing property in East Newark, upon which they erected commodious buildings, fitting the same with the necessary machinery and facilities for successfully carrying on the business. The character of their work and the well established reliability of the house won them a patronage which constantly increased until the volume of their business had assumed very extensive proportions and the industry was one of the most important in Essex county. They manufacture brass and copper wire and wire cloth, the latter an indispensable factor in the manufacture of paper.

To Mr. Staniar is due the credit for giving the government the water-stamped envelopes. This was first used in the '50s, at which time it was supposed that there was no one in this country competent to make the "Dandy roll" required to produce this watermark, and arrangements were being made for its production in England. Mr. Staniar, hearing of this, interposed his objection to the proceeding, and the work being given to him he produced the water-marked envelope to the satisfaction of the government. To him therefore may be credited the honor of the introduction of the Dandy roll for watermarking into this country; and the monogram, U. S., which was for many years used on the post-paid envelopes of the government, was his individual work. He also furnished watermarks used by the Canadian postoffice and treasury departments, the treasury department of Japan and the Spanish government. In the manufacture of wire and

wire cloth their business constantly increased, and with the most modern methods they not only kept abreast but were leaders in the line of improvement. Thus for thirty years the firm of Staniar & Laffey carried on operations until, with a handsome fortune acquired through the legitimate channels of trade, they retired to private life. Mr. Laffey died in 1895. The business was turned over to their respective sons, who are still continuing the industry on a safe and profitable basis. Mr. Staniar is a director of the North Ward National Bank of Newark, and superintends the management of his property interests, but otherwise has no active business cares, his time being spent in the well earned rest which should always follow a useful career.

Mr. Staniar was married in Manchester, England, to Miss Elizabeth Blomeley, by whom he had six children, all yet living. His political support is given the Republican party. To him is due that tribute of respect and admiration which is always given—and justly so—to those men who have worked their way upward to positions of prominence through their own efforts, who have achieved wealth through their own labors, and by their honorable, straightforward dealing commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been thrown in contact.

GIDEON LEE STOUT,

of Newark, was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the 30th of October, 1840, and is a son of John W. and Eliza (Woodruff) Stout, both of the latter being natives of New Jersey. Jacob Stout, the grandfather of our subject, belonged to an old New Jersey family, the progenitor of which in this country was Richard Stout, who came from England in 1640 and settled in this state. Mrs. Stout was a daughter of "Deacon" Obadiah Woodruff, of Newark, who was one of the early and well known citizens of that city.

Gideon L. Stout was reared in New Brunswick, his native town, receiving his education in the schools at Sing Sing and Bloomfield, subsequently entering Rutgers College, whence he was graduated in 1859. For a brief time thereafter he was associated with his father, who was engaged in the tannery business at New Brunswick, and then, forming a partnership with two cousins, he embarked in coal-mining at Eberville, Pennsylvania, with an office in New York city, conducting the same from 1863 to 1888, when he retired from business. In 1889 he was chosen vice-president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark, and in 1894, upon the retirement of Henry Powless, then president of the company, on account of ill health, Mr. Stout was chosen to succeed him and has since retained the incumbency of that position. In 1863 Mr. Stout took up his abode in Bloomfield and has continued a resident of that place to the present time.

A stanch advocate of Republicanism in his political faith, Mr. Stout takes an interest, but is not active, in the affairs of his party, although he has been a member of the Bloomfield township committee for many years, and since 1895 has been president of the same, rendering most efficient service in that capacity.

Mr. Stout has been twice married, first to Miss Rebecca C. Conger, and upon her death he subsequently became united to Miss Susan S. Comstock.

In his social relations he is affiliated with

the Masonic fraternity and has attained the Master Mason's degree in Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40.

RICHARD W. BOOTH

belongs to the class of enterprising, progressive citizens to whom the community owes its commercial activity and business prosperity. He is a wide-awake merchant now engaged in the grocery trade in Franklin, where his entire life has been passed. He was born here on the 13th of August, 1859, and is a son of Enoch and Mary M. (Stager) Booth, also natives of the same place. When he had arrived at the proper age for entering school he began conning his lessons in the Franklin schools, and was there made familiar with the English branches which fit one for the practical affairs of life. On laying aside his textbooks he turned his attention to business interests, but had already received training in this particular, having worked in a mill at intervals during his school days. Later he embarked in the grocery business and now has a well appointed store in Franklin, carrying a good stock of staple and fancy groceries. He has the confidence and good will of his customers and always retains their patronage by reason of his reliable business methods, his promptness and his genial disposition.

Mr. Booth was married in 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Rusby, born October 13, 1868, a daughter of Leonard and Sarah M. (Hinkle) Rusby, of Franklin. Seven children have been born of this union and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death; they are still with their parents, namely: Bronson P., born June 9, 1886; Molly R., July 2, 1889; Dudley H., October 5, 1890; Leonard R., October 20, 1891; Dorothy I., May 20, 1893; Richard W., August 6, 1896; and Elizabeth J., September 6, 1897.

In his political views Mr. Booth is a Republican. All of his ancestors were Democrats, but a close study of the political situation of the country and the platforms of the two parties led him to the belief that the Republican party would best conserve the interests of the nation, and accordingly he allied himself with its forces. When twenty-one years of age he was elected township clerk, serving in that capacity for two years. He was town committeeman for five years, and three years served as chairman of the committee. He was also elected freeholder for two terms and in the discharge of his public duty manifests the utmost promptness and fidelity. He belongs to the Dutch Reformed church and is deeply interested in all that will promote the general welfare along educational, moral, material or social lines.

Mary M. Stager, the mother of our subject, and a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Snyder) Stager, born February 16, 1827, in Franklin township, is of Holland Dutch extraction. At the age of forty years she was left a widow with three children. She was a sturdy and energetic woman, brought up and educated her three daughters all through her own efforts, and died January 10 or 11, 1898, at the age of ninety-one years. She was a good Christian woman, well known for her generosity among the poor. Enoch Booth was born at Hudson, New York, November 17, 1827, and died in Franklin township in 1884. He came to Essex county, New Jersey, when only three years of age with his parents,—Richard and Elizabeth (Jackson)

Booth,—both natives of England. Richard Booth was a block printer by trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years. He was a successful and useful citizen and was instrumental in the progress of the community. He lived to be over three-score years of age, was one of the founders of the Dutch Reformed church and was a liberal contributor. He was a man of strict integrity and his word was as good as his bond.

EDMUND L. JOY.

Edmund L. Joy, of Newark, New Jersey, was born in Albany, New York, October 1, 1835. He was a descendant of Thomas and Joan (Gallop) Joy, early colonists of New England. Thomas Joy, born in Norfolk, England, in 1610, is mentioned in the Book of Possessions among the first land-owners of Boston. He was a signer of the famous "remonstrance and petition" of 1646, which was a protest against certain illiberal customs of the period and a prayer for reforms and particularly for some extension of the right of suffrage among the non-church-members of the colony, who since 1631 had been denied the full privileges of citizenship. He planned and constructed in 1657 the town house of Boston, which was the first seat of government of Massachusetts; built and owned, in 1648, the corn and saw mills in Hingham; and erected residences, wharves, bridges and warehouses in Boston, Charlestown and Brookline.

In 1665 he became a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and in 1658 a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

From him has sprung a numerous progeny, now scattered throughout the United States, which includes many who have won distinction in civil, professional and social life. One of these was Nathaniel Joy, who served with honor in the Revolutionary war, and from him is descended the subject of this sketch.

Edmund L. Joy received his preparatory education in his native city, at Anthony's Classical Institute, and the Albany Academy. Later he entered the University of Rochester and after graduation studied law in New York city, and, in 1857, was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counselor. Soon thereafter he began active practice in Ottumwa, Iowa, where, in 1860, he was appointed city attorney, holding the office for two years.

The breaking out of the civil war aroused the patriotism inherited from Revolutionary sires, and laying aside his law books and briefs, he offered his services to the cause of the Union, and became active in raising troops and otherwise aiding the government. In 1862 he entered the United States service as captain in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and in this capacity served with distinction in the southwest until the fall of Vicksburg, participating in important engagements on both sides of the Mississippi river. In 1864 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, major and judge advocate of United States volunteers, and assigned to the Seventh Army Corps. He was subsequently made judge advocate of the Department of the Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, and in this position had much to do in the administration of justice in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, which was also within his jurisdiction. In this service he was engaged two years, and in addition to his official duties aided in the organization of

Edmund L. Joy

a state government under a new constitution for the state of Arkansas.

When the war had ended he located in Newark, New Jersey, where his father, Charles Joy, a successful business man, had settled in 1855. He became associated with the latter in the management of extensive business interests, and upon his father's death, in 1873, succeeded him.

It is not surprising that he should, by reason of his intellectual gifts, his superior attainments and varied experience, have attracted the attention and won the confidence of his fellow citizens of New Jersey. In 1871 and 1872 Edmund L. Joy represented his district in the state legislature, and in the latter year was chairman of the judiciary committee, wherein his legal knowledge and effectiveness as a speaker enabled him to render valuable service to the state. For twelve years he was a member of the board of education of the city of Newark, being the presiding officer in 1885, 1886 and 1887. He was an early member of the Newark Board of Trade, was its president in 1875 and 1876, and its treasurer from 1879 to the time of his death.

In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1884 and 1885, by appointment of President Arthur, he served as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His extensive business operations and well known abilities as a business man made him prominent in matters affecting the financial interests of the city in which he lived, and often placed him in positions of great responsibility.

Great activity and energy of both mind and body were the prominent characteristics of Colonel Joy. Whatever he undertook was done with all his might, and failure in any enterprise was with him almost an impossibility. His quickness of apprehension and correctness of judgment were equally remarkable, and if we add to these invaluable possessions the ability to express his thoughts in language both strong and elegant, it is no wonder that he should have been so successful as a soldier, a jurist, a statesman, and a man of business.

He was a genial and entertaining companion, a warm and reliable friend, and withal a Christian gentleman, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, mindful of the rights of his fellow men and faithful in the service of his Maker. In 1862 he married Theresa R., daughter of Homer L. Thrall, M. D., of Columbus, Ohio, by whom he had four children. He died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, February 14, 1892. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. David R. Frazer, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the interment was in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

WILLIAM DOW HOLMES,

who is engaged in the coal and lumber business in Belleville, was born in Newark, Essex county, on the 26th of August, 1847, and is a son of William Wilson and Elizabeth (Van Riper) Holmes. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, his time being largely devoted to the duties of the school-room and the pleasures of the playground. He acquired his education in the schools of Belleville and Newark, and after laying aside his text-books began to learn the more difficult and practical lessons which experience teaches. He embarked in the coal and lumber business in Belleville and has since followed that pursuit, meeting with signal

success in his enterprise. He had a large coal and lumber yard and carried everything needed in the building line. His energy, perseverance and honorable dealing, combined with courteous treatment of his patrons, had enabled him to secure a liberal patronage and he derived therefrom a good income.

On the 29th of June, 1869, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Sophie T. White, born August 2, 1848, a daughter of Pardon and Mary (Young) White, residents of Belleville. By this marriage were born five children, but only two are now living, namely: Mary W., born September 23, 1870, is now the wife of Charles S. Smith, of the Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company, at Belleville, and has the following children: Eugene Holmes, born December 15, 1894; and Ralph Holmes, January 23, 1897; and the son now living is William Herbert, born December 15, 1879. A twin of the latter, Sophia Elizabeth, died August 23, 1890. Howard Osborn, born December 23, 1881, died January 17, 1882. Mortimer Udall, born December 23, 1881 (one of twins), died January 28, 1882.

Mr. Holmes has efficiently served in the position of postmaster of Belleville for the past twelve years, and his fidelity to duty won him high commendation, his administration being most satisfactory and acceptable to the people. In 1882 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 10th of January, 1882. She was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and Mr. Holmes is also a communicant of the Christ church, Episcopal. In politics he is a Democrat, and socially he is connected with Belleville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M., Seth Boyden Council, No. 1356, of the Royal Arcanum, and the Neriod Boat Club, of Belleville. His many excellent qualities and genial disposition have won him a host of friends among whom he is very popular.

ABRAHAM MANNERS,

one of the leading legal lights of Newark, was born in Mercer county, New Jersey, on the 14th of July, 1835, being a son of Jacob S. and Ann Maria (Blackwell) Manners, both of them being descendants of old New Jersey families. The father is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and his ancestors were originally English, while the mother was born in Mercer county, New Jersey, and her ancestors were of Dutch stock. The subject of this review moved with his parents when about three years of age to Hunterdon county, where his father followed farming, and there he was reared on the homestead, obtaining a fair literary education in the common schools of his district, subsequently attending the Poughkeepsie Law School, at which he was graduated in 1858. Determining to make the legal profession his permanent calling in life he pursued a course of reading in the office of Judge Bennett Van Sycle, and was admitted to the bar as attorney at law in 1859, and as counselor at law in 1862, entering upon the active work of his profession at Newark, in September, 1859. That he has been prosperous in this line of enterprise is due to his energy and faithful service rendered to his clients, combined with a strong mentality, natural ability and a profound knowledge of his calling in all its branches.

In his political faith Mr. Manners is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and was alderman of Newark from 1895 to

1897, having been earnestly solicited by his many friends to become a candidate, although he has never had any desire to enter active political life, preferring to devote his time and energies to his profession. He has been for some years and is at the present time a trustee in several large and important estates.

The marriage of Mr. Manners occurred in 1864, when he was united to Miss Mary Ann Stout, a daughter of Charles W. Stout, of Mercer county, New Jersey. One son, Fred, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Manners, and he is now a clerk in the office of the Missouri & Pacific Railroad, located in New York city.

SAMUEL B. PARSIL.

The origin of this family is Scotch, the progenitor of the American branch being Captain Thomas Parsil, who came from Scotland, located in New Jersey, and here received a large tract of land, amounting to over one thousand acres, which was granted to him by Queen Anne. Here he built a home and reared a family, and a portion of the land is still in the possession of his descendants. He died on the 4th of July, 1778. The lineal ancestors, traced to the present day, are: Captain Thomas Parsil; Thomas, who died January 18, 1836, at the age of sixty-five years; Thomas B., who was born in the house in which our subject now resides, died on the 4th of March, 1827, when thirty years old; William H., the father of our subject, who was born in Springfield, in 1819; and Samuel B.

William H. Parsil was reared by his grandfather on the old homestead and subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade, later engaging as a salesman for a stove company at Newark, where he remained for several years. He was an old-line Whig and a Republican, and served as township committeeman and freeholder and in many other local offices. He was one of the principal organizers of the Sunday school located near his home, donating the ground on which the building stands, and he was an ardent worker in the cause of temperance. He married Miss Joan S. Burnett, and five children were born to them, four of whom survive: Samuel B.; Sophia B., the widow of William H. Sprague, of Newark; Thomas B., of Millburn; Ella D., the wife of William Peck, of East Orange; and Thomas E., who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Parsil occurred on the 13th of October, 1877. His wife was a devout member of the Baptist church of Northfield, in which faith she died, in 1885.

Samuel B. Parsil passed his youth on the farmstead, residing with his parents until the outbreak of the civil war, when, in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and participated in numerous engagements, receiving a wound at the battle of Fredericksburg, and taking part with his regiment in the pursuit of Morgan through Kentucky. He was honorably discharged on the 3d of July, 1863, and returned to the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming industries, and by his integrity of character and high standard of principles, he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

In 1868 Mr. Parsil was married to Miss Harriet Reeve, a daughter of Abner D. Reeve, and to them was born one child, Lillie, who is the wife of Frank Vreeland, of Newark. Mrs. Parsil was called to her eternal rest in 1871, and in 1878 Mr. Parsil

consummated his second marriage, this time being united to Miss Sarah Ross, daughter of Aaron S. Ross, of whom mention is made in another portion of this work. The following six children resulted from this union: Ray C., William Harold, Morton R., Helen C., Sarah L. and Elsie, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Politically considered, Mr. Parsil is a stanch Republican, and for six years he was a member of the township committee, is on the board of education, and is a trustee of the Sunday-school Association. His wife is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE ELWOOD CLYMER.

The progenitor of the Clymer family came from Bristol, England, and settled in Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a very early day and figured conspicuously in the history of that state. A son of this ancestor was George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was for many years foremost in the ranks of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia, that city being the scene of his birth. He was a thoroughly public-spirited man, and established the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Philadelphia Bank, one of the first institutions of its kind organized in this country.

Edward Swaine Clymer, father of our subject, was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and for many years in his early life was a United States naval officer. Retiring from the navy he came to Newark in 1860, and, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted his services and became a member of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Upon first taking up his abode in this city he became connected with the fire department, and with the exception of the time he was in the army he has continued his associations therein and is now superintendent of the supply and repair department of the same. He married Miss Uretta Van Keuren, a native of Troy, New York, her ancestors being Holland Dutch who came to America from Amsterdam and settled at an early day in Kinderhook, New York. She died on the 20th of May, 1897, at the age of fifty-four years, survived by her husband and three children: William, George E. and Charles A.

George Elwood Clymer, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 7th of March, 1868, and here received his literary education in the public and high schools, graduating at the latter in 1885. He then began the study of law under the able preceptorage of Judge Cleaver, with whom he read from 1886 to 1888, in the latter year becoming head clerk in the law office of Hayes & Lambert and remaining there until 1890, when he was admitted to the bar as attorney at law, three years later being admitted as counselor at law. He began the active practice of his profession in 1890, since which time his progress has been at a rapid rate, his distinct ability and extensive knowledge of the various branches of his profession giving him a prestige in the fraternity and gaining for him an extensive practice. In his political adherency he is a warm advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and, taking an interest in literature, he is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Mr. Clymer was united in marriage in 1892 to Miss Theodora Morrell, daughter

of Theodore S. Morrell, of Newark, and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Morrell, who was a son of Major Thomas Morrell, of Revolutionary fame.

JOSIAH S. CONKLIN,

of Livingston township, is one of New Jersey's native sons, who first opened his eyes to the light of day, January 21, 1828. His father, Thomas Conklin, was the son of Thomas Conklin, Sr., who spent his entire life in New York state and died February 8, 1833. Tradition says that the family originated in Ireland. Thomas, the father, was born May 5, 1800, and having arrived at years of maturity married Esther Secor, whose family furnished to the Colonial army several loyal members during the war of the Revolution. In 1836 Mr. Conklin removed to Roseland, Essex county, and during the summer months engaged in farming while through the winter season he worked at his trade of wood turning. His children were: Josiah; Mary, wife of Albert McAlpin, a resident of Pennsylvania; Daniel S., Anna and John, all deceased; Nancy, wife of B. Welter, who is living in Minnesota; Wesley R., who wedded Mary Johnson, and died from disease contracted during the civil war; Asa; Stephen; and Ezra, who died while in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. The father of this family died March 3, 1877, and the mother passed way June 29, 1862.

Josiah S. Conklin spent his boyhood days with his parents and no event of special importance occurred to mark that period of his life until he entered upon his business career by learning the shoemaker's trade. He continued to follow that pursuit until the war, when machine-made shoes took the place of hand-made and thus made the business unprofitable to those who followed the old methods. Since that time he has carried on agricultural pursuits on his farm on Eagle Rock avenue, where he has a valuable tract of land and a substantial residence. The improvements upon his place are modern and tasteful and well indicate the careful supervision of the owner. From 1852 to about 1880 he also engaged more or less in the erection of lightning-rods.

Mr. Conklin was married December 12, 1852, to Miss Eliza M. Johnson, a daughter of William and Silva (Fuller) Johnson. She was born in what is now Union county, New Jersey, and removed to Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan. Her mother is still living in Eaton county, Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Conklin were born the following named: Ada, who was born May 16, 1854, and died August 18, 1856; Vaughn A., born March 26, 1856; Claud R., born June 5, 1858, married Nellie Briggs and is residing in Livingston township; Sylvia O., who was born August 16, 1860, and is the wife of George Sigler, of Livingston township; William T., who was born on the 5th of October, 1862, married Jessie Herdman, a resident of Montclair; Francis A., who was born August 2, 1865, and is the wife of Ezra Williams, of Roseland, Essex county; Wesley R., of Livingston township, who was born June 26, 1868, and married Elliott Stoddard.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute liberally to its support. Our subject is an advocate of Republican principles, and by his fellow townsmen, who appreciate his worth and ability, has been

called to several public offices, including that of school trustee. He has spent almost his entire life in this locality and is widely and favorably known, his friends being many who have known him from boyhood, a fact which indicates an exemplary career.

FREDERICK H. LUM.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly or one of pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it one that lends the sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of influence widespreading and grateful or narrow and baneful. He who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality, as one generation succeeds another. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case the lesson of life may be conned,—line upon line and precept upon precept. The subject of this review stands as a representative of old and honored families, not only of the state of New Jersey, but of the nation, and in tracing the genealogy the record is one which bespeaks noble men and noble deeds; bespeaks the unblotted escutcheon and lives significant of honor and usefulness in the various relations of life. Not unprofitable can prove even the passing glance at the careers of those who have thus conferred dignity upon society.

The original progenitor of the Lum family, in all its branches in America, according to well authenticated record, was Samuel Lum, who was born in England, in the year 1619, and who died in 1703. His three sons, Jonathan, Matthew and Samuel, emigated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, taking up their original residence in Connecticut. The direct line of descent to the immediate subject of this review traces through the Samuel just mentioned, his son, Samuel (3d), who died in 1732; thence through the latter's son, Samuel (4th), father of Israel, born in 1745, died in 1835, being the father of Samuel D. (1819-1851), who was the father of Harvey M. Lum, father of Frederick H., whose name initiates this review.

Harvey M. Lum was born in Chatham, New Jersey, in the year 1820, and died at Chatham in 1886, having been engaged in building, and standing as one of the honored and influential citizens of the community. He had two brothers and four sisters, namely: Charles; Paul; Caroline, wife of Hudson Minton; Phebe Ann, wife of Harvey Muchmore and mother of Hudson Muchmore; Rowena, who died unmarried; and Jane, who was the first wife of said Harvey Muchmore, father of Alfred Muchmore, and Sarah, who became the wife of Jephthah B. Munn. Two of the direct ancestors of our subject, Samuel and Israel Lum (father and son), fought side by side in the Continental army during the

war of the Revolution, being ardent patriots and rendering the valiant service of loyal sons of the republic. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Lum participated in all the battles of the Revolutionary war; and although he was often where bullets flew thick and fast he never received a scratch and was never sick. He died on his way home, with a fever.

Harvey M. Lum was twice married, his first wife having been Margaret Sturges, who bore him a daughter, Margaret Drake, who became the wife of John A. Trowbridge. He subsequently was united in marriage to Miss Jane S. Bruen, daughter of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen, and they became the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick Harvey, the immediate subject of this sketch; Merritt Bruen, to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume; Edward Harris; Charles Mandred; and Caroline Elizabeth, the wife of Frank M. Budd, of Chatham. The ancestor of all the Bruens in North Jersey was Obadiah, the second son of John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, and records extant show that he was christened on Christmas day, 1606. He was a descendant of Robert Le Brun, A. D. 1230, who came from Normandy to England,—undoubtedly with William the Conqueror,—and of whom record is made in Domesday Book.

Mary (Chandler) Bruen, the maternal grandmother of Frederick H., was born in 1803 and died in 1889, being the daughter of Jonathan Chandler, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey (1762-1836). At the age of sixteen years he entered the Continental army as a drummer boy, was captured by the British, but eventually released. The children of Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen were: Benjamin, unmarried; Phebe Jane, mother of our subject; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Bonnel and went to Michigan; Theodore W.; Caroline, who became the wife of John Baldwin, of Cheapside; Merritt, unmarried; Francis Marion; and Mary Adeline, who married Joseph Ebling, of Harlem, New York.

Frederick Harvey Lum, the immediate subject of this review, was born at Chatham, on the 5th of October, 1848, the son of Harvey Mandred Lum and Phebe Jane Smith (Bruen) Lum. He received excellent advantages in the way of preliminary education and eventually entered the school of Julius D. Rose, Ph. D., of Summit, New Jersey, graduating at this institution in 1866. He then began the work of preparing himself for that profession which has represented his vocation in life, and in which he has attained success and precedence, taking up the study of law under the able preceptorship of Judge John Whitehead and William B. Guild, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, and securing admission to the bar of the state, as an attorney, at the February term of 1870, and as a counselor at the November term of court in 1873. Upon the day of his admission as an attorney he entered into a professional partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Guild, under the firm name of Guild & Lum, and this alliance has ever since obtained, the firm retaining a representative clientage and touching much of the important legal business in their province. The office headquarters of the firm are in the Prudential Life Insurance Company's building in the city of Newark, though Mr. Lum has retained his residence in Chatham, Morris county, since 1871. For twenty-five years he has been the counsel for the German

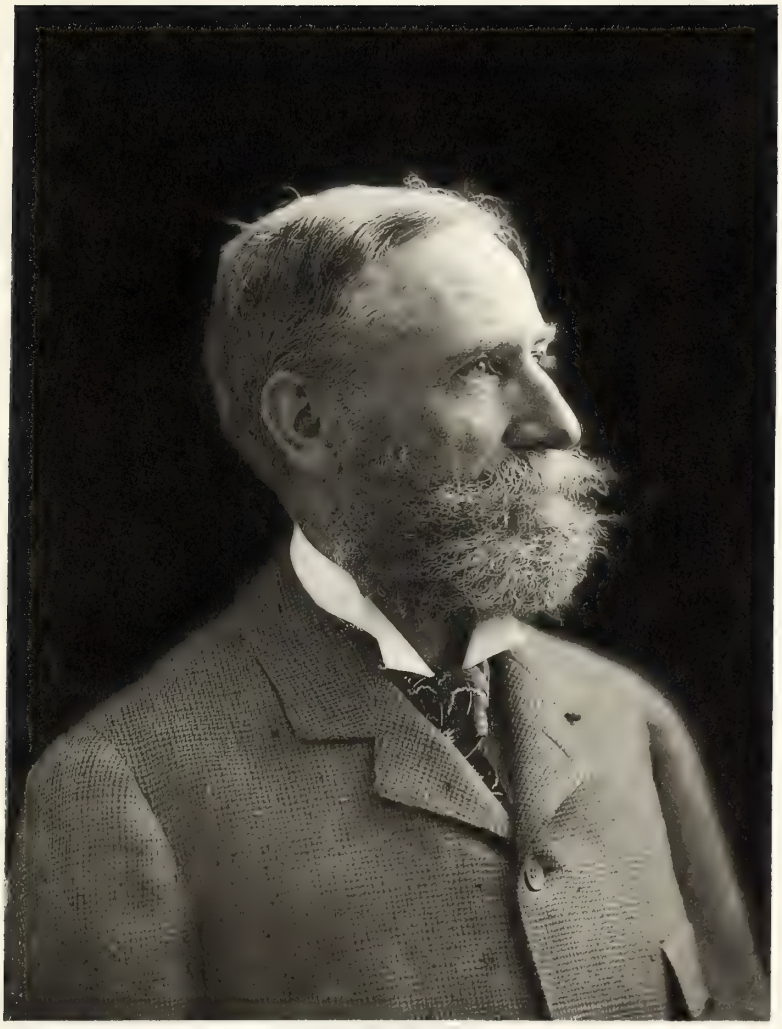
National Bank of Newark and a director in the same; and he has also been counsel for Bishop Wigger. He is closely identified with Newark and is well known as an able lawyer.

Mr. Lum is well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and of the springs of human conduct, with great discrimination and tact, he has proved to be an advocate of power and influence, and a wise and conservative counsel. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment, though a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Mr. Lum has a very interesting family. Sue M., the eldest daughter, is a graduate of Wellesley College and is a very fine musician. The eldest son, Charles Harris, is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines, and is an architect at 70 Fifth avenue, New York city. Two sons are now in college and one ready to enter Princeton College. His interest in all that touches the welfare of Chatham is constant and vigorous, and his personal popularity in the community is signalized in the fact that he served as president of the village of Chatham during its entire period of corporate existence, while upon the incorporation of Chatham as a borough he became its mayor, and has ever since been the incumbent of that office,—his service at the head of the municipal government of the place having thus extended over a period of seven years. When he was elected mayor he received every vote irrespective of party, which fact alone evidences his popularity.

On the 10th of March, 1870, Mr. Lum was united in marriage to Miss Alice Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Edward C. and Rachel P. (Banta) Harris, of Nyack, New York. They are the parents of six children,—Susie May, Charles Harris, Frederick Harvey, Jr., Ralph Emerson, Ernest Culver and Lorentha Storms. The attractive family home is one in which are ever in evidence the refining amenities which contribute so largely to the satisfaction and pleasure of life, and here an unostentatious and gracious hospitality is extended to a large circle of friends.

CHARLES E. BREEDEN.

The name borne by the subject of this review is one which, though not at the present time largely represented in a numerical way, has been long and honorably identified with the annals of American history. The original American progenitor, as determined by practically well authenticated record, was Thomas Breeden, who evidently became a resident of New England in the early Colonial epoch. In Palfrey's History of New England specific reference is made to one Captain Thomas Breeden, of whom it is recorded that he, about the year 1650, bore back to England information in regard to certain regicides whom he had seen in Boston. In various other historical records reference is made to persons of the name. Savage speaks of Thomas Breeden, deputy governor of Nova Scotia, under Sir Thomas Temple, in the time of Cromwell; also James Breeden, who married, in 1657, Hannah, the daughter of Joseph Ruck, or Rock, Esq., of Boston. In the New England Genealogical and Historical Register mention is made of John Burgess, or Burge, who, in his will, mentions his grandchildren, Thomas, John and Elizabeth Breeden. From such information as was available



C. E. Breeden

one of the latter-day representatives of the family has deduced the following data, which is sufficiently exact: Captain Thomas Breeden, born about 1614, in England, became governor, by deputation, of Nova Scotia; married, about 1635, Elizabeth Roberts, in England. He became a merchant in Boston prior to 1657. His son, James, born about 1636, married Hannah Ruck, or Rock, as above noted, and also became a merchant in Boston. Tracing back the genealogy, the English branches of the family have been a people of no little distinction, and within later years there were Breedens, or Breedons, of Bere Court, Berkshire, England. Captain Thomas and James are the only ones mentioned as having come to America.

Charles Edwin Breeden, the immediate subject of this review, is a retired merchant of the national metropolis, and now maintains his home in that beautiful suburban district, Glen Ridge, Essex county, New Jersey, being recognized as one of the representative and public-spirited citizens of the place. A native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, he was born on the 16th of June, 1842, being the son of Abner H. and Deborah (French) Breeden. His paternal grandfather, Abner Breeden, resided at Winchester, Massachusetts, and devoted his attention to farming. The father of our subject was a prominent business man of Boston and held a position of distinctive precedence in the commercial world. He inherited the business sagacity and tact of his father, and became a prominent merchant in New York city, where he dealt extensively in rubber boots, as well as general lines of boots and shoes. He was a man of unswerving integrity, and his business career stood in evidence of the sterling principles by which his whole life was dominated. At his death, which occurred when Charles E. was but ten years of age, Abner H. Breeden left a handsome estate. Deborah (French) Breeden, mother of our subject, was born in the old Bay state, being the daughter of E. French, who rendered active service in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. She was reared and educated in Massachusetts, and her death occurred in New York city.

Charles E. Breeden was accorded excellent educational advantages in his youth, his discipline in the line having been principally secured in the Russell School, at New Haven, Connecticut, in which institution he continued his studies during an interval of five years, after which he took a special course of study in the German language, under the direction of a private tutor. His business career had its initiation when he became a clerk in the establishment of his uncle, William H. Breeden, of the firm of Breeden & Southwick, dealers in rubber boots and shoes, in New York.

Thoroughly loyal and patriotic by inheritance and by personal conviction, Mr. Breeden was ready to render service to his country when it was menaced by armed rebellion. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted; when the first call was made for seventy-five thousand men, he enlisted as a member of Company D, of the Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and was sent with his regiment to Washington, D. C., in defense of the capital. After the expiration of his term of service Mr. Breeden returned to New York and again entered the employ of his uncle, the late William H. Breeden, who had succeeded to the business established by the

father of our subject. He retired from his New York commercial associations about 1871, since which time he has devoted his time and attention principally to his realty and financial interests. He owns a considerable amount of valuable property in Glen Ridge, having a number of fine houses which he rents, while his own home is one of the most attractive in this section, notable for its beautiful residence places. A spacious dwelling, of modern architecture, located on grounds where art and nature have been prodigal in their gifts, the home is one in which are ever in evidence the refining amenities of life and in which a gracious hospitality is extended. Mr. Breeden is a prominent member of the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee, according to its specific and collateral work a liberal support.

In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Breeden to Miss Mary E. Hall, a daughter of Harrison Hall, a prominent New York merchant and president of the Atlantic Savings Bank of that city. Of this union three children have been born,—Ora, wife of Arthur S. Roberts, of Montclair, New Jersey, and Emilie and William Harrison, who still remain at the parental home.

CHARLES F. HERR,

one of the successful and enterprising lawyers of Newark, was born in Little Falls, Passaic county, New Jersey, on the 5th of March, 1863, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Heinrick) Herr, both his parents being natives of Germany, the former's birth occurring at Baden and the latter's at Darmstadt. After emigrating to America they were married in Newark, to which city they had moved from Little Falls in 1867, and where for many years the father was engaged in the coal business.

In the parochial school of St. Peter's church of Newark Charles F. received a part of his education, completing the same in the public schools. Upon finishing here he entered the law office of Mr. Naundorff, of Newark, and there began the study of that profession, being admitted to the bar in 1885, when he at once became engaged in active practice in his home city. His signal ability soon became recognized and gained for him a large and remunerative clientele, since which time his success has been of a most distinctive kind.

From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Herr served as a member of the board of education, during which time he was instrumental in securing the erection of the Waverly Avenue schoolhouse. In his political faith he is a stanch Democrat, and, although not an office-seeker, at the earnest solicitation of his friends he became, in the spring of 1897, a candidate for membership on the Newark city board of public works, and was elected. He is quite active in politics and has rendered valuable service in the interests of his party.

Mr. Herr is treasurer of the Joel Parker Association, and is a member of the Jeffersonian Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and of many German and American singing societies of Newark. Religiously he is an adherent of the Catholic church, and was one of the founders of the Young Men's Orphan Aid Society of St. Peter's church.

Mr. Herr is counsel for eight different building and loan associations, he is secretary and counsel for the Essex County Brewing Company, of which he is also a

director, and he is executor for several large estates. He is one of Newark's prominent and representative citizens, is a self-made man in every sense of the term and the gratifying success he has achieved has been the logical result of his own individual efforts.

In 1887 Mr. Herr was united in marriage to Miss Anne Schwitzer, of Newark, and they have become the parents of two sons and two daughters.

SAMUEL KISSAM,

an agriculturist of Millburn township, has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The families from which he sprung have furnished many eminent representatives to the various callings of life, and different members have won fame and honor in the callings to which their lives and energies have been given. Mr. Kissam was born in Springfield, New Jersey, May 5, 1827, and is a son of Daniel Kissam, whose birth occurred in that state, March 4, 1804. The grandfather, Richard Kissam, was born in New York city in 1773 and was a nephew of the famous Dr. Benjamin Kissam, who was a surgeon in the New York City Hospital and was the grandfather of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. Richard Kissam studied law in the Philadelphia Law College, and became a successful practitioner at the New York bar. In his legal capacity he was sent to Chicago by the government and became prominent there, a street being named in his honor. He lost his life while attending a theater which was consumed by fire, in 1808. He married Hannah Bryant. His son, Samuel M. Kissam, was a surgeon in the United States Navy and in the war of 1812 was stationed near Virginia. He was on the ship Hornet in its encounter with an English vessel and afterward was given a silver medal by Captain Little in appreciation of his able services. He died in 1822 of yellow fever.

Daniel Kissam, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in Springfield, New Jersey, and learned the art of farming, which he followed throughout his entire life. He wedded Mary Bryant, a daughter of Aaron Bryant, one of the founders of Springfield, having built the first house in that city. He was a descendant of Sir George Carteret. His father, Benjamin, was a son of Cornelius, whose father and grandfather each bore the name of Samuel Bryant. The latter was a son of John Bryant, who married Hannah Carteret, a daughter of Sir George Carteret. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kissam had four children, namely: Samuel; John R., who married Clara Dufford and resides in New York; Franklin, who married Anna Doran, of Newark, and is living in Irvington, New Jersey; and Anna, wife of George Noble, of Harrison. The father of this family died May 1, 1849, and the mother's death occurred January 1, 1893.

Samuel Kissam was reared to manhood in Springfield. In 1856 he sold his interests in Union county and in 1859 purchased his present farm in Millburn township, Essex county, where he has since been engaged in farming and dairying. He has fifty acres of valuable land, pleasantly and conveniently situated only two miles from Millburn, and the care and cultivation which he bestows upon the fields is rewarded with good harvests. His dairy also is a profitable source of income, and his well managed business interests, his straightfor-

ward dealings and his indefatigable labors have brought to him a fair success.

On the 11th of January, 1854, Mr. Kissam was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Drew, a daughter of John and Phoebe Drew, her father being a representative of one of the oldest families of this part of New Jersey. George Drew, a native of England, was the founder of the family in America. Mr. and Mrs. Kissam have six children: George D., who married Nettie Drew and lives on the old Drew homestead in Millburn township, where he is carrying on the dairy business: their children are Ray, Benjamin K., Lillie, Russel and George; Mary A. is the wife of George Allen; Willie A. is the next of the family; Franklin K. is a proof-reader in New York city; Lucy is living in New York city; and Emma L. is at home.

Mr. Kissam votes with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he has met a well merited success.

HENRY YOUNG.

The history of a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius or learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is this record that offers for our consideration the history of men, who in their characters for probity and benevolence, and the kindly virtues, as well as for integrity in the affairs of life, are ever affording to the young worthy examples for their regard and emulation. Therefore it is proper that a just celebrity be given to those men who are distinguished in their day and generation, that the living may enjoy the approbation of their contemporaries, as well as that of a grateful posterity.

Among the many able members of the New Jersey bar who are mentioned in this work, it is fitting that we should present for honorable mention the name of Henry Young, who for thirty-two years has been identified with the legal profession in Newark. Mr. Young is one of Essex county's native citizens, having been born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, October 24, 1844. He is a descendant of Scotch and English stock, his paternal ancestors having come to this country from Scotland, and his maternal ancestors from England. Charles E. Young, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and married Miss Charlotte Denman Wilbur. In his native city he received his primary education, prepared himself for college, entered Princeton University in 1859 and graduated with the class of 1862, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1865. He entered the law office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and studied under the preceptorate of that able and distinguished gentleman until he entered the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1864 received his diploma from that well known institution. The following year he was made an attorney, in 1868 a counselor at law, and for a period of thirty-two years has been engaged in active business in Newark, his professional career being one of marked success and without a blemish. Honors of

various kinds have been bestowed upon him from time to time. Early in his career, in 1867, he became assistant United States district attorney, a position which for six years he filled with distinguished ability. From 1876 to 1884 he was city counsel.

His political views are those advocated by the Republican party, and his services as an advocate of the principles of the grand old party have been recognized and appreciated by his fellow workers.

Mr. Young was married in 1872 to Miss Margaret Hitchcock, of New York, and to them have been born three children, namely: Henry, who graduated at Princeton University in 1893, was admitted to the bar in 1896, and is engaged in the practice of law in Newark: he is considered one of the most promising young lawyers of Newark; also Stuart Young, now in Princeton University, to graduate in the class of 1902; and Roger Young, now in the Newark Academy.

WILLIAM COLLINS,

one of the well known and much respected citizens of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of this place and belongs to a family which for several generations has resided within the borders of New Jersey.

His parents, Pell T. and Lackey (Edwards) Collins, were both born in Essex county. Grandfather Ebenezer Collins was a native of Morris county, and his father, an Irishman by birth, was a Presbyterian preacher and one of the prominent early settlers of Morris county. Ebenezer Collins came to Essex county when a young man. He was a road contractor and built many of the roads in this county. Pell T. Collins, as above stated, was born in this county, the date of his birth being March 17, 1795. He was the owner of the old Watson place, was a shoemaker by trade and followed that trade all his life. As was the custom in those days, he went from house to house, taking contracts for and doing family work. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Lackey Edwards, was a daughter of Enoch Edwards and wife, nee Reeves. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were representatives of old New Jersey families, whose identification with the state dates back to the first settlement of Essex county. The children of Pell T. Collins and wife are as follows: Abbie, wife of Joseph Johnson, Northfield, New Jersey; James T., who has been twice married and resides in Livingston township, Essex county, his first wife being Mary, nee McChestney, his present companion nee Catharine Kent; Enoch E., who wedded Miss Phoebe Baker, and lives in Northfield, New Jersey; Hannah M., wife of George Cope, lives in Orange, New Jersey; Sarah, widow of Hugh McChestney, Millburn, New Jersey; Rachel, wife of Brazil Hopkins; William, the subject of this sketch; Vashti, wife of Edward Cranich, of Tennessee; Louise, wife of Harris Burnet; Benjamin, who has been married twice, first to Matilda Wright and secondly to Belle Yerger; and Monda, wife of Jacob Pryer, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

William Collins, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, September 14, 1832, and here spent his boyhood and youth. In early life he learned his father's trade, that of shoemaker, and for thirty years was engaged in the shoe business, in partnership with his brother, at

Morristown, New Jersey. Finally, on account of financial reverses, he abandoned that business there and turned his attention to landscape gardening, which he followed for some time. Some years ago he returned to the county of his nativity and purchased the fifty acres of land upon which he has since lived and where he is engaged in gardening and stock-raising. He does his own marketing and has from two to three wagons on the road all the time.

Mr. Collins was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Yerger, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Hurtz) Yerger, who came to this country from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had seven children, namely: Hannah M., wife of William Collins; Pell T., who married Elizabeth Nailer; Enoch E., who married Mamie Bowers; Benjamin, who married Anna Krute; Ebenezer, deceased; Mathias, who married Anna Ming; and Julius K., who married Mary Frances McVey. As a family they are musically inclined and are frequently called upon to render public service in song.

Mr. Collins is a Republican. He has long supported this party and remains true to the principles as set forth by it.

PHILEMON WOODRUFF.

The Woodruff family is able to trace its ancestry as far back as the thirteenth century. The progenitor of the American branch is supposed to have been John Woodruff, who came from England in 1640 with Rev. Abraham Pierson and settled at Southampton, Long Island: his son John settled in Essex county, New Jersey, and was elected high sheriff of the county in 1684. His son, also named John, was also sheriff of the county in 1696, and from him the lineal ancestry is traced through Hezekiah, Stites, Hezekiah-Stites, Ebenezer, Blachly, George D., to Philemon, the immediate subject of this review.

George D. Woodruff, the father, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, and was a grandson of Colonel Jacob Drake, a soldier of the Revolution and a nephew of George K. Drake, a justice of the supreme court, and connected by birth with Philemon and Mahlon Dickerson, both of whom were cabinet officers and governors of New Jersey. Mr. Woodruff was also related to the Blachly family, of Morris county, and other prominent and well known families of the state. He was engaged as a wholesale grocery merchant in New York for nearly fifty years, and for a long time resided in Newark, but about 1868 he moved to East Orange and there died in 1888, at the age of nearly seventy-five years, being survived by his wife only five weeks. He was one of the prominent men of East Orange, and was instrumental while in Newark in securing the organization of the Newark & New York Railroad, having been one of its incorporators. He was chairman of the township committee in East Orange, was a progressive and public-spirited citizen of the county, and possessed very considerable business qualifications, which he put to a successful issue. He married Miss Mary Green, who belonged to a family long known in New Jersey. She was a sister of Henry Green, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Enoch Green, of Greenwich, New Jersey, who was one of the founders of La Fayette College, and who traces his ancestry through William (1), Richard (2), Richard (3), John (4) and John (5); William

coming to this country before the year 1700 and first landing in Philadelphia, but soon after locating in Mercer county, New Jersey. He was one of the first judges of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The Green family's connection was well known in the Revolution and it is one of the prominent and foremost in the state.

Philemon Woodruff was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 17th of March, 1853, and after attending the public schools for two years and the Newark Academy for six years was graduated at Newark Academy in 1869, at Princeton University in 1873, and at the Columbia Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law in 1876, and as a counselor at law in 1879, and has continued in successful practice in Newark since 1876, his present residence being East Orange. He is counsel for East Orange township, and was formerly chairman of the township committee.

In 1885 Mr. Woodruff celebrated his marriage to Miss Carrie W. Cowdin, of East Orange.

JACKSON HYER,

one of the representative farmers and respected citizens of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of this place, born on the farm on which he now lives, May 20, 1830.

His parents, Isaac and Phoebe (Osborne) Hyer, were natives of Short Hills, New Jersey, where the former's parents, John and Elizabeth (Headley) Hyer, lived for many years and died. John Hyer had one brother who lived in Newark, one of the early residents of that city. Isaac Hyer moved from Short Hills, New Jersey, to Roseland, this state, in 1815, and at that time purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his son Jackson, our subject. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. His whole life was passed in the quiet pursuits of the farm, he lived to a ripe old age, and April 27, 1874, quietly passed away. His good wife survived him until June 15, 1886. She was a daughter of John Osborne, a representative of one of the pioneer families of New Jersey and a relative of the well known Moses Condit, of Essex county. Of the children of this worthy couple, we record that John is deceased; Hannah, wife of Jacob Kent, Livingston township, Essex county, is now deceased; Caroline, wife of Albert Carr, Livingston township; Rachel, wife of John Conklin, same township; Elizabeth, wife of John Kent, also of that township; Jackson, whose name forms the heading of this review; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Furman; and Phoebe, Roseland, New Jersey.

Jackson Hyer passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, received his education in the schools of Roseland, and early in life learned the trade of cigar manufacturer, which he followed for a time. In 1853, during the gold excitement in California, young Hyer was one of a company of three young men of Paterson, New Jersey, and vicinity who united their fortunes and started for the new El Dorado. They made the journey by way of Central America, crossing the isthmus on pack mules and embarking in the steamer Independence for the Pacific voyage. About midway in the journey this vessel was wrecked and half of her five hundred passengers were lost, Mr. Hyer being one of the three of his party who were saved. They reached an island and later were picked up

by an old whaling vessel and carried ashore. And thus, after eighty days attended with hardships of various kinds and the loss of many of his companions, Mr. Hyer finally landed in California, where he spent five years. All this time was devoted to mining. In 1858 he returned to his old home in the east, purchased the homestead, comprising eighty acres, and settled down to agricultural pursuits, and here he has ever since resided. He carries on general farming and dairying, has a beautiful home, and here, surrounded by his many friends of long standing, he is comfortably situated to enjoy life.

Mr. Hyer was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Jane Luck, daughter of William and Betsie (Allen) Luck, natives of Paterson, New Jersey; and they have two children,—John and Bessie,—the latter the wife of Stephen Speer, Caldwell, New Jersey.

In his political views, Mr. Hyer accords with the Republican party.

ALFRED JASPER CRANE,

a retired capitalist and prominent citizen of Montclair, is the present representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New Jersey, and it is with particular appropriateness that a resume of his ancestral history be accorded a place in this work.

The progenitor of the Crane family in America was Jasper Crane, who emigrated with his wife, Alice, from London, England, about the year 1637, and died in this country in 1681. His son, Azariah Crane, was born about 1647, married Mary Treat, and died on the 5th of November, 1730. Mary Treat was born in 1650 and died November 12, 1704, and was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Trapp) Treat, the former of whom was born in 1625 and died July 12, 1710. His father was Richard Treat. Nathaniel Crane, son of Azariah, died in 1761, and his son, William, was born about the year 1716, in the old stone house used by Washington as his headquarters, and died in 1784, his wife, Mercy, surviving him until about 1788. William Crane was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Oliver Crane, son of William and grandfather of our subject, was born September 29, 1765, married Susannah Baldwin, on the 2d of March, 1786, and died in 1817. Susannah was born March 29, 1768, and died November 11, 1838, her parents being Zophar Baldwin and Rebecca (Ward) Baldwin, and her grandparents David and Eunice (Dodd) Baldwin.

Amos Crane, son of Oliver, was born on the 20th of January, 1799, in the same stone house where his father's birth occurred, and which is still standing in a fair state of preservation. In the front yard is a large walnut tree, the wide spreading branches of which have sheltered weary travelers for many generations past. Amos Crane died April 11, 1882. He was married on the 18th of June, 1861, to Miss Rhoda C. Ward, who was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the 3d of January, 1823, a daughter of Enos and Susan (Sidenhan) Ward. Enos Ward was born in Bloomfield on the 5th of February, 1781, was married to Susan Sidenhan on January 26, 1804, and died July 2, 1828. His wife was born July 3, 1780, and died August 31, 1852. The father of Enos Ward was Samuel L. Ward, who was born in Essex county, July 1, 1748, and who died July 29, 1814. He married Margaret Farond, who was born April 28, 1754, and died May 3, 1828.

Alfred J. Crane

CRANE HOMESTEAD.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MONTCLAIR (THEN CALLED CRANETOWN)
AND THE BIRTHPLACE OF FOUR GENERATIONS OF CRANES.

Alfred Jasper Crane, son of Amos and Rhoda L. (Ward) Crane, and the immediate subject of this review, was born on the old homestead in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, on the 18th of January, 1864. He acquired his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of that place, supplementing the same by a course of study at the Newark Business College. Upon leaving the latter institution he went to New York city and there took up the study of art, which he pursued industriously for two years and then, in order to more thoroughly perfect himself, he went abroad, spending one year at Dusseldorf Academy, near Cologne, Germany. Returning to his old home he platted a part of the farm into town lots and sold them, and since then has been largely interested in real estate. Besides taking an active interest in his various business pursuits, Mr. Crane travels extensively, his last journey being to Japan, where he remained nine months, during which time he visited many of the principal cities and places of interest in the Orient. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Montclair, where he is identified with numerous enterprises which are instrumental in advancing the welfare of the city and the prosperity of the community.

The father of Mr. Crane is deceased, but his mother is still living, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years (1898). For a great many years she has been a devout adherent of the First Presbyterian church, of which her husband was a member, having served at one time as a member of its board of trustees. Their son, the subject of this review, was likewise a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church, but upon the organization of Grace Presbyterian church he became a charter member of the same and a trustee of its original board. This office he still retains.

GEORGE W. REEVE,

one of the prosperous and energetic agriculturists of Millburn township, was born on the farm where he now resides, on the 28th of May, 1855, and is the youngest son of Abner D. Reeve, whose birth occurred in Millburn township in 1815. While yet a youth the father started in on his own responsibility and learned the shoemaker's trade, following the same for many years, and at the same time dealt in lumber, being associated in the latter enterprise with Daniel Baldwin. They conducted a saw-mill,—the old Baldwin mill, which was established by Ezra Baldwin, the father of Daniel,—nearly all the lumber being bought in this part of the county. In 1850 Mr. Reeve purchased the Baldwin interests and continued to run the mill until his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1868. He was a self-made man, in all that the term implies, and by his own industry and acquired ability he accumulated a comfortable competency and attained an enviable position as a leading man in the county. He was an affiliate of the Democratic party, was township committeeman for several years, and held nearly all the other local offices. On February 10, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Caroline Baldwin, daughter of Daniel Baldwin, and they became the parents of the following three children: Catherine B., who died on the 10th of January, 1880, at the age of forty-four years; Harriet, born in 1841, became the wife of Samuel B. Par-

sil, on December 31, 1868, and her death took place on the 22d of November, 1872; and George W., our subject.

The boyhood of George W. Reeve was passed in Essex county. He assisted his father in the mill and obtained his education in the district schools, supplementing the same by a course of study at the Newark Academy, and at the age of eighteen years he began to learn the carpenter's trade, in which he continued as an apprentice for three years. He then engaged in business for himself and for the following three years had charge of the work at Short Hills, subsequently returning to his home at Millburn. After the death of Abner Reeve, the old Baldwin mill was acquired by E. S. Hidden and utilized as a leather-band factory, but upon the return of our subject, the latter purchased it and conducted it as a sawmill until it was destroyed by fire, in 1886. Resuming his trade, he has since followed the same with distinct ability and has met with marked success and prosperity. He possesses a farm seventy acres in extent, on which he carries on general farming and dairying.

Mr. Reeve was united in marriage on the 15th of November, 1876, to Miss Laura Brokaw, who was born on the 20th of November, 1855, in Millburn township, a daughter of Leander T. Brokaw, and their children were: Edwin, born February 26, 1879; Abner D., January 19, 1881; Harriet, May 26, 1885; George H., May 1, 1889; and Merritt, April 6, 1891.

Politically, Mr. Reeve is a member of the Republican party, and has been township committeeman for several years. He is given credit for working zealously in the interest of good roads in this section, being a strong advocate of improvements in this important line. The fine roads now found in the county speak well for the efforts of those who worked so faithfully to secure them. In his social relations Mr. Reeve is affiliated with the Junior Order of American Workmen, and both he and his wife are worthy adherents of the Chatham Presbyterian church.

JOHN JAMES FARLEY,

a retired farmer of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of England but has spent the greater part of his life in America. His history, in brief, is as follows:

John James Farley was born in Dorset, England, in the year 1829, and is a son of James and Sarah (Stone) Farley, natives of that place, their home being in sight of the English Channel. By occupation they were farmers, and both died in their native land. Their family composed the following members: Martha, who became the wife of Robert Knight and lived in London, England, died in that city a few years ago; John, who married Fanny Stone, lived in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in dairying, and died there of cholera during the pestilence in this country in 1854; John James, the direct subject of this review; George, living in California, is married and has a large family; and Thomas, who was in California when last heard from. Thomas is a natural genius, a daring soldier, and for years sailed the Pacific ocean, visiting the ports of Australia and the Sandwich islands. He never married.

At his native place in England John James Farley spent the days of his youth and early manhood. He was married there

in 1853, and the year following his marriage came with his wife to this country, making a successful voyage and landing in due time at New York city, whence he came at once to Essex county, New Jersey, and located in South Orange township, where he purchased property on what is now the corner of Stone and First streets, South Orange. Here he was engaged in gardening for about twelve years. At the end of that time he sold out and bought the farm he still owns, fifty acres on Northfield avenue, at that time covered with timber and underbrush. Soon his energy and perseverance brought about a marked change. The forest was cleared away and the land was placed under a high state of cultivation; and here for a number of years Mr. Farley carried on fruit-raising and dairying, being thus occupied until recently, when he rented his farm and has since lived retired.

As above stated, Mr. Farley's marriage occurred in England in 1853. Mrs. Farley, nee Amelia Wellman, is a daughter of William and Martha (Dodge) Wellman, natives of England, who passed their lives and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have children, as follows: George, who married Margurette A. Thompson and lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William, at the home place; Henry, a resident of Orange, New Jersey; Martha, wife of William A. Crosby, Livingston township, Essex county; James, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Edward, who died in childhood.

Mr. Farley is a man of quiet, unassuming manner, usually on the right side of whatever question comes up; and such has been his life that he has won and retained the high esteem of his fellow citizens. In his political views he is independent, always taking a commendable interest in public affairs, and voting for the man he considers best qualified for the position regardless of party lines.

DANIEL N. BAKER,

who for half a century maintained his home on his farm in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, and who recently passed away, was one of the venerable and highly respected citizens of his locality.

Mr. Baker was born in Maplewood, South Orange, in 1823, and was a son of Thomas Baker. The Baker family history is given on another page of this volume. Daniel N. Baker was reared and educated in his native town, remaining there until 1847. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. He came in 1847 to Livingston township, Essex county, and purchased the farm of ninety acres on Mountain avenue, where he established his home and spent the rest of his days. But little of this land had been tilled and much of it was covered with underbrush when he bought it; and it is due to his diligence and perseverance that it is to-day a highly cultivated and valuable property. In addition to carrying on general farming, he devoted much attention to fruit-raising. There are now over five hundred bearing peach-trees upon the farm.

In 1846, the year previous to his removal to Livingston township, Mr. Baker wedded Miss Adelia Collins, their marriage being consummated January 14th. Mrs. Baker was born in this township, daughter of William and Amanda (Brundage) Collins, natives of Livingston and West Orange respectively. Mr. Collins was by occupation

a shoemaker and plied his trade in Livingston. He died of consumption in March, 1857. His wife died in 1832. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Baker were Ebenezer and Abbie (Teed) Collins, the latter a daughter of Lord Peel, of England, of which country she, too, was a native. The Collins family date their identification with America at a time previous to the Revolution. A brother of William Collins was a brigadier general in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Baker, now advanced in years, is well preserved both mentally and physically, and is still living at the old homestead. Mr. Baker departed this life March 20, 1897.

Of the children born to this worthy couple, we make record as follows: William, born May 1, 1847, died in infancy; William (2d), born January 16, 1849; Edmund, deceased, was born August 12, 1853; Thorn D., born May 8, 1855, married Louise Canniff and lives in Orange; Sarah A., born January 24, 1857; Anna M., born April 2, 1858, resides in Orange; Abner Brundage, born April 2, 1860, is a resident of West Orange; Emma Jane, born January 3, 1863, is one of the prominent teachers of Orange; Harriet, born September 12, 1865, is the wife of Wilson Guernsey and lives in Orange; Sarah Adelia, born February 28, 1868; and Daniel Crowell, born February 16, 1871, both at the home place with their mother.

WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF,

one of the highly respected citizens of South Orange, New Jersey, is a native of Canada, having been born at St. Catharines, Canada, where his parents resided for a short time. When he was two years of age they removed to Elizabeth city, Union county, New Jersey, where he was reared.

The Woodruffs have lived in Union county (formerly Essex county), New Jersey, for many years. Dr. Hatfield's History relates that John Woodruff, the founder of the family in America, together with two brothers, first landed at New Haven, Connecticut. He emigrated from there to Northampton, Long Island, and thence to Elizabeth city, in Essex county, now Union county, New Jersey. Benjamin Woodruff, junior and senior, the father and grandfather of William H., were born in the above named county, as also was our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Hannah B. Parsell, her native town being Springfield. Her father, Enos B. Parsell, belonged to one of the first families to settle in Essex county. The Parsells are of Holland descent. The younger Benjamin Woodruff was a grocer and was engaged in business at Elizabeth city for many years. He died in October, 1873, and his wife passed away in February, 1882. The children of their union were named as follows: William H., James, Ciphronia, Phoebe C. and Edgar B.

William H. Woodruff grew to manhood in Elizabeth city and was engaged in business there for several years, from that place going to New York city, where he conducted a real-estate and insurance business for a time. On account of failing health he was compelled to leave the city. That was in 1883. He then came to South Orange, New Jersey, and opened up a general hardware store, which he conducted successfully until 1891, when his son took charge of it. This store is now being run under the name of Paul G. Woodruff, is located in South Orange, and is up to date in

both the quantity and quality of goods handled. Mr. Paul G. Woodruff, in addition to hardware of every description, carries a full stock of paints, wall paper, picture frames, etc.

William H. Woodruff married Miss Mary A. Tillou, a native of New York city and a daughter of William G. Tillou and wife, natives of Connecticut. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, we record that William married Miss Ada Hand, daughter of Moses P. Hand, of Lyons Farms, New Jersey; Mary is deceased; Paul G., above referred to, married Miss Amelia Berg, a native of Orange Valley, New Jersey, and a daughter of Frederick Berg; and Lillian, at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views he harmonizes with the Republican party. Personally, Mr. Woodruff is a man of frank and genial disposition, has the happy faculty of always looking on the bright side, and naturally his friends are many.

HIRAM FREDERICK DODD,

one of the representative farmers and respected citizens of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of this township and dates his birth February 7, 1850, he being a son of Hiram and Mary W. (Condit) Dodd, and grandson of Samuel Dodd. (The history of the Dodd family is given at length on another page of this work.) Hiram Dodd, the father of Hiram F., was a prosperous farmer, owning seventy-eight acres of land, and was a man of prominence in the vicinity, and took an active interest in politics and public affairs generally. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church at Caldwell. He died April 22, 1889; she, September 21, 1896. Their children, three in number, are as follows: Marvin, East Orange, New Jersey; and Mary Lillis and Hiram F. at the old homestead, the latter having charge of the farm.

In addition to conducting general farming, Mr. Dodd is engaged in dairying, keeping about twenty head of Jersey cows. The farm is well improved and under his supervision makes a good showing.

Mr. Dodd, like his honored father, is Democratic in politics.

EARLY DURANDS.

Among those who contributed in a large measure to the industrial prosperity of the city of Newark, and whose fine abilities were directed to the accomplishment of valuable results, though ever dominated and guided by the most inflexible integrity and honesty of purpose, the late James M. Durand must ever be accorded a distinct prestige and a position of high honor, and it is eminently befitting that representation be accorded him in this compilation.

The name Durand is one of very ancient origin, records extant showing that it occurred in ecclesiastical history as early as 1100, A. D., in both France and Italy, the name Dante being a contraction of the Italian form of Durante. This conspicuous and historical family has a numerous representation in America, and the name has been prominently identified with the annals of our history from a very early epoch. The original American representative of the Durand family came hither from France, about the year 1685, accompanied by a number of his kindred. They were

Huguenots, and fled from their native land to escape the persecutions there entailed by the memorable revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They made settlement at Derby, Connecticut, whence the progenitor of the New Jersey branch, by name Samuel Durand, came hither in 1740, taking up his abode at Maplewood, where he became the owner of a large landed estate. He was born in 1717, and his death occurred in 1787. His son John was the grandfather of the Durands of the present active generation, and it was in the sons of that gentleman that the genius which has made the family renowned exhibited itself, Asher B. and Cyrus being especially prominent in their line; and it is of the latter and his descendants that we wish particularly to make mention in this memoir.

Cyrus Durand was born in 1787 and departed this life in 1869. He obtained, in the public schools of his time, a very limited amount of mental discipline, and it is said that his entire education did not cost fifteen dollars! As a youth he was a lover of books and a seeker after knowledge, and what advanced ideas he possessed were developed from information gleaned from borrowed books and from an encyclopedia that was issued when he was a boy, a copy of which he purchased and read diligently. He gave evidence of a liking for mechanics at an early age, and when fourteen years old he went into his father's shop and soon mastered the principles underlying the jeweler's trade at that time. He made sleeve buttons, finger-rings and other articles of jewelry, which he sold to his neighbors and friends, subsequently taking up the silversmith's trade, and before he was nineteen he had mastered that industry and had taken up clockmaking. He invented and made the machinery for cutting from solid brass all parts of a timepiece constructed from that metal. At the age of nineteen Mr. Durand moved to Newark, which contained at that time but two silversmiths, and here he was advised by John Taylor to give his attention to the subject of engraving and the invention of machinery for the proper handling of brass, iron and jewelry. His efforts in this line of endeavor resulted in the invention of the lathe and marked the beginning of a new trend of ideas that brought bank-note engraving to its present high standard of excellence. He was the first director of the United States bureau of engraving, and made machinery for line engraving, pencil and watch-case ornamenting and the geometrical lathe for bank-note work.

The marriage of Cyrus Durand was consummated in 1806, when he was united to Miss Phoebe Wade, a daughter of Elias Wade, the latter being a descendant of one of the early New Jersey families who were prominent in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Durand was born on the 15th of November, 1791, and died on the 17th of December, 1891, at the remarkable age of one hundred years.

Cyrus B. Durand, the youngest of the seven children of Cyrus and Phoebe Durand, was born in New York on the 27th of July, 1836. After receiving his preliminary mental training in the public schools he attended Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, graduating in 1858, and then he entered the theological seminary of that place, where he was educated for the ministry, receiving his degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution in 1861. His first call was to the Dutch Reformed church at Preakness, of which he

held the pastorate from 1862 to 1868, in the latter year going to Boonton, New Jersey, remaining there until 1871 and then moving to Hackensack, where he was pastor of the Second Reformed church for eleven years. He then entered the Protestant Episcopal church and was assistant of St. Mark's church, at Orange, from 1882 to 1883, in the latter year being selected as assistant of Calvary parish church, New York city and first rector of the Galilee mission connected with that parish, performing the duties of those positions until 1885, when he removed to Peekskill, New York, where he was rector of Christ church until 1888, and then came to St. James church, Newark, with which he has since been associated.

On the 20th of August, 1863, Mr. Durand was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Mersereau, daughter of Cornelius Mersereau, a descendant of an old French family, and their children are Jennie and Juliet, the latter being the wife of Frank Dempster Sherman, a professor in the School of Mines, Columbia College.

JAMES McDONOUGH,

superintendent of the Newark & South Orange Avenue Street Railway, is a man who has gained success in his line of endeavor and attained to his present position through absolute personal merit, the result of well applied industry, perseverance and honesty of purpose, which qualities of character have carried him along the road to prosperity notwithstanding all obstacles that beset his pathway, from the time he first pulled a bell-cord over a mule down to the last promotion with which he has been honored. Mr. McDonough was in his boyhood reared to follow the vocation of floriculture, his father being a florist then residing in Kearny, Hudson county, New Jersey, but his natural fondness for horses led him to be a great deal around the cars and barns of the Mulberry street car line, and as the occasion presented itself he was permitted to make trips as driver, to fill vacancies, and as his efficiency became pronounced he was finally given a permanent place on the roster of employees. He was engaged by the Radels on the Newark & South Orange avenue line twelve years ago, and in the course of time his work became so efficient and so won the confidence of the company as to warrant it in trusting him with more responsible duties than that of driving a car, and he was given inspection and special work, which eventually resulted in his promotion to foreman, in May, 1892. He continued to perform the labor of that office with intelligence and ability until June, 1896, when he was made superintendent, to succeed Andrew Radel, and as such he has since continued, giving the utmost satisfaction to the company as well as attaining a high degree of popularity with the men over whom he is placed.

James McDonough was born in Flushing, Long Island, New York, on the 2d of February, 1859, and is a son of Patrick McDonough, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch ancestors. He emigrated to the United States when a boy and located on Long Island, where he married Miss Mary Tierney, and moved to Newark not many years thereafter. Their four children are: William, Mrs. Jeremiah Riordan, Mrs. Francis McCue, and James, all of whom reside in Newark.

The subject of this review was united in marriage in September, 1881, to Margaret,

a daughter of John and Mary Collins, and the children born to them were: James, who met his death in a street-car accident at the age of five years; John, Frank, William, Margie and Joseph. In his political faith Mr. McDonough is allied with the Democratic party, but is not interested in its affairs further than to use his privilege as a voter. Socially, he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

LEWIS E. FEINDT,

the leading pharmacist of South Orange, New Jersey, is a son of Henry Feindt, of whom honorable mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

He was born in New York city, and when eight years of age came with his parents to South Orange, New Jersey, where his youthful days were spent until he was fifteen, attending the public schools. Then he returned to New York and was placed under a private instructor, and, after diligently pursuing his studies in this way for a time, entered the New York College of Pharmacy, in which he graduated in 1878. After his graduation he engaged with Dr. H. J. Meninger, a member of the board of the New York College of Pharmacy and also of the board of examiners for that institution. The duties of his position under Dr. Meninger, as manager of the store, gave Mr. Feindt a wide and valuable experience. Failing health at this time, however, forced him to resign his position and leave the city. Then he spent some time in recuperating, and after he had recovered he established the drug store on Valley street, West Orange, now conducted by Dr. Tiesler, who was a member of the board of medical examiners of New Jersey. In 1886, seeing a good opening in South Orange, he purchased his present store. This is the pioneer drug-store of South Orange and has the following history: It was established by Dr. Pemperton in 1858 and was subsequently owned and operated successfully by Doctors Ransom & Lum, Ball & Annable, Crowell & Bond, and Crowell. During Mr. Crowell's business career the store was removed from its original location on Sloan street to South Orange avenue, opposite Vose, and after it passed into the hands of our subject it was moved to its present location on the corner of Vose and South Orange avenue, or next door to the postoffice. Mr. Feindt carries a complete line of drugs, keeps a first-class store in every respect, and devotes his whole time and attention to it.

He married Miss Johanna Feind, a native of Germany and a daughter of Theodore Feind, and they have two children, Theodore and Aloysia.

Socially, Mr. Feindt is a member of the Royal Arcanum of South Orange.

HON. ROBERT S. RUDD.

Occupying one of the delightful homes of Glen Ridge and figuring as mayor of the borough, is found the subject of this review, Hon. Robert S. Rudd, a New York lawyer, his office being at No. 35 Nassau street.

Mr. Rudd is now in the prime of life. He was born May 14, 1857, in New York city, son of Joseph and Eliza E. (Barnes) Rudd, both members of highly respected families, their origin being traced to England. Joseph Rudd was born in England, son of Richard Rudd, and came to America in boyhood, locating in New York city,

Robert S. Rudd

where he grew to manhood and became a prominent and influential citizen. For many years, up to the time of his death, he was engaged in business on Maiden Lane. Mrs. Rudd's people emigrated to this country many years ago and located in New England. Her father, Erastus Barnes, was born in Connecticut.

Robert S. Rudd was reared in his native city. When a boy he attended School No. 35 in the ninth ward, which at that time signified a great deal, the principal of that school being Thomas Hunter, now president of the Normal College of New York city and noted throughout the country as an educator. On completing his studies in this school, Mr. Rudd entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, where he graduated in 1879. Then he went into the office of Rodman and Adams, in New York city, and diligently pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1882, immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession, and for fifteen years has devoted his time and attention to the law, his line of practice being that of counsel and office work.

Mr. Rudd's residence, as already stated, is located at Glen Ridge, and is an ornament to the place. It is constructed of red sandstone, is spacious and elegant, complete in all its appointments, and situated on Ridgewood avenue. Naturally Mr. Rudd is deeply interested in the town in which his beautiful home is located and where he spends his out-of-office hours, and he has long been appreciated as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. In April, 1895, in recognition of his sterling worth and fitness for the place, he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of mayor of Glen Ridge, and at the expiration of his term of two years he was re-elected for another term. Politically, in state and national matters, he acts with the Democratic party. He has served on the state Democratic committee and the county committee, being a member of the former eight years.

Mr. Rudd was married in 1884 to Miss Kate Skeer, of Chicago, Illinois, and they have four children,—two sons and two daughters.

ELLIS M. BRADY,

a real-estate dealer and insurance broker, was born in the township of West Orange, and is a son of James Sheridan and Alpha Caroline (Ball) Brady. His mother was a daughter of Noah and Fannie (Edwards) Ball. His father was born in the parish of Arva, county Cavan, Ireland, in 1814, and was the eldest of five children, whose parents died when they were quite young, leaving them to the mercies of a cold world. The grandfather lost his life by accident, the result of a fall from a horse, and the grandmother died soon afterward.

James Brady came to America when a youth of fourteen years, landing in New York in 1828. He then made his way to Essex county and lived with his uncle, Bernard Sheridan, who belonged to the same family of which Colonel Philip Sheridan was a member. After a short time James Brady was apprenticed to learn the hatter's trade, under Condit Tompkins and William Bodwell; and when he had served his term he began work as a journeyman, being thus employed for some time, after which he began business on his own account in 1850. He established his factory in Or-

ange on the present site of the Rutan hat factory, and after several years of business, during which he was associated with a number of partners, he admitted to a partnership Charles A. Lighthipe. The combination proved a profitable one and the firm did a large and successful business until 1859, when Mr. Brady withdrew and established a factory in New York city. His trade was largely with the southern states, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion he closed out his New York establishment and returned to Orange, where he conducted business for several years. His last days were spent in an honorable retirement from all labor, and on the 10th of July, 1881, he passed away.

James Brady was not only prominently connected with the industrial interests of the county, but was also a recognized leader in public affairs in Orange and adjoining townships He was an ardent Democrat in his political views and was a Catholic in religious faith. He was married January 24, 1850, to Miss Alpha Caroline Ball, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: James Eugene, who died in early life; Marshall Bertrand, who died in November, 1894; Granville Chauncey, who wedded Mary Sheridan and died in 1889, leaving two sons, Chauncey and Alfred; Ellis M.; and Fannie Edwards, who died in 1863. The mother of this family died October 15, 1897, having been born January 1, 1821.

The early educational privileges of Ellis M. Brady were supplemented by study in St. John's parochial school. He learned the hatter's trade with his father and thoroughly mastered the business, becoming very proficient in the work. When twenty-two years of age he was elected to the position of township clerk and for ten consecutive terms was re-elected to that position, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and promptness. He was also employed by the Erie Railroad at Llewellyn for over ten years, and in 1897 he embarked in the real-estate and insurance business in Orange. He is an energetic, progressive business man, whose success has been worthily achieved. He possesses great resolution, earnest purpose and unflagging industry, and usually accomplishes whatever he undertakes to do if the end can be reached by honorable methods.

Mr. Brady was married on the 9th of July, 1890, the lady of his choice being Miss Emily M., a daughter of Charles M. and Catherine Heer. Our subject and his wife hold a membership in the Roman Catholic church. He has the unqualified confidence of his fellow townsmen, the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact, and is a worthy and valued citizen of Orange.

HENNELL CARHART,

a prominent contractor and builder of Orange, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 5th of January, 1850, and is a son of the late Nicholas and Mary (Vanhise) Carhart. The father died January 3, 1862, but the mother is still living and resides in Freehold, New Jersey. Nothing is known concerning the ancestral history of the family, save that on the mother's side they were noted for longevity, members of the family reaching the advanced age of ninety years. The parents of our subject were both born and spent their entire lives in Monmouth county, and the father was a butcher by trade. Our subject is the only son and oldest child

in their family of three children, the sisters being Mary, wife of John A. Heath, of South Amboy; and Deborah, wife of John Lathon, a machinist residing in New Brunswick.

During his early boyhood Mr. Carhart accompanied his parents on their removal to Matawan and completed his education in the Matawan Collegiate Institute. Between the ages of twelve and eighteen years he assisted in the work of field and meadow and then began serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which has been his life occupation. He has been a resident of Essex county for twenty-six years and has made his home in Orange for the past sixteen years. He worked for others for some time, but in 1887 began contracting and building on his own account, and has since followed that industry with excellent success. His honorable dealing, excellent workmanship and fidelity to the terms of a contract have insured him a liberal patronage and he has been prominently identified with the building interests of Orange for the past decade.

Mr. Carhart is a valued and popular member of several civic societies. He belongs to Live Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F., is a charter member of the Essex Encampment, I. O. O. F., is deeply interested in its growth and success and has served as district deputy. He is also a charter member of Plato Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Orange, of Calanthe Division, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., of Newark; and also belongs to Longfellow Council, R. A., of East Orange, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Newark. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

On the 5th of May, 1872, Mr. Carhart was united in marriage to Miss Delia R. Peterson, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Peterson. She was born in Cape May, where their marriage was celebrated, and their union has been blessed with six children, but only three are now living: Stewart A., Charles C. and Lauretta W. The family attend the Presbyterian church and are widely and favorably known, their friends in the community being many.

CHARLES L. SEIBERT,

who in his business relations is known as the popular and efficient teller of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of New York city, makes his home in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and stands forth as one of the central figures in the history of the material development and substantial improvement of the town. A man of broad humanitarian principles, public-spirited and progressive, he has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the town, inasmuch as it ministers to the public welfare, promotes the happiness of the people or cultivates their educational, moral or æsthetic tastes. Many homes builded in Bloomfield have been constructed through the assistance of Mr. Seibert, who believes in the practical philanthropy of enabling people to help themselves and thus creating an independent, self-reliant and self-respecting citizenship. Easily approachable, courteous and genial, he has a host of warm friends who hold him in the highest regard, and his worth as a man and a citizen ranks him among Bloomfield's representative men.

Mr. Seibert was born in Germany in 1853. His father, Rev. George C. Seibert, Ph. D., is a man of pronounced intellectuality, who enjoyed superior educational

privileges and is now professor of Greek and Biblical exegesis in the German Theological Seminary in Bloomfield. He, too, was born in Germany and is well known in German philology, being the author of several books of note.

Charles L. Seibert lost his mother when only three and a half years old, after which he went to live with his grandmother, with whom he remained until his eleventh year, then joining his father in the United States, the family locating in Newark, New Jersey. In that city our subject acquired the greater part of his education and was graduated at the Newark Academy. On the completion of his educational course, he entered upon his business career as an employee of the National Newark Banking Company in the capacity of clerk, retaining that position for three and a half years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in the Newark Savings Bank, with which he was connected for several years, when, in 1882, he resigned to accept a position in the Greenwich Savings Bank, where he now is first draft and register teller. For fifteen years he has served in that bank, discharging the responsible duties that devolve upon him in a most creditable and acceptable manner. No higher testimonial of his faithful service can be given than the statement of his long continuance in the position.

Mr. Seibert is treasurer of the Essex County Building & Loan Association and was one of its organizers. He was also one of the founders of the Fairview Improvement Association, established for the purpose of assisting persons of moderate means in procuring homes, and through these companies he has enabled many to become the owners of pleasant, comfortable residences, where under other circumstances the money would probably have gone for rentals without any permanent return. A warm friend of the cause of education, Mr. Seibert was a member of the township committee and for three years township treasurer, and is now a member of the Bloomfield Board of Education, and chairman of the teachers' committee of that board, while in the interests of the schools he labors earnestly and effectively. No movement calculated to advance the public good seeks his aid in vain, and his timely assistance to many has won him a circle of friends unsurpassed by any in Bloomfield. His own home is a handsome residence amid attractive surroundings at No. 101 Newark avenue, and is indicative of the success which has crowned his well directed efforts in the business world.

ENOCH W. HOOPER,

one of the leading contractors and builders of New Jersey, who has been extensively engaged in promoting the building interests of Newark, resides in Trenton. His birth-place is West Windsor township, Mercer county, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day, February 18, 1853. On the paternal side he is of English descent, the family having been planted on American soil by English emigrants prior to the Revolution. They established a home in New Jersey, and Thomas Hooper, grandfather of our subject, was born in Mercer county, where throughout his life he engaged in the tilling of the soil. He was a just and conscientious man and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died when past the age of seventy-one years, and his wife was an octo-

genarian when she departed this life. Her parents were also natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hooper became the parents of seven children, as follows: Lanning, father of our subject; Major, who married and reared a family; Ralph, who married and had one daughter; Thomas, who married and had several children; Martha, who became Mrs. Tindel and also had a family; Mrs. Mary Carson, who had one son; and Allen, who married and had one son.

Lanning Hooper, a native of Mercer county, was reared on the old family homestead and acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood. When he had reached the age of manhood, he determined to make farming his life work and followed that pursuit in West Windsor township, of his native county. He married Martha Willey, a daughter of John Willey, a native of Ireland, as was his wife. Coming to America he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended by death. Mrs. Willey also reached an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Lanning Hooper were born eight children, namely: Cornelia, who is the wife of Elias Smith, a resident of Trenton, and to them was born one son, Lanning, who died at the age of twenty years; John W., of Trenton, who married Sarah Forman and has one son, Enoch Forman; Ann, who is the wife of Henry Updyke, of Trenton, and they had two daughters, one of whom is now deceased; Thomas, of Mercer county, who married Amie Tindell, and their only child, a son, died in October, 1897; Adaline, who is the wife of Levi Updyke, of Trenton, and they have two living children; Henrietta, the wife of Clark West, of New York city, and they have three children; George E., who married Jennie Walker: she died, leaving, three children; and Enoch W., who completes the family. The father of this family was a man of sterling integrity, amiable and genial in disposition, with a kind word for every one. He was also very charitable and his home was noted for its hospitality. His religious faith was that of the old-school Baptist church, and his wife, a most estimable lady, was a member of the Presbyterian church. Both parents are now deceased.

Enoch W. Hooper acquired his early education in the district schools of his native township and remained under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the mason's trade under the direction of his brother John, continuing in his employ until 1884, when he started out in business on his own account. His career has been one of success and a constantly increasing patronage has brought to him substantial financial returns. He has erected a number of large public buildings in New Jersey, which stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. In 1895 he began the erection of the state reformatory building at Rahway, New Jersey, and has also erected two large school buildings at Rahway. He has also erected several of the principal buildings in Trenton, including the Scott building and the St. Stanislaus church, Catholic, and in 1897 he took the contract for the construction of the First Regiment armory, at the corner of Sussex avenue and Jay and Hudson streets, Newark, which is now in process of erection, and is probably the largest building of the kind in the state. He also erected the battle monument at Trenton, New Jersey, costing upward of sixty thousand dollars, which stands as a monument to his skill and workmanship. Of late years Mr.

Hooper has been more or less identified with the building interests of Essex county, and in this way has done much for the material advancement of the section.

Mr. Hooper was married in Trenton, October 27, 1873, to Anna M. Garwood, a daughter of Thomas and Fanny Garwood, and to them have been born five children: Harry, a graduate of the Trenton Business College; Fanny, a graduate of the Trenton high school; May, a student in the model school of Trenton; Joseph, who died in 1883; and Maudie, also a student in the model school in Trenton. The family are all Presbyterians in religious faith with the exception of Maudie, who worships in the church of the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Hooper is a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type.

HENRY W. SMITH,

who is engaged in business in Orange Valley as a dealer in flour and feed, was born in Orange, on the 25th of February, 1864, and is a direct descendant of Jonas Smith, who emigrated from Scotland to the New World in 1680. Eneas Smith, father of our subject, was born in Orange in October, 1835, and was united in marriage to Sarah Williams, who also belonged to one of the old and distinguished families in this section of the state. Their children were as follows: Thomas E., born January 20, 1863; Henry W., of this review; William P.; Thomas L.; and Jonas, who was born in 1875 and died September 19, 1881.

Henry W. Smith was reared to manhood in the city of his nativity and in 1894 established his present business at the corner of Freeman and Valley streets, in Orange Valley. Here he carries a large line of flour and feed and has secured a good trade. He is a thrifty, enterprising young man and is meeting with good success in his undertakings. He votes with the Republican party and like a true American citizen feels an interest in the success of his political principles, but has never aspired to political honors, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests.

In November, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Emily L. Maddock, a native of New York city and a daughter of Henry L. and Ellen Maddock, who are natives of England, but now reside in Orange, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have an interesting little son, Henry E., born in 1895.

AARON G. SMITH,

a well known citizen of Essex county, New Jersey, residing near the town of Hilton, is a native of this county and has passed his whole life here.

Mr. Smith dates his nativity on Ridgewood road, South Orange township, November 23, 1829. He was reared to manhood at his father's home and in early life learned the trade of mason, which he followed for a time or until the failure of his employer. Thus thrown out of employment, he had an opportunity to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he improved. Then he followed these two trades alternately for a number of years, but during the latter part of his life has devoted his energies chiefly to masonry, taking contracts himself and doing a large amount of building. In the winter of 1858-59 he built his present home and has lived here continuously since that date, with the exception of three years.

Mr. Smith was married December 4, 1851, to Miss Rebecca Roland, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Babbet) Roland, natives of Sussex county, this state. When Mrs. Smith was two years old her parents removed to Essex county, where she was reared. The children of this union are as follows: Thomas R., who married Mary Wenz and has two children,—Clara and Jessie; George B., who died in 1863; Elmira E., wife of Charles M. Brown, has two children,—Ruth and A. Wallace; and Menerva A., wife of George B. Andrews, has one child, Ester.

Politically, Mr. Smith is in accord with the Democratic party. He has always manifested a deep interest in public affairs and has served in some positions of local importance, among other offices filled by him being freeholder of Essex county two years, overseer of the poor three years, and township and school trustee eight years. Fraternally, he has been an Odd Fellow ever since 1858, having his membership in Hope Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., at South Orange.

VALENTIN C. TRABOLD,

president of the board of city aldermen, of Newark, for 1897-98, was born in the old thirteenth ward, on the 19th of October, 1861, and is a son of Sylvester and Barbara (Scilling) Trabold. The parents were natives of Germany and came to America in 1848 and 1851, respectively. They were married in Brooklyn, New York, and came soon afterward to Newark, where the father, a carpenter by trade, engaged in contracting. He was a well known and prominent citizen of Newark for many years, and died in this city in 1889. His wife passed away in 1891. Six children were born to this worthy couple, all of whom are living and reside in Newark.

Valentin C. Trabold attended the public schools of Newark at the time when ex-Mayor Haynes was principal, and later pursued his studies in St. Peter's parochial school. At the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself by beginning his business career as an employee of Cornelius Welsh, a manufacturer of bag frames. A year later he entered the establishment of Henry Horns, with whom he remained for three and a half years, learning the butcher's trade. He was afterward employed by John Criqui for a year, when he engaged with B. Schloss & Brothers, wholesale butchers, in whose service he continued for three years, after which he spent a year and a half in the employ of Simon Houser. Two years' service in the employ of the United States Electric Lighting Company was followed by his labors as an employee of the city. In his business he won constant advancement and worked his way steadily upward.

In 1884 Mr. Trabold was appointed a patrolman on the police force of Newark, and after two months was promoted sergeant, in which capacity he served until 1885. The following year he was appointed by the police commissioners and remained on the force for eight months, and resigned. Then he embarked in the butchering business in connection with Philip Laible, under the firm name of Laible & Trabold, at Nos. 41-43 Belmont avenue, in which enterprise he continued for nearly a year. He next turned his attention to the retail liquor business, which he successfully and continuously followed

until 1896, when he retired, and has since been general collector for Christian Feigenspan's brewery.

Mr. Trabold was elected alderman from the new eighth ward in 1893 for a term of two years. In 1895 he was defeated for that office, but in 1896 was re-elected from the fourteenth ward and was made president of common council on the 4th of May, 1897, by a unanimous vote of both parties. His labors in the council have resulted to the benefit of the city and he has earnestly endeavored to promote the general welfare. He introduced and secured the passage of the resolution compelling the Consolidated Traction Company to pay to the city taxes amounting to upward of thirty-one thousand dollars, and by this means additional schools were erected in the fourteenth ward. He also introduced the resolution which led to the use of fenders on street cars. It was largely through his efforts that Engine House No. 12 and Truck House No. 5 were erected, and through his appeal to the board of street and water commissioners electric lights and other improvements were secured for the fourteenth ward. He was an active member of the committees on finance and public buildings and chairman of the public market committee.

Mr. Trabold was married June 25, 1882, to Miss Ida Melvina Knight, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Eli and Sarah Elizabeth (Doremus) Knight. Her father died in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Trabold were born a son and daughter, Christina and Joseph, but both are now deceased.

Mr. Trabold is not alone prominent in business and political circles, but is also the inventor of a number of useful and ingenious devices, including a combination door check and bolt and a beer cooler and refrigerator. He is a man of many excellent qualities and Newark numbers him among her valued citizens.

NOAH O. BALDWIN,

of Caldwell, has for eighty-two years, his entire life span, resided upon the farm which is still his home. The history of his family presents a picture of Joseph Baldwin, his grandfather, as figuring conspicuously in the public life of Essex county in colonial days. He was born in Caldwell and followed the occupation of farming after the manner of the times. His machinery was primitive, but he aided in reclaiming the land from its wild condition. He wore the knee trousers and other garments that prevailed before the Revolution, and after that momentous struggle with Great Britain, he aided in adjusting affairs to the republican form of government. It was the year following the adoption of the constitution, 1784, that Noah Baldwin, father of our subject, was born, opening his eyes to the light for the first time in Caldwell. He married Naomi Baldwin, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Crane) Baldwin, and died about 1832. His children were Joseph E., deceased; Caleb H., of Anamosa, Iowa; Sarah E., deceased wife of Samuel O. Harrison; Noah Oscar, whose name begins this article; Esther C., deceased; Hannah M., who married Samuel Dobbins and has also departed this life; Ann Louisa; and Zenas A., who is living in Washington.

Noah O. Baldwin was born on the 11th of June, 1815, and while there are many old families in the county, he has the dis-

NOAH O. BALDWIN.

tinction of being the representative of one whose arrival here is antedated by few. The farm which is now his home was his birthplace, served as his playground during boyhood and has been the scene of his later struggles and triumphs in business and now furnishes him shelter and quiet in his declining years. He was married in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1855, to Miss Emily Gould, daughter of Moses E. Gould. She died November 2, 1873, leaving one child, Edward H., who married Mary F. Oliver, of Newark, and daughter of Wm. H. Oliver, and he is a respected and prosperous farmer of Caldwell township.

Mr. Baldwin joined the Republican party on its organization and cast his ballot for its first candidate, John C. Fremont, since which time he has ardently advocated its principles. He has been a member of the town committee and overseer of the poor, and has rendered generally that political service which marks a citizen as patriotic and positively representative. He is a member of the Caldwell Presbyterian church and has been one of its earnest workers and liberal supporters.

Edward H. Baldwin, son of Noah O. Baldwin, was born December 15, 1856, on the old homestead at Caldwell, attended school there and started in business as a butcher, succeeding his father. In 1890 he quit that situation and purchased a farm at Fairfield, engaging in the milk business. He is a public-spirited citizen of responsibility, is a member of the election board, and formerly was a town committee-man, when he was instrumental in procuring telephones and macadamized roads, etc. Politically he is a Republican. He has four children—Charles O., Esther L., Raymond L. and Jessie.

HERBERT WILSON LONG, M. D.,

a rising and progressive medical practitioner of Newark, was born at Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, on the 2d of February, 1872, his father being Henry G. Long, a carpenter by occupation and a native of Bradford-on-Avon, England, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1870. Coming to New Jersey in 1888, he located first at New Brunswick, where he spent one summer, and he came to Newark, in October, 1888, and has since made this city his home. He now has charge of the carpentering work of the Sprague Electrical Elevator Company. He was married in Canada, in 1870, to Miss Clara Caroline Nicholls, who was born in Norwich, England. Mrs. Long departed this life on the 6th of March, 1897, leaving six children.

Dr. Long received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Canada, and after arriving in Newark he decided, in 1889, to devote his attention to the study of medicine, with which object in view he began the reading of that science with Dr. George N. Waite. He eventually entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1891, at which he was graduated in 1894, and then returned to Newark, and here commenced the active practice of his profession at No. 151 Thirteenth avenue, remaining there until the following year, when he moved to his present address, No. 119 Madison street, and has since enjoyed a distinct prestige in his practice, possessing a large and liberal patronage.

In his social affiliations the Doctor is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, which he joined in 1894, and in his religious belief he is an adherent of the

Union Street Methodist Episcopal church. He is district physician of the second district, which incumbency he has held since March 14, 1895, and he holds the position of clinic physician of the medical clinic of St. Michael's Hospital, the duties of which he assumed on the 1st of April, 1894.

The marriage of Dr. Long was consummated on the 23d of April, 1896, when he was united to Miss Edna Florence Doremus, daughter of the late John P. Doremus, of Newark.

EDWARD F. CHURCH.

Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the old commonwealth of Massachusetts, must we revert in tracing the lineage of him whose name initiates this review. The original ancestor of this branch of the family was Ebenezer Church, who emigrated from England to the New World about the year 1740 and took up his abode in the old town of Pretybrian, Massachusetts. He subsequently moved to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he remained until about 1791, when he removed to Bainbridge, then known as Jericho, Chenango county, New York. History records that he and his sons were among the number to whom was applied the title of "Vermont Sufferers," by reason of certain afflictions which they had endured. Ebenezer Church died in 1806, having attained a venerable age and having been a man of signal probity of character and of marked ability. He had four sons and three daughters, one of whom was Eben (or Ebenezer), who remained in Brattleboro, while another son, Josiah, figures in the direct ancestral line of the subject of this sketch.

Josiah Church was born in Pretybrian, Massachusetts, in the year 1751 and accompanied his parents upon their removal to Chenango county, New York, as noted above. He married Comfort Robbins, daughter of Captain Robert Robbins, who followed a seafaring life. Mr. Church settled in Coventry, Chenango county, about four miles from Church Hollow. Josiah and Comfort (Robbins) Church became the parents of eleven children, namely: Robert R., whose daughter Mary became the wife of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and after his death, the wife of Dr. E. H. Goodman, an eminent physician of Philadelphia; Henry, Nancy, John, Francis, Jeremiah, Jessie, Betsey, William, Mary and Williard.

William Church, ninth child of Josiah and Comfort Church, was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1806. In 1830 he was engaged in merchandising in Coventry and two years later he returned to Church Hollow, where he was engaged in a similar line of enterprise for a number of years, eventually returning to Coventry, where he was the incumbent as postmaster about the year 1854. In his early manhood he married, but his first wife died young. For a second wife he married Elizabeth Houston, daughter of John Houston, of Orange county, New York. Their son, Edward Francis Church, is the immediate subject of this review.

Edward F. Church, who is known as one of the representative and public-spirited citizens of South Orange, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Coventry, Chenango county, New York, on the 13th of November, 1844. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town, and this discipline was supplemented by a thorough

course of study in a higher educational institution at Leicester, Massachusetts. Subsequently, for the purpose of more thoroughly fortifying himself for the practical duties of life, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated with high honors. He had a natural taste and predilection for business affairs, and the fact that he has most successfully handled interests of great scope and importance stands in distinctive evidence of the excellent use to which he has put his talents. His initial business experience was gained in the retail dry-goods establishment of A. T. Stewart, in New York city, where he was employed three years, within which time he acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the varied details and methods involved in the carrying on of the great enterprise.

In 1868 he entered the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Bradley, Kefer, Welty & Company, where his efficient service and pronounced executive ability insured his consecutive advancement, until he finally became manager of the flannel department. At the expiration of six years he accepted a similar position in the employ of the firm of Collins, Downing & Company. In 1881 Mr. Church became concerned in the establishment of the dry-goods commission house of Field, Morris, Church & Company, two of his associates, Messrs. Charles M. Field and John J. Morris, having been representatives of one of the oldest and most important dry-goods jobbing houses in the national metropolis. The firm conducted a large and prosperous business for a period of four years, when the death of Mr. Field brought about a dissolution of the partnership. Soon afterward Mr. Church organized the firm of E. F. Church & Company, which carried on operations in the same line of enterprise until 1893, when Mr. Church accepted the position as manager of the woolen department of the old-established house of E. S. Jaffray & Company, retaining this incumbency until the dissolution of the firm, when he again engaged in business upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Church has been a resident of South Orange for nearly a quarter of a century, having taken up his abode here in 1874, and having from the start been most conspicuously and immediately identified with all that has touched the progress and material prosperity of this attractive suburban district. Thoroughly progressive and public-spirited in his methods, and reinforced by marked business sagacity and discrimination, his influence has been appreciable and unmistakable. While singularly free from any office-seeking proclivities, he has not refused to render service in the public behoof. In 1877 he was elected a member of the board of village trustees, while in 1899 he was honored with the preferment of president of the village, his administration of the municipal affairs proving so discriminating and effective as to gain him strong popular approval and to insure his election as his own successor in office. He thus served four consecutive years as the chief executive of the village.

A number of the most important public improvements in South Orange were effected within the period of his administration as president of the village. His policy was at all times duly conservative, but he handled municipal affairs according to broad-gauged judgment and had a clear discernment as to the elements of the true

business economy. The admirable water-supply system of South Orange was secured largely through his efforts, the water being drawn from the top of Summit mountain, thus providing the village with an adequate supply of the purest water, and that at a minimum expense. The system is recognized as being one of the best in the state. Within his regime was also established the system of rapid transit between Newark and South Orange, by means of electric trolleys. The project encountered a most determined opposition from certain sources, but was successfully carried through, and by its efficiency and admirable facilities has reconciled many of those who were the most bitter antagonists of the scheme. A sewerage system was inaugurated by the purchase of a farm a few miles below the village, but owing to the opposition of the citizens of Millburn the project has necessarily been held in abeyance to the present time. Mr. Church has maintained a lively interest in all that pertains to the cause of education, and served for three consecutive terms—nine years—as a member of the board of education. He also assisted in the organization of the South Orange Field Club. In the year 1884 Mr. Church effected the purchase of the John Milligan place, near Prospect street, and by judicious improvements he has made this one of the most attractive of the many beautiful homes in this section of the country.

In 1870 Mr. Church was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Morrison, daughter of Robert Morrison, of New York. She died in 1875, leaving three children,—Kate E., Edward Francis, Jr., and Matilda. In 1879 Mr. Church consummated a second marriage, being then united to Isabella K., daughter of Charles Kellogg, a well known civil engineer and inventor and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of New England. In the maternal line Mrs. Church's ancestry is of Danish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Church's children were: A. Bonzano, Douglas Jaspersen, and Lucille Isabella, who died in 1890, at the age of two years.

DENNIS DAISEY

is the chief engineer of the sewage and water-pumping station at Orange, and is a capable and trusted official of the city. He was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, on the 26th of November, 1848, and is a son of James and Ann (McVay) Daisey, the latter a daughter of Joseph McVay. His father, James Daisey, was born in the city of Armagh, was reared to manhood there and engaged in the expressing business before the day of railroads, meeting with excellent success in the enterprise. He was also largely engaged in the fruit trade and frequently purchased and shipped all the fruit produced in his native county of Armagh. At length he determined to try his fortune in America and crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his residence in Jersey City, where he spent his remaining days. His wife still survives him. This worthy couple were the parents of three children, as follows: Dennis, whose name introduces this review; Sarah, who became the wife of Edward McKee and resided in Scotland, where the death of her husband occurred; and Mary, who came to America and married Michael O'Connor, a resident of Rahway, New Jersey. She died at their home in that place, leaving three children.

Dennis Daisey acquired his education in

the schools of his native land and spent the days of his boyhood and youth at his parents' home. In 1868 he came to the United States, a young man of twenty years, and cast his lot with the citizens of Orange, among whom he has since resided, his sterling worth winning him a foremost place in their ranks. He was first employed by the firm of Compton & Root, and has since been engaged in business in the capacity of a mechanical engineer. He was appointed to his present position by the board of aldermen of Orange, in May, 1897, and has ably administered the affairs of his office. His practical understanding of the working of machinery well qualifies him for the position, and he is giving uniform satisfaction by the able manner in which he discharges the duties that devolve upon him. He purchased a tract of land at Watchung Heights, where he has erected a pleasant modern residence and makes his home.

Mr. Daisey was married at St. John's church, Roman Catholic, at Orange, to Miss Catherine Moore, a daughter of James Moore, and to them were born eight children, four of whom are now deceased: Mary Ann, who died at the age of three years; Catherine, who also died in early life, and two who died in infancy. Those who still survive are James Francis, who graduated at the St. John's parochial school at Orange, learned the hatter's trade and is now following that pursuit in Cleveland, Ohio; William J., who was graduated in the parochial school in Millburn, is now a salesman in the hat business; Dennis, who was also graduated in the parochial school in Millburn, is now foreman of the Berg Hat Manufacturing Company; and Catherine is a student in St. John's parochial school in Orange. The parents are both communicants of St. John's church, Roman Catholic, and in politics Mr. Daisey is a stalwart Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley.

J. BANKS REFORD,

an inspector of customs for the port of New York city and an ex-county official of Essex county, New Jersey, resides in his handsome residence at No. 184 Midland avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey. His long identification with Essex county and the close relation he has sustained to its affairs render his name well known and well worthy of consideration in the present work. Briefly, a resume of his life is as follows:

Mr. J. Banks Reford was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 6, 1836, son of James A. and Ann (Smith) Reford. In 1840 the family came to Bloomfield, New Jersey.

J. Banks Reford was reared in Bloomfield, receiving his education at the Bloomfield Institute under charge of Rev. E. Seymour. On leaving school he went to New York city and accepted a position as clerk in the New York Book Concern, where he served as such most efficiently for a period of ten years. Afterward he was employed by the American News Company of New York city. On severing his connection with the latter company, he returned to Bloomfield and became deputy clerk under George D. G. Moore, surrogate, with whom he remained during the years 1870, '71 and '72. In the fall of 1872 he was elected clerk of Essex county, New Jersey, which position he filled five years, performing the duties of the same in a faithful and

conscientious manner and thus reflecting credit both upon himself and his constituents. It was at the hands of the Republican party that he was given this office. In 1881 he was appointed inspector at the New York port, a position he has since filled.

Mr. Reford is a man of family. He was married in 1859 to Miss Frances E. Moore, a daughter of Achibald Moore. To them four children have been born, namely: J. Theron, George S., Charles A. and J. Banks, Jr. The family are identified with Westminster church, in Bloomfield.

Mr. Reford is one of the most public-spirited and generous men, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his town and ever ready to contribute his support toward all movements or measures he believes to be for its good. He served three terms as a member of the town committee and three terms as clerk of Bloomfield township, also a member of the board of education. He helped to organize the Bloomfield fire department, was president of the first hose company in the town, and for some ten years was president of the Firemen's Relief Association.

THEODORE D. FAULKS

is an active and prominent business man, who is now occupying the responsible position of superintendent of the West Orange water works, and also carries on business as a civil engineer and dealer in real estate. He was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 12th of December, 1870, and has already attained in business circles a position which many an older man might well envy. His parents were Stephen H. and Annie (Cleveland) Faulks, the latter a descendant of the Cleveland family from which the late president springs. The father of our subject is a son of Isaac and Hettie (Woodruff) Faulks. The former was the first of the family to settle in New Jersey, taking his residence in Madison, Morris county, where he was engaged in the wholesale butchering business. He was also something of a mechanical genius and invented and patented a hay press which came into general use in central New Jersey. He died in Elizabeth, at the age of seventy years, but his wife is still living, making her home with her daughter Mary Jane, now the wife of Samuel Stelle, of Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Stelle have two children, Hettie P. and Viola.

Stephen H. Faulks, the only son of Isaac and Hettie Faulks, obtained his elementary education in the public schools and afterward pursued his studies in the Newark Academy. In early life he became associated with his father in the hay-press and provender business, and upon his father's death formed a partnership with William Holmes, of New York city, dealing in hay and produce. This business relationship is still maintained, and they are enjoying a liberal patronage. By his marriage to Annie Cleveland, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet, Stephen H. Faulks had four children: Isaac Woodruff, who married Nellie W. Fort and has two children,—Huber W. and Richard; Theodore D.; Grace C., wife of William D. Bird, by whom she has one son, Charles; and Eugene C., who died in early life. The parents are now residents of Newark, New Jersey, and both are consistent Christians, holding membership in the Presbyterian church.

Theodore D. Faulks was reared in the

usual manner of boys of the period. When he had attained the prescribed age he entered the public schools of Newark and there pursued his studies until seventeen years of age, when he matriculated in Rutgers College, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and pursued a civil-engineering course for a year. On leaving that institution he became associated with Carrol P. H. Bassett, of Newark, with whom he is still engaged in civil-engineering business. Mr. Bassett is a graduate of Lafayette College, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of civil engineer, mining engineer and doctor of philosophy. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Faulks began business as a civil engineer on his own responsibility, in 1890, at Somerville, New Jersey, where he was employed to superintend the construction of a sewage system. In the same year he was also engaged as engineer in charge of the construction of sewers in Middletown, Orange county, New York, and in 1891 filled a similar position in Orange. In 1893 he had full charge of the construction of the water works and sewage system at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. In September, 1893, he assumed his present responsible position as superintendent of the West Orange water works, having made the survey and superintended the construction of the plant. In 1896 he formed a partnership with M. R. Baldwin, of Orange, under the firm name of Faulks & Baldwin, surveyors and civil engineers, and in addition to their efforts in this line they also conduct a successful real-estate business.

On the 17th of April, 1895, in Somerville, New Jersey, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Faulks and Miss Josephine Ringelmann, a daughter of the Hon. John Ringelmann, and a descendant of German and French Huguenot ancestry. To this union has been born one child, Elizabeth, born February 12, 1896.

Mr. Faulks is a member of the Grand Fraternity Lodge, No. 61, Improved Order of Heptasophs, of Orange; Lodge No. 475, of the National Union; Whitman Council, No. 799, of Orange, and also Eagle Rock Council, No. 3763, Independent Order of Foresters. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Republican. Both he and his wife hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, of West Orange, and their position in social circles is an enviable one. He is one of the foremost representatives of his profession in this part of the state and his pronounced ability has won him continuous promotion in his chosen calling.

FRANCIS K. HOWELL,

who has been engaged in the practice of law in Newark for twenty-nine years and has maintained an enviable standing at the bar, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 23d of March, 1843. His parents, Calvin and Charlotte (Kitchell) Howell, were natives of the same county and belonged to distinguished New Jersey families, of long identification with the history of the state, that were represented in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. The Howells were originally Welsh, and the founder of the family in America settled at East Hampton, Long Island. The Kitchells also came to America at an early era in the country's history and were descended from Huguenot ancestors who lived in Switzerland.

Calvin Howell, the father of our subject,

spent his entire life in the county of his nativity and was one of its most prominent and influential citizens, a recognized leader in public affairs. He represented his district in the general assembly and was also judge of the court of common pleas. He was a man of strong character, unbending integrity and had the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had two sons,—the subject of this review and William H., who is now deceased. The latter was also a leader in the public life of Morris county, filled the office of county sheriff and was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Francis K. Howell was prepared for college in Newark Academy and was graduated at Princeton University in 1865. He is a man of scholarly attainments and broad mental culture, and thus is especially well fitted for the practice of law which requires a broader general knowledge than is demanded in any other profession. His legal studies were pursued with diligence in a law office in Newark, and in 1868 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, at once entering upon practice. Three years later he was licensed as an attorney at law. He was formerly the attorney and is now associate counsel for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and for many years has been connected with the legal department of the American Insurance Company, succeeding the late Lewis C. Grover as its counsel. In 1896 he was elected one of the directors of the company. He is well versed in the science of jurisprudence and successful in its application to the causes in litigation. His clientage is of an important character and very extensive, being largely connected with the intricate and involved problems of civil law.

In 1869 Mr. Howell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of the late Edwin Harrison, of Orange. She died in 1876, leaving three daughters. In 1879 Mr. Howell was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma, daughter of Nathan H. Corwin, of Middletown, New York. Four children were born by the second union. Their home is at No. 123 Broad street, Newark, and the family are members of the Park Presbyterian church. Mr. Howell gives his political support to the Republican party and stanchly advocates its principles. He labors earnestly for its success and on its ticket was elected to represent his district in the state legislature in 1876-7. He was a leading member of the house and used his influence for the adoption of all measures calculated for the public good.

ADOLF HOFFMANN,

prominent in the business and social circles of Orange Valley, was born in the city of Eppingen, Baden, Germany, December 19, 1855, and is a son of John and Fredericka (Ziass) Hoffmann. The father was born in the town of Sinsheim, Baden, and learned the trade of coppersmith, which occupation he followed as a means of livelihood throughout his life. Having conducted an establishment in Eppingen for a number of years he subsequently removed to Carlsruhe, where he passed away on the 3d of December, 1886, at the age of sixty-three years. His faithful wife still survives him and resides on the homestead at Carlsruhe. Both were earnest Christian people, being zealous members of the Lutheran church. Their family numbered the following named: Louisa, who resides with her

Adolf Hoffmann

mother; Adolf; William, who is now the manager of the importing establishment of Marshing & Company, of New York city, is married and he and his wife are the parents of four children: Wilhelmina, wife of Carl Schweitzer, of Carlsruhe, by whom she has a daughter, Annie. Three other children of the family died in early life.

Mr. Hoffmann of this review acquired his early education in the district schools of Eppingen and was graduated at the age of fourteen, after which he continued at his parental home and learned his father's trade. He afterward learned the trades of plumbing and steam-fitting and worked for a number of years as a journeyman in the principal towns of the fatherland, including Baden Baden, Dresden, Lubeck and Hamburg. He also followed the same pursuit in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Sweden. In 1876 he was drafted into the military service in Gottesane, in Baden, where he remained until 1879, when he returned to his trade, which he followed in Carlsruhe for a time, but the opportunities and advantages of the New World attracted him and he made the voyage across the Atlantic in 1880, landing in New York on the 10th of October. There he soon secured employment at his trade, and in July, 1884, came to Orange Valley, where he established business on his own account, conducting a hardware store, plumbing and steam-fitting establishment. He has succeeded in building up an excellent trade by reason of his enterprise, capable management and honorable dealing, and his success is well deserved.

On the 30th of November, 1882, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, Mr. Hoffmann was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Yost, daughter of John Jacob and Christiana (Werner) Yost. Three children have been born to them: Matilda L., born October 27, 1883; Alfred John, born March 20, 1886; and Frederick William, born September 28, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann are members of the German Presbyterian church of Orange Valley, in which he has served as trustee for six years. His love of music has led him to connect himself with a number of societies for the promotion of that art, and he is a valued factor in musical circles. He belongs to Lodge No. 52, of the Temple of Liberty, in Orange, and politically is affiliated with the Republican party. His support is given to all measures calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of the community or the intellectual or æsthetic tastes, and Orange Valley numbers him among her leading citizens.

WILLIAM DIECKS.

Among the German-American citizens and prosperous farmers of New Jersey is found the subject of this sketch, William Diecks, of Livingston township, Essex county, who was born in Hanover, Germany, May 22, 1832, son of August and Frederica (Hobrecker) Diecks.

Mr. Diecks spent the first twenty years of his life in his native land, having the benefit of a common-school education and learning the trade of machinist there. Believing that America offered advantages superior to those of his own country, he in 1852 took passage in a sailing vessel for New York, where he arrived after a voyage of thirteen weeks. From New York he went to Mt. Savage, Maryland, and spent six months in the machine shops of that

place. Later he worked in Trenton and other places and from New York city went west to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. Returning east, he took up his abode in Essex county, New Jersey, and began farming on rented land. In 1860 he purchased a small farm in Livingston township, to which he added by additional purchase in 1873, thus increasing his holdings to ninety-eight acres, which he has developed into one of the most valuable and thrifty-looking farms in this locality, his large barns being an attractive feature of the place.

Mr. Diecks was married in December, 1859, to Miss Bertha Kober, a native of Prussia, who came to America in the vessel which brought him to this country. They are the parents of eight children, namely: William, Jr., Charles, Albert, Louis, Emma, Minnie, Ella and Agnes. All are occupying honored and useful positions in life, and the two youngest daughters are successful teachers of Essex county.

Mr. Diecks has served on the township committee and as school trustee, and takes an active and enthusiastic interest in all local affairs. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders for part of two terms, beginning in 1888. He is a Granger.

JOSEPH BAER,

of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, owns one of the most attractive and valuable small farms in this part of the county.

Mr. Baer is a native of Switzerland, born October 31, 1837, son of Anthony and Catherine (Merk) Baer, whose people for generations lived and died in Switzerland and who passed their own lives in their native land, the father dying in 1844; the mother in 1861. Joseph Baer and his brother Jacob are the only ones of the family who came to America. The latter is a mason by trade and a resident of Buffalo, New York.

Joseph Baer was reared in his native land and early in life learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which he followed for several years. In 1865, thinking to better his affairs temporal by emigration to the New World, he set sail for the United States and on May 17th of that year landed at New York city. From there he came to Newark. Two years later he went to Buffalo and connected himself with the West Shore Railroad, in the employ of which company he remained for some years. In 1875 he returned to New Jersey and took up his abode in Livingston township, Essex county, and since 1882 he has owned and occupied his present farm, forty-six acres, which, under his diligent labor and excellent management, has been brought up to a high state of cultivation and ranks with the best farms in this locality. Like most of the farmers in this vicinity, he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and keeps a dairy. He has commodious barns and other conveniences for the care of his stock.

Mr. Baer was married January 17, 1869, to Miss Augusta Hoffmann, daughter of William and Pauline (Brendtler) Hoffmann, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Baer have two children: Emma, born January 25, 1870; and August, March 21, 1872. Emma was married November 6, 1891, to Frederick Beckmeyer and lives in Newark. August is at home.

On becoming a citizen of this country,

Mr. Baer identified himself with the Republican party and has given it his support ever since. From time to time he has filled offices of local importance. He has made many friends in the various places where he has lived, and such has been his life that he is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held by all who have in any way had dealings with him or had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CHARLES H. HOFFMANN,

a native of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, was born December 31, 1856, the son of German parents who had landed in this country only a few years before his birth.

William Hoffmann, his father, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 10, 1821; and Pauline (Brendtler) Hoffmann, his mother, at the same place, in October, 1824. It was in 1853 that they emigrated to America, landing at New York and coming from there to Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, where Mr. Hoffmann purchased a farm and made his home until 1877. That year he moved to West Orange and subsequently to Newark, where he is now living a retired life. During the years he has resided in this country he has made three visits to his old home in Germany. His career has been that of a successful farmer and business man. He has accumulated a large amount of property and in his old age has a competency. His wife died June 17, 1872. Their children are Augusta, wife of Joseph Baer, of whom personal mention is made on another page of this work; and Charles H., of this sketch.

Charles H. Hoffmann was reared to manhood and received his education in his native township, and here he has spent all his life with the exception of a few years when he was engaged in the butcher business in Orange, West Orange and in Livingston. His farm, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, is well improved and conveniently arranged for the care of stock,—stock-raising and the dairy business being a specialty with him. He also carries on general farming.

Mr. Hoffmann was married, October 12, 1881, to Miss Eda Fentzlaff, a native of Germany and a daughter of William and Adaline (Kellermann) Fentzlaff, both Germans, the former born September 27, 1822; the latter October 14, 1824. They came to America about 1867 and are now living retired in Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann have four children: William, born July 29, 1882; Dora, April 26, 1885; Carl, October 15, 1888; and Frederick, February 12, 1892.

Politically, Mr. Hoffmann is Democratic. He has served his township for three years as tax collector, and is now a member of the school board. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Pleasantdale.

CHARLES M. SQUIER,

who owns and resides upon a fine farm about one mile from Livingston, Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, is a native of this township. He was ushered into life September 6, 1849, son of Alfred and Anna Laura (Mathews) Squier, and grandson of Ira and Patty (Denman) Squier, all natives of Essex county. The great-grandfather of our subject, John Squier, was a Pennsylvanian by birth who settled here at an early

date. Ira Squier was a large land-owner of Livingston township, prominent and influential in his day. His son Alfred was reared to manhood on the farm, having the advantage of a public-school education, and early in life learning the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for many years, having a shop on the old homestead and manufacturing shoes for the New York trade. At times he had in his employ a number of men. During the days of civil war he tendered his services to the Union cause, and, as a member of the First New Jersey Artillery Volunteers, participated in a number of engagements, including Sherman's famous "march to the sea." He was politically a Democrat. After the war he settled down to farming and devoted all his energies to that pursuit. He died in October, 1885. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died October 8, 1868, and for his second wife he wedded Miss Martha Ashley, a native of England. His children are as follows: William Wallace, who married a Miss McChesney and lives in Livingston township; Alida, wife of Charles Munn, Joliet, Illinois; and Charles M., whose name heads this article.

Charles M. Squier spent the first thirteen years of his life at the parental home. At thirteen a desire for seafaring led him to take passport on a merchant vessel, the Old Aerial, on which he made a number of expeditions, many times being under fire. After several trips on this vessel he was cured of his passion for the sea. He then settled in Brooklyn and engaged with the United States Electric Light Company, in the employ of which he remained four years. Following that he was for a time in charge of the lamp department of Brooklyn bridge; next he went to Canada for the Phoenix Light Company, and afterward was for a year with the McTight Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Returning home at the end of that year, he took up farming and fruit-raising and to these pursuits has devoted his attention ever since.

Mr. Squier married a lady of his own name, Miss Mary E. Squier, a native of Livingston and a daughter of Charles and Harriet W. (Young) Squier, both born in Morris county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Squier have one child, Hazel Gertrude. Both he and his wife are members of the local organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has for nine years been a trustee, and in all matters of public welfare he takes a keen interest. He has from time to time been honored with positions of local prominence and trust. For eleven years he filled the office of tax collector and he has also held the office of overseer of the poor. He votes with the Republican party.

THOMAS SEWALL KINGMAN.

A man who has not only attained a position of distinctive honor and prominence as the direct result of his own efforts, but who also traces his lineage back through many generations to characters of marked historic interest in connection with the annals of our national commonwealth, there is a peculiar propriety in according Mr. Kingman representation in this connection. The original American ancestor in the agnatic line was Henry Kingman, who emigrated from Wales in 1632 and took up his abode at Weymouth, in the colony of Massachusetts. He was made a freeman in 1636 and thereafter became prominent in connection with the public affairs of the

colony, being a man of distinct individuality and marked ability. He died about 1666, at the age of seventy-four years, having married and become the father of six children, through the third of whom, John, is traced the direct lineage of the immediate subject of this review.

John Kingman, son of Henry and Joanna Kingman, was born about the year 1650, eventually purchased the estate of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and died in 1690, having become the father of six children, the second of whom was Henry, born in 1668. Henry (2d) Kingman married Bethia, daughter of John Howard, and they became the parents of two sons and eight daughters, one of the latter being Hannah, born in 1705, who married John Alden, grandson of Hon. John Alden, the Pilgrim ancestor.

Henry (3d) Kingman, fifth child of Henry (2d) and Bethia (Howard) Kingman, was born April 19, 1701. He married Mary, daugher of Samuel Allen, and by her became the father of several children, one of whom was Matthew, born September 8, 1732, the second son and eighth child in the family. He married Jane, daughter of David Packard, and their son Abel was born August 22, 1768. He married Lucy Washburn, daughter of Elisha Washburn, of Kingston, Massachusetts, who was four generations removed from John Washburn, the original ancestor in America and the first secretary of the council of Plymouth, England. He and his two sons were the original proprietors of Bridgewater. Of Hon. Abel Kingman, above mentioned, it has been consistently said that he "occupied a conspicuous place in the administration of the municipal government of North Bridgewater. Few men lived longer or led a more active or enterprising life than he. For a number of years he represented the town in the legislature of Massachusetts, and for two years occupied a seat in the state senate, from Plymouth county. He was a justice of the peace, captain in the militia and held other public offices." He died January 19, 1850, at the age of eighty-two.

Abel Washburn Kingman, M. D., son of Hon. Abel and Lucy (Washburn) Kingman, was born at North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 22, 1806, graduated at Amherst College in 1830, pursued a thorough course in medicine and entered upon the practice of the same in his native town. He married Clarissa Alden, who was a direct descendant from Hon. John Alden, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, in 1620. By the marriage mentioned two collateral branches of descent from this historic character, immortalized by Longfellow in his dainty New England poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," were united in generations far removed. Dr. Abel W. and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman became the parents of six children, namely: Francis Williams, Clara Gifford, Abel Willard, Hannah Williams, Thomas Sewall and Helen Barton Elliott.

Thomas Sewall Kingman, who figures as the immediate subject of this memorial, was the third son of Dr. Abel and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman; and he was born at North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on the 5th of April, 1843, and reared in the old Bay state, with whose history that of his family had been so closely and conspicuously linked from the earliest colonial epoch. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools and completed his purely theoretical train-

ing in the academy of Dr. Adams, at Newton, Massachusetts. As a youth he turned his attention to the practical affairs of life, entering the extensive wholesale dry-goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Company, of Boston, and being retained in the employ of this firm for a period of thirteen years, within which time he had risen from a position of the most modest and obscure order to the highest in the house,—that of buyer and manager of the dry-goods department. This record of consecutive advancement stands as the most effective voucher of the sterling characteristics of the individual,—his energy, fidelity, discrimination and unswerving rectitude,—attributes which come to him as a natural heritage from a long line of distinguished ancestors. In connection with the large real-estate operations which he has since conducted it is interesting to revert to the fact that his first venture in the line was made while he was still with the Jordan and Marsh Company. He purchased property in that section of the city of Brockton known as Winchester Park, and immediately began to improve the same, erecting and selling fourteen houses, the first in that portion of the city which is now given over to some of the most beautiful homes.

In 1870 Mr. Kingman located in New York city, where he entered the great mercantile emporium of A. T. Stewart & Company, in the capacity of dress-goods buyer, and remained in the employ of the concern for twelve years. His experience in merchandising had thus covered a period of a quarter of a century, and that gained through two of the largest concerns in the Union; and in 1882 Mr. Kingman engaged personally in the dry-goods and commission business, in partnership with Messrs. Brown, Wood and Kingman, the firm name being Brown, Wood & Kingman. Mr. Kingman retained an active interest in the business until 1892, the same having grown to extensive proportions, and since his practical retirement he has devoted his attention largely to real-estate and building operations.

His identification with the interests of the Oranges, where he now retains his home, dates from the Centennial year, 1876. He has been most conspicuously identified with the upbuilding of the Oranges, and in this beautiful suburban district of New Jersey his home is one of the most picturesque and artistic among the many attractive places which have given South Orange so wide a repute. His artistic tastes and judgment are shown in every detail of this magnificent and beautiful home, which is located at the corner of Montrose avenue and Center street. The building has been pronounced one of the most striking in appearance and shows more individuality, if not originality, than any other house in South Orange. The interior is chaste and beautiful in every portion of its decoration and furnishing, and in all points there is evidence that the results attained have not been accidental but are the result of the most cultured taste. Both the old world and the new have contributed to the attractions of this ideal home, within whose precincts it is a delight to linger.

Mr. Kingman has been the prime factor in the building of many of the most beautiful residences in the Oranges, and his operations have been carried forward on that elevated plane of business honor which begets objective confidence and esteem. The number of residences erected by him

has attained the half century mark, and to his artistic taste was entrusted the laying out of Montrose Park. In the spring of 1897 he was appointed by Judge Depue one of three commissioners selected to condemn lands in Essex county for park purposes. He is thoroughly public-spirited and progressive and alive to the duties of citizenship, but has invariably refused to accept political preferment of any description.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kingman to Miss Anna H. Jenks, daughter of David Barclay Jenks, who was one of the most prominent and able of the lawyers of Pennsylvania at the time of his death, which occurred at an untimely age. Formerly Mr. Kingman was an affiliate of the Congregational church, but has since then transferred his membership to the Brick Presbyterian church of Orange. In his social relations he is a member of the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman are the parents of four children,—Nellie L., Tom Sidney, Mabel, and Russell Barclay.

S. H. ROLLINSON.

The Rollinson family was founded in New Jersey by William Rollinson, who came from England to the New World. He belonged to a wealthy family, and merely as a pastime learned the art of steel-plate engraving, but after coming to this country he followed it as a means of livelihood. He was the first to introduce the business into America, and engraved a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, also a set of buttons for the coat of General Washington. Physically, he was a very powerful man, and took great delight in hunting, spending many hours with his gun in the forests, which at that time abounded in noble game. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stymetz, of New York.

The grandfather of our subject was Charles Rollinson, a man of high scholarly attainments and literary taste, who removed from New Jersey to Boston. His son, Samuel O. Rollinson, the father of our subject, was born in New York in 1832, was reared in the metropolis and inherited his father's studious nature. For forty years he was connected with the Atlantic White Lead Company, which covered the greater part of his business career. He married Abbie Maria Harrison, a daughter of Simon Harrison, the wedding being celebrated in 1869. After his marriage Samuel O. Rollinson removed to West Orange and was prominently connected with local affairs. He served as chairman of the township committee for several years, was vestryman of St. Mark's church from the time of his settlement here, and was serving as junior warden at the time of his death. He also organized and trained the choir and was very active in the promotion of the church work. Socially, he was connected with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson were the parents of four children. Simon H. was born December 31, 1870, attended various boarding schools, and completed his literary education in Princeton College. He prepared for the legal profession in the New York Law School, and in the office of Blake & Howe, of Orange, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896. He then formed a partnership with F. A. Borcherling, of Newark, under the firm name of Rollinson & Borcherling, and is now successfully engaged in

the general practice of law. He has been honored with local office, having served as township committeeman in 1893-4 and as chairman of the committee in 1895-6. Holding membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, he is also serving as vestryman, and in the Essex County Club and the Essex Troop he holds membership. Politically, he affiliates with the Democracy.

The two daughters of the Rollinson family are Phoebe H. and Mary S. William Rollinson, the younger son, was born in 1875, pursued his literary education in Princeton College, and is now studying law in the office of his brother and in the New York Law School.

THOMAS C. BAKER,

assessor of South Orange township and a leading representative of the agricultural interests of Essex county, was born on the Baker homestead, April 9, 1838. His grandfather, Norris Baker, was a native of New Jersey and when a young man came to Essex county as a school teacher. He located what has since been known as the Baker homestead, and engaged in teaching and farming. For his second wife he married Martha Campbell, a native of this locality, and of their union was born three children, Thomas Baker, the father of our subject, being the second in order of birth. He was born on his father's farm on the 12th of December, 1790, acquired his education under the personal direction of his father, and continued on the old homestead until his marriage. He wedded Miss Susan H. Headley, a native of this locality and a daughter of Cary Headley, a representative of one of the early families of Union county, which was then a part of Essex county. Mr. Baker made farming his life work and was an industrious, energetic man and good citizen. In his political belief he was a Democrat. His death occurred May 18, 1873, and his wife passed away in March, 1863. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom reached mature years, while four are still living, namely: Timothy H., Jane E., Susan H., wife of J. Warren Vandevere, of Newark, and Thomas C.

The last named spent his youth in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, assisting in the labors of the fields and attending the public schools, wherein he acquired a good practical education which fitted him for life's duties. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Headley, a native of Union township, Union county, and a daughter of Andrew J. Headley. Three children constitute their family: Harry, a merchant of Maplewood; Warren T. and Lydia J.

After his marriage Mr. Baker took up his residence upon a part of the old homestead, where he has since lived, with the exception of four years, which were spent in Union county. He is engaged in farming, in connection with his other pursuits, and in the management of his business affairs displays remarkable executive ability, energy and enterprise. His land is under a high state of cultivation and the improvements upon the place are in keeping with all those found upon a model farm of the nineteenth century. He takes a deep interest in political questions, votes with the Democracy and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was for many years on the township's committee, for three years was a member of the road commission of Union county, and in 1884 was elected as township assessor of

Thomas C. Baker

South Orange, in which capacity he has since served with marked fidelity and ability. In September, 1895, he became the purchasing agent of the property for the South Mountain Park, and is still engaged in that work.

CHRISTOPHER MUSLER,

a wagon manufacturer and blacksmith located on the Valley road, West Orange, was born on the 4th of May, 1854, in the little village of Schuttern in the oberant of Laher, Baden, Germany. His father, Franz Musler, was a son of Leopold and Margaret Musler. The grandfather of our subject made farming his life work and was a good and worthy citizen who won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His family numbered the following: Carl, who is married and resides in his native town; Franz; Margaret, who is married and lives in her native town; Sebastian, who came to America in 1854, married Minnie Walters and engaged in the bakery business in Newark; Benjamin, who married and made his home in the place of his birth.

Franz Musler, the father of our subject, was born and reared in the county of Laher, Baden, attended the public schools, and as a life work chose that to which he was reared,—farming. Thinking to benefit his financial condition and secure better educational advantages for his children, he sailed for the New World in 1865, landing in New York on the 1st of May. With his family he settled in Northfield, Essex county, New Jersey, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and spent the remainder of his days. He and his wife both held membership in the Catholic church. His death occurred April 14, 1896, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife passed away on the 24th of April 1873, at the age of forty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Musler had the following named children: Frank, the first born, married Barbara Nett and had five children, was a resident of Newark, and died in 1889, aged thirty-eight years; Apolona, who married John Hock and has four children; Annie, wife of John Caesar, by whom she has four children; Christopher; Emma, who married Charles Futi and has four children; Bertha, who wedded Julius Huper and has five children; Mrs. Lena Griggs, who has two children; Adolph, who married Jennie Chalmers and has three children,—Douglas, Margaret and Thomas; Katie, wife of Charles Saner, by whom she has three children; and John, who lost his eyesight when four years of age, and resides with his sister, Mrs. Apolona Hock.

Christopher Musler acquired his early education in the district school of his native town and with his parents came to America when eleven years of age, after which he attended the schools of Northfield, New Jersey. When fourteen and a half years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, under the direction of John Marshall, of Orange, and after completing the four-years apprenticeship worked as a journeyman for a period of seven and a half years in Newark and Orange. In 1879 he began business on his own account at his present location and has since met with very gratifying success as the result of his skill and honorable business methods. He bought the tract of land on which he has his shops and in 1892 also bought a tract of land on which he

erected his pleasant, commodious residence.

Mr. Musler is a member of Harugari Lodge, No. 184, of Orange, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. Mr. Musler served as a member of the township committee in 1895 and has always taken an active interest in local affairs and such enterprises as tended towards the good of the community. He is a liberal contributor to charitable purposes as well as were his worthy parents. He was married in Newark, May 20, 1879, to Theresa Bauman, a daughter of George Adam Bauman. Six children honor this union, namely: George A., Bertha, Edward, Rosa, Henry and Joseph.

WILLIAM YUDIZKY.

One of the busiest, most enterprising and most energetic men of Newark is this gentleman, who has been long connected with the industrial interests of the city. For some years he has devoted his entire time and concentrated all his energies toward the supervision of the active details of his business; and with the will to resolve, the understanding to direct and the hand to execute he has carried forward his labors until to-day he ranks among the leading hat manufacturers of Newark, which city is the recognized center of hat manufacturing in America.

Mr. Yudizky was born in the village of Zuburewka, Russia, on the 24th of March, 1862, and is a son of David and Anna (Soroken) Yudizky. The paternal grandfather was Johannes Yudizky, for many years a resident of the province of Cherson, Russia, where he was engaged in the distilling business, with good success. In the prime of life he met his death by accident caused by a runaway team. His wife survived him some time and died at the age of seventy-two years. In their family were the following named children: Hirsch, who married and resided in his native town of Ananiew, in the province of Cherson; Bessie, who married and also resided in that town; and David.

The last named acquired his education under private instruction in Gorodisch, in the province of Poltowa, Russia, and in his early manhood learned the distiller's trade with his father, following that occupation during the greater part of the time until he was thirty-five years of age. His business experience and association with men of intelligence and learning made him well fitted for positions of responsibility and trust, and he became well acquainted with the celebrated Russian, General Chkodowsky, who appointed him superintendent of his estate, situated in the province of Cherson. In this capacity Mr. Yudizky had charge of over eleven hundred slaves up to the time of the Crimean war, when slavery was abolished in the southern provinces of Russia. Mr. Yudizky next turned his attention to commercial pursuits in the city of Cherson and was there engaged in business until 1871, when he removed to Odessa and engaged in the lumber business until 1887.

He then decided to come to America, and, accompanied by his wife and daughter Rose, landed in New York, when he made his way to Newark, here to spend the remainder of his days. In his family were six children, namely: John, who married Anna Uniglicht, came to this country and took up his residence in Newark, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Na-

than, of Newark, who came to the United States, was married at Odessa, Russia; Louie, also of Newark, was married at Odessa, Russia; Deborah is the wife of Jacob Braun, a resident of Newark; Rosa is the wife of Abraham Rievelis, of Newark; and Ida is the wife of Jacob Barchatzky, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York.

William Yudizky acquired his education under private instruction in his native town and the town of Alechka, in the province of Tovria. When only eleven years of age he began to learn the miller's trade, which occupation he followed until nineteen years of age. To avoid being forced into the military service of his country he left home and traveled through the principal cities of Europe, finally sailing for the New World. He landed in New York, December 2, 1881, and in the spring of 1882 secured a situation in the employ of Meyer Mercy, of Newark, a hat manufacturer, with whom he remained until 1885, during which time he completely mastered the business. In the latter year he associated himself with Bernard Budish, under the firm name of Budish & Yudizky, and established a hat manufactory in Orange. The following year, 1886, they removed to Newark, but the enterprise here did not prove a success and they were forced to suspend business. Both partners then began working at the hatter's trade as journeymen, but in the latter part of 1887 a partnership was again formed by Messrs. Budish and Yudizky, and a hat factory established in Library court, Newark. Prosperity attended the new undertaking, and their success was marked and immediate. In 1888 they purchased land and erected thereon a commodious and substantial building, in which they extensively engaged in the manufacture of soft felt hats of both fine and medium grades. On the 25th of December, 1896, the factory was destroyed by fire, having only partial insurance; they sustained considerable loss, but with characteristic energy they began to replace the burned structure by a new building, a three-story brick, seventy-five by one hundred feet, built on a most modern and improved plan and supplied with every facility for turning out first-class work. The factory has a capacity of one hundred and fifty dozen finished hats per day, and employs seventy men and thirty-two girls. This enterprise ranks among the best in its line in the city, and the house sustains a reputation for reliability that has contributed not a little to its success.

Mr. Yudizky was married at Newark, on the 14th of June, 1885, to Miss Clara Uniglicht, who was born June 24, 1869. She was left an orphan in early childhood and became the ward of her grandfather, Mr. Uniglicht, of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Yudizky are the parents of five children: Nettie, born April 7, 1886; Allie, born April 6, 1888; Bessie, born April 1, 1890; Theodore, born November 25, 1892; and Bennie, born on the 29th of December, 1896.

DANIEL E. GOULD.

It is believed that the locality surrounding Fairfield, Connecticut, was the home of the Gould family for several generations before the American Revolution, and both Jesse and Henry Gould, the grandfather and father of our subject, as well as the latter, were also natives of the vicinity. The father was in early life a carpenter by occupation, but his last years were spent in

horticultural pursuits. By his marriage to Miss Esther Jennings he became the father of six children, of whom the second in order of birth was Daniel E. Gould, the subject of this review.

Born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 24th of August, 1845, Mr. Gould secured a liberal literary education in the schools of his native state, and at the age of sixteen, such was his fund of knowledge, that he was enabled to take up the vocation of teaching. This line of work was fascinating to the young man and his success in that direction led him to determine upon making it his life work, but after four years of arduous labor the discovery was made that his health was failing him, and under the advice of his physician he took to the carpenter's trade, and subsequently became proprietor of a planing-mill in Fairfield and operated the same for nearly two years. He then went to New York state, locating in the metropolis and in Yonkers for some four years, taking up his residence in Harlem in 1869, and there passed the following three years or more in the pursuit of his trade. In 1872 he came to Newark and entered the employ of Gould & Moore, a prominent firm of contractors, and upon its dissolution Mr. Gould entered upon a career of contract work that has covered a period of twenty-two years, the inauguration of which was the building of a small cottage on Clinton avenue for Horace Baldwin. His work has consisted almost altogether of what may be termed private character, and has, as a natural consequence, been scattered over the entire city of Newark and the Oranges, his principal public accomplishment being the construction of the Central Presbyterian church, on Clinton avenue, and of which he is an affiliate. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, in which he has attained a high degree of popularity.

The marriage of Mr. Gould was solemnized in New York city on the 2d of October, 1866, when he was united to Miss Henrietta Van Tine, a daughter of William Van Tine, and their children number six, namely: Otis, George, Winfield, Edson, Carrie, who is the wife of John Campbell, Jr., of Jersey City, and Florence.

JOHN H. MATTHEWS,

of the firm of Cummings & Matthews, hat manufacturers, of Orange, was born in the city which is still his home on the 4th of May, 1842, and is a son of John H. and Elima C. (Meeker) Matthews. He acquired his education in private schools and at an early age began learning the hatmaker's trade, which he has since followed. He mastered the business in all its departments and became an expert workman. Since 1881 he has been a member of the present firm, which now has a large factory in Orange. The plant is supplied with the latest improved machinery and best equipments for turning out first-class work, and the firm has a reputation for its products that extends far and wide and has brought to it a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. The industry is one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the city and is a leader in styles and materials. Upon the markets their hats command good prices and the business of the house is extensive and profitable.

Mr. Matthews was united in marriage, in Orange, on the 15th of September, 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Louisa C. Smith, a daughter of Elija C. and Lydia

Smith. Their union was blessed with six children; but they lost their four daughters in early childhood. They have two surviving sons: Harry E., now a practicing physician of Orange; and De Witt Clinton, who was born in July, 1874, and is now studying under the direction of private tutors at home. The family is one of prominence in the community and their home is noted for its culture and refinement. Mr. Matthews ranks high in business circles and has attained to the eminent position which he now occupies by his own exertions. Enterprise, energy and honorable dealing have been the salient points in his career and have brought to him a prosperity which is well deserved.

EDWIN SMITH

was born in Orange, New Jersey, on the 26th of July, 1830, at the old homestead on Scotland street, and was there reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools of those days. (His father, David Smith, was born February 17, 1780.) As was then the custom, every youth was required to learn a trade, and our subject was apprenticed to a shoemaker, following that vocation during the first part of his life. In his political allegiance he is a stanch Democrat, and energetically supports the principles and policies of that party. For seven years he served as constable in Orange, and for fifteen years he has been justice of the peace, to which office he was last year commissioned for a new term. He is an officer at Newark on the staff of John Post.

On October 24, 1855, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Morgan, of West Orange, and a daughter of William and Abbie (Williams) Morgan, members of old families of Essex county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are: Clara E., born March 4, 1859; Newell N., March 17, 1863; Sarah F., July 1, 1867; William B., March 9, 1872. Frederick A. married Fannie Woodhouse and they are living in West Orange; Clara married Edward Perry, and they reside in Orange; Newell married Helen Farrow, and their home is in West Orange; and William also is in West Orange, at home.

WILLIAM KENT,

deceased, who was for three-quarters of a century connected with the public life of Essex county and throughout his long and useful career commanded the respect of all who knew him, was born in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 17th of September, 1820. His father, Joseph Kent, was also a native of Essex county and located on the old homestead in this county in the year of his son's birth. He endured many hardships incident to establishing a home in a wild region, performing the arduous task of developing a new farm and transforming the primeval tract into richly cultivated fields. During the winter months he also engaged in shoemaking. He married Bessie Wade, also a native of Essex county and a representative of one of the old families of New Jersey. Their children were William, Charles, George, Levi, and Mary, wife of Levi Tuttle.

William Kent, the subject of this memoir, was reared to manhood on the old homestead and in early years learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, following the same in Providence for several

years, manufacturing shoes for the New York market and employing a large force of men at different times. Farming, however, may be said to have been his principal vocation and in the active management of his business interests he accumulated a comfortable competence, resulting from his industry, energy and honorable dealing.

Mr. Kent was thrice married. He first married Sarah Pickens, and after her death wedded Jemima Shanger. The following children were born to them: William, who is living in Pennsylvania; Joseph, who makes his home in Providence; George, also of Providence; Ann, wife of T. L. Daneer, who is living in Bloomfield; Mrs. Emma Shultz; Ida, wife of Peira Black. Mr. Kent was again married July 4, 1875, when Mrs. Kate F. Ellison became his wife. She was the widow of Deforest Ellison, of New York city, and a daughter of John Keyser, a prominent politician of New York, and his wife Ann (Van Orden) Keyser. By her first marriage Mrs. Kent had one son, J. Ellison, who is a prominent jeweler of Providence. He married Ella De Camp, a daughter of George E. De Camp.

Mr. Kent departed this life on the 4th of August, 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. His life had been well spent, characterized by the fulfillment of every trust committed to his care, by devotion to public and private duty and by honor in business relations, and he therefore proved a valued member of society.

Mrs. Kent still lives on the old homestead on Midway avenue and has very appropriately named the place Clover Farm. She takes great pride in ancestral history and has in her possession many deeds, papers, etc., giving accounts of the family in early days. It will therefore be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of the Keysers, who are of Austrian descent. In early life her great-grandfather left his native city of Vienna and came to this country, where he remained for some years. When his son John was six years of age he returned to the land of his birth with his family and household "gods" and there John Keyser remained until nineteen years of age. He was then a student in a university in or near Vienna, and quitting that place of learning he resolved to seek a home and fortune in America. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic, and when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British tyranny he enlisted, at the age of twenty-one, as a private, serving under General Wayne, and was wounded at the battle of Maumee. He also participated in the war of 1812.

His son, John, father of Mrs. Kent, was a very prominent politician. He was born in the ninth ward of New York city in 1810, liberally educated in the schools of that day, and after attaining his majority became noted in two ways,—as a contractor and builder and in public affairs. He was married in 1831 to Miss Ann Van Orden, who died nine years later, and in 1840 he married Harriet Dixon, who died in 1862.

In 1843 Mr. Keyser was appointed captain of the city watch, and in 1848 was elected assessor in the ninth ward of New York. In 1852 he was a candidate for assistant alderman, but was defeated, and in 1860 he was elected register of the city, running far ahead of his ticket. His strong individuality and excellent characteristics gained him leadership, and he was recognized as a very prominent and influential

man. His integrity was proverbial, his worth above question and one of the highest tributes paid to his manliness and honor was the friendship manifested for him by those who had known him throughout his entire life.

WILLIAM WATKINS.

Indelibly engraved on the pages of Essex county's history is the name of this gentleman. Within the last half century America has demonstrated her right to the leadership of the world in the realm of invention. She, at first, by the brilliancy of her achievements won the attention of the old countries, then commanded a respect which rapidly developed into a wondering admiration. Though she cannot cope with the old masters in the fine arts, Europe has acknowledged her pre-eminence in useful inventions and enterprise, and Mr. Watkins, of this review, was one of the leaders in the latter department. He was known as a prominent electrician and gave to the world a number of useful devices whose utility has been demonstrated in the practical affairs of life.

Mr. Watkins was a native of Newport, New York, born in 1835, and was a son of Ephraim and a grandson of Churchill Watkins, belonging to one of the old and honored families of Newport. Agriculture was the principal pursuit of the representatives of the name but William Watkins directed his energies into a different channel. He was reared at his parental home, and after attending the common schools became a student in a business college, of Buffalo, New York, after which he returned to New York city. There he engaged in the grain business, which he followed until the war, but in the meantime he became deeply interested in the study of electricity and was giving deep thought and careful investigation to the subject. As a result he made some valuable discoveries in connection with the working of this invisible substance and saw how it might be utilized in many practical ways. He gave to the country the first apparatus for the telegraph fire alarm and invented a number of other very ingenious devices, and had others under way at the time of his demise. His close study, allowing little time for rest, undoubtedly hastened his death and shortened a career of great usefulness. He had already won distinctive preferment in the electrical world and could undoubtedly have gained higher honors had not death terminated his earthly career.

Mr. Watkins established a beautiful summer home in West Orange in 1868, purchasing there one hundred and twenty acres of land, which for the natural attractiveness of the scene can hardly be surpassed. To this he added the art of the landscape gardener and made one of the most beautiful homes in this section of the country. In 1859 he was married to Miss Henrietta Pattison, a daughter of John and Emma (Gardiner) Pattison,—the former belonging to the well known Pattison family of Stillwater, New York, the latter one of the Gardiners of Rhode Island. Her father was one of the early merchants of Troy, importing goods from Jamaica and distributing them in pioneer days by means of covered wagons which he sent throughout the country. He was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Bennington. Othniel Gardiner, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Watkins, was high sheriff of his county and

also served in the war for independence, with the rank of lieutenant.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were born the following children: John, William, Howard, Tom Gardiner, Olivia and Henrietta. The second son is now in Chicago. Mr. Watkins departed this life in 1882, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances, with a good income received as royalty from his inventions. They have a very beautiful and pleasant home, which is noted for its hospitality, and the family is one of prominence in social circles.

DAVID B. COURTER,

a farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the old Courter homestead, which has long been one of the landmarks of South Orange township, his natal day being February 12, 1845. He is the third son and sixth child of William Courter, who was born in Rockaway, Morris county, February 16, 1811. The grandfather, John E. Courter, was probably a native of the same locality, and when a young man removed to Hilton, purchasing the Tuscan place, whereon he spent many years, his last days having been passed near Livingston, Essex county. In 1733 he improved an elegant residence there known as Tuscan Hall, and devoted his energies to the superintendence of his farm of ninety-six acres. By trade he was a wheelwright. He married Betsy Cook, of Hanover, Morris county, and they became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom only one is now living. These were: William; Jane, who became the wife of William Speer, of Pinebrook; Eliza, who married Nathaniel Brown; Aaron, who died in Hanover, Morris county; and Sarah Ann, the widow of John Headley and a resident of Union county. The father of this family gave his political support to the Democracy. His death occurred when he had reached the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away in 1866, at an advanced age.

William Courter, father of our subject, was born in Rockaway, and when a lad came to Hilton, being reared at Tuscan Hall. He acquired a practical English education and remained with his father until his marriage. On the 3d of December, 1833, he wedded Miss Mary Beach, who lived only a few months thereafter. Subsequent to his marriage he purchased a small farm in Union county, near the Essex county line, but soon sold it and returned to Hilton, locating on what was known as the Stephen Bruen place, containing fifty-five acres. There he carried on agricultural pursuits with good success. He was married March 28, 1837, to Maria Bowroson, and by this union were born nine children who reached the years of maturity, as follows: Joseph M., of Brooklyn, New York; Margaret Ann, deceased; Amelia, the widow of Cary J. Headley, of Maplewood; Adelia, deceased; John A., of Kansas; David B., our subject; William W., of Kansas; Jane M., Charles A., of Rouse's Point. The father, William Courter, filled a number of public positions of honor and trust, and gave his political support to the Democracy. He departed this life on March 6, 1890, his wife preceding him to her eternal rest in March, 1889.

David B. Courter spent his boyhood days on the old homestead and acquired his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. He purchased the farm before his father's death and has since continued its development and cultivation. All

D B Courter

the improvements and accessories of a model farm are there found, and the owner is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and dairying. He has excellent equipments for conducting the latter after the most approved methods, and is recognized as one of the most progressive, up-to-date agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Courter was married in 1878, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha A. Headley, a daughter of A. J. Headley, of Union county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most estimable lady. In his political views Mr. Courter is a Democrat, and has been called to a number of public positions by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability; and their trust in him has never been betrayed in the slightest degree. He has one of the most attractive homes in Essex county and its generous hospitality makes it a favorite resort with the many friends of himself and wife.

Maria (Bowroson) Courter died February 22, 1853, and William Courter subsequently married Miss Caroline Headley, by whom he had two children, namely: Alice, and Johanna, who married Melville Crowell, of Maplewood. About 1882 Mr. Courter erected a comfortable house on Valley street, where he passed the remainder of his days.

ANTHONY JACOBUS,

one of the large land-owners and thoroughgoing farmers of Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey, dates his nativity in the city of New York, March 6, 1842.

Mr. Jacobus comes from a family long resident of this country. His father, Henry Jacobus, was born in New York city, son of Anthony Jacobus, whose birth occurred in Passaic county, New Jersey, and who was for many years a resident of the city of New York, where he was a prominent contractor and builder. He purchased the farm of four hundred acres in Livingston township now owned and occupied by his grandson Anthony, and here Henry Jacobus, the father of our subject, lived for fifteen years. This farm is situated on Walnut street and South Orange avenue and is one of the largest and finest in the township.

Henry Jacobus married Miss Mary Bedell, a native of New York city and a daughter of Peter and Mary (Van Houton) Bedell, natives of Paterson, New Jersey, and representatives of old New Jersey families. Mrs. Jacobus died some years ago and Mr. Jacobus is now living retired in Newark, New Jersey. Their children are as follows: William H., born in 1848, married Miss Carrie White, and is a resident of New York city, where he is engaged in the hardware business; Richard, who was born in 1850, is in the hardware business with his brother William H., in New York; Arthur M., born in 1854, is a practicing physician of New York city: he married Miss Mary Delano; and Anthony, whose name we are pleased to place at the head of this article.

Anthony Jacobus was reared and educated in his native city, and after reaching manhood turned his attention to hardware, the same line of business in which his brothers are engaged. This business he followed for thirteen years. In 1880 he moved to the homestead farm in Livingston township, and here for seventeen years he has devoted all his energies to agricultural pursuits, carrying on general

farming and giving special attention to dairying and stock-raising.

Mr. Jacobus has been twice married. By his first wife, nee Anna Smith, a native of New York city, he has one child, William, who is now in the employ of the West Shore Railroad Company. His present wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Berdan, is a native of Bergen county, New Jersey, and by her he has one son, Arthur, born in 1879.

EDMUND R. HALSEY,

of Millburn township, was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, in 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Harriett (Ryond) Halsey. His grandfather, Isaac Halsey, Sr., was born in New York, on the 31st of August, 1765, and was a son of Elihu Halsey, who was left an orphan at the age of four years; so nothing is known of the family history prior to that time. The grandfather lived in the Empire state for many years and became the owner of extensive property holdings there. When he was about seventy-eight years of age he removed to East Newark and purchased what has since been known as the Halsey homestead. He died at the home of Mrs. Hunter, at a very advanced age. His children were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Elizabeth and Louisa.

Isaac Halsey, Jr., father of our subject, was born in 1801, in New York, where he was reared to manhood and made his home until 1834, when he removed to Hanover. He continued to reside at that place for some years, after which he took up his residence in Newark, where he was extensively and successfully engaged in the coal business, owning the dock now used by the ice company. He followed that business unremittingly until 1859, when he retired from active life and spent his last days in Madison. In his political affiliations he was a Whig in early life, and on the dissolution of that party joined the ranks of the new Republican party. While residing in Newark he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and died December 27, 1894, while his wife passed away July 4, 1862. In their family were four children, two of whom are yet living: Edmund and John, the latter now living in New York.

Edmund Halsey acquired his education in the schools of New Jersey, and throughout much of his business career has traveled over the United States and South America, following various vocations in the different sections of the country. Since 1877 he has resided in Millburn township.

Mr. Halsey was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Harriet Whitney, the eldest daughter of Henry A. Whitney, former chief of police of Newark, New Jersey. To this union have been born five children: Cora, wife of E. A. Lewis, of Boston; Edmund R., a surveyor of Newark; Isaac W., a carpenter; Cornelia, wife of Dr. Alphonso Dorrity; and Harriet. The mother of these children died September 27, 1893.

PETER LEE,

one of the enterprising merchants of Cedar Grove, is numbered among the heroes of the blue whose loyal defense of their country during the civil war preserved the Union intact and placed the American republic on a firmer basis than ever before. His service was deserving of especial com-

mendation, for he was not an American by birth, having but recently arrived in the United States from England. He was born in Manchester, England, February 12, 1834, a son of William and Mary (McIver) Lee, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to the "merrie isle" in 1828. Locating in Manchester, the father engaged in cotton-spinning for a number of years, but subsequently removed to London, where both he and his wife spent their last days. Their family numbered seven children: Susan, William, John, Margaret, Daniel, Henry and Peter.

The last named acquired his education in the public school of his native land and January 1, 1858, he resolved to come to America, hoping to benefit his condition in the New World. This was against the wishes of relatives and friends, but he persisted in his course and has never had occasion to regret the action, as he has here established a lucrative business, founded a pleasant home and gained many warm friends whose esteem he enjoys by reason of his well spent life. He first located in Connecticut, thence removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and from there to Newport, Rhode Island. Just at this time the civil war was inaugurated, and as he found it difficult to obtain employment, owing to the stringency of the times, Mr. Lee decided to join the army.

Knowing that his family would object to this step, he enlisted under the name of Peter McIver,—the latter being his mother's maiden name. He was mustered in at Providence, Rhode Island, June 6, 1861, as a member of Company K, Second Regiment of Volunteers, and with the command was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He served for three years, participating in a number of important engagements, including the first battle of Bull Run, Cold Harbor, the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, first battle of Fair Oaks, seven-days battle of the Wilderness, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. His three-years term having expired, he was mustered out with his regiment, June 20, 1864, and returned to Providence, and soon to Boston, where a veteran corps was being organized, and he resolved to enlist for a year. Accordingly he was mustered in at Elizabeth and sent to Harrisburg, where he did guard duty, and later was engaged in guarding Washington, until honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Mr. Lee was without home or friends, but he resolved to make the most of his opportunities, and in deciding on a location remembered his favorable impression of Newark, which he had once visited, and made his way to that city. He had no means and for a time followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living. Coming to Cedar Grove he engaged with Mr. Bowden, a cotton-mill man, and in 1873 embarked in the grocery business on his own account. He has since conducted his store and carries a large and well selected stock of goods. He was the first postmaster of the town, appointed to that position in January, 1874, by General Grant. He continuously filled that position until 1890, with the exception of four years, 1884-1888.

After coming to Cedar Grove Mr. Lee formed the acquaintance of Miss Hannah Bowen, and their friendship ripening into love they were married May 2, 1869. The lady is a daughter of John Bowen. Mr.

and Mrs. Lee have a wide acquaintance in this community and their friends are many. He continues his connection with his comrades of army days by his membership in Bartlett Post, G. A. R., at Caldwell. He is a man of scholarly tastes and has been a special student of the policy of the government. True to America and her institutions, he defends his adopted country with the same loyalty which he manifested when on southern battle-fields he followed the starry banner to victory.

GEORGE S. MARTIN,

of Verona township, owns and resides upon the farm where his birth occurred, on the 30th of August, 1824. His father, Calvin Martin, was also born upon the same place. The family is probably of Holland origin and was founded in this country in early colonial days. The great-grandfather was Jeremiah Martin, who lived in Caldwell, Essex county, and died in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The grandfather, Enos Martin, first purchased the place upon which our subject now resides and made his home thereon until called to his final rest. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, faithfully aiding the colonies in their struggle to throw off the yoke of British tyranny. He was a weaver by trade and had a shop near his home, carrying on that business in connection with agricultural pursuits. He married Jane Personet, who belonged to one of the old families of New Jersey. His death occurred in 1810 and his remains were interred in Caldwell cemetery.

Calvin Martin, the father of our subject, was reared on the old homestead and acquired his education in the common schools of the township. He made farming his life occupation and was a wide-awake progressive business man. He married Miss Phoebe Crane, daughter of Jonas Crane, of one of the old and distinguished families of Essex county, and to them were born five children: Jane E., Elizabeth, George, Caroline, and Enos, who served with the three-months troops in the civil war.

George Martin, who now owns and operates the old homestead, carries on general farming and dairying. No event of special importance occurred in his youth, which was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and in the schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. On leaving the schoolroom, he resumed work on the farm and has since devoted his energies to its care and cultivation. The place comprises seventy acres and is pleasantly situated only about a mile from Verona. In appearance the place is neat and thrifty, and the fields yield good harvests. The latest improved machinery aids in making this a model farm and the homestead is a credit to the owner.

MICHAEL MEYER,

one of the most extensive dealers in horses and cattle in New Jersey, with offices at No. 258 Bank street, was born in the town of Oberbronn, situated in the canton of Niederbronn, province of Alsace, France, and is a son of Isaac Meyer and Caroline (Hirch) Meyer. His maternal grandparents were Solomon and Mary Hirch. The former was born in Bavaria, Germany, and during his early manhood removed to

Oberbronn, in Alsace, France, where he followed the butcher's trade. On reaching manhood he married and reared three sons and four daughters: Henry, Abraham Napoleon, Isaac, Henrietta, Caroline, Rosalie and Julia. The second son was married by the Emperor Napoleon, who was well acquainted with the family, and in whose honor the parents had named this child. Isaac, the third son, is still living and makes his home in Brussels, Belgium. Rosalie is also living and resides in New York city. She married Moses Seligman and had twelve children who reached years of maturity. The father of this family, Solomon Hirch, was closely identified with the recruiting department of the French army and was personally acquainted with the Emperor Napoleon. He took a very prominent part in the public affairs of his town and for many years was a member of its council. He died in 1840, at the age of seventy years.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Aaron Meyer, and his wife bore the name of Henrietta. He was a native of the town of Ingwiller, in Alsace, and spent his entire life there as an extensive drover and dealer in horses and cattle. He was a reliable citizen and progressive man and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-seven years and five months. Some of his nephews are now prominent bankers in the town of Ingwiller. He had three sons and one daughter, namely: Moses, Isaac, David and Mary; and with the exception of the father of our subject all spent their entire lives in the land of their nativity.

Moses Meyer, the eldest of the family, married and had three daughters, named as follows: Mary, Julia and Henrietta. The first two reside in Paris, France, and the last named came to America and now resides in Newark. She is the wife of Joseph Weil, a native of Oberbronn, Alsace. David Meyer, another brother, resided in Niederbronn, Alsace, where he married and reared the following children: Meyer, Mary, Michael, Melanie and Clara,—all of whom came to this country, taking up their residence in Illinois and Kentucky, where they and their descendants are still living: they all married.

Isaac Meyer, the father of our subject, acquired a common-school education in his native town and passed the days of his boyhood and youth at his parental home. He assisted his father in the horse and cattle trade and gained a practical experience in buying which proved of much benefit to him when he began business on his own account. He married Caroline Hirch, and they had twelve children, as follows: Henrietta, the eldest, came to America in 1854, married Nathan Feist and had twelve children, all of whom reached mature years. Abraham, the second, came to the United States in 1856 and resides in Newark. He married Julia Steinhardt, and their children are, in the order of seniority, as follows: David, Minnie, Clara, Hattie, Jonas, Rosie, Solomon, Lillie, Gertie, Jennie, Isaac, Milton, Mary and Carrie. Rosalie, the third born in Isaac Meyer's family, came to America in 1856 and wedded Meyer Dreyfus, in Newark, in 1860. In 1861 they returned to France and are now living in the city of Nancy. They have two children surviving. Michael is the name of the next in the family and he is the subject of this sketch. Fanny, the next, came to America in 1862, is the wife of Moses Feist, of Newark, and has five sons and one daughter. Nathan, who crossed the At-

lantic in 1865 and resides in Wabash, Indiana, married Annie Syer, and their children are Aaron, Minnie, Jennie, Belle and Carrie. Matilda, who crossed the Atlantic in 1862, is the wife of Abraham Jeidel, of Newark, and has five children. Sophia, who emigrated to this country in 1872, is the wife of Emanuel Baer, of Newark, and has three children. Emalie, who accompanied her parents to America in 1872, is the wife of Morris Blum, of New York city, and has one child. Melanie, Julia and Solomon, also children of Isaac Meyer, died in early life. On the 2d of July, 1872, the father of our subject, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Sophia and Emalie, left their native land for the New World and became residents of Newark, where the parents spent their remaining days, the father dying April 5, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother on the 19th of June, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven.

Michael Meyer, whose name begins this sketch, attended the public schools of his native town and received his business training under the instruction of his father, a well known dealer in horses and cattle. He continued in his employ until 1860, when he resolved to seek a home in America. On the 4th of July, 1860, he arrived in New York city, where he remained for some time and then removed to Newark, New Jersey, on the 11th of October, 1860. Here he began business on his own account in Bank street, where his office is still located, and in his enterprises he has been very successful. The name of Michael Meyer is known throughout the state and is a synonym for honorable business methods. He buys and sells horses and cattle on an extensive scale, and is an excellent judge of stock, which enables him to buy advantageously. His known reliability in trade transactions also secures him a liberal patronage.

On the 8th of March, 1864, Mr. Meyer was married in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Esther Eslinger, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 19, 1841, a daughter of Solomon and Augusta (Joetz) Eslinger. Her birth-place was in the ortschaft of Theteusee, in the state of Wurtemberg, Germany, and she came to America in 1846 with her mother and stepfather, Joseph Loedengard, who located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Meyer was mostly educated and reared to womanhood. Nine children have been born to our subject and his wife, but three of the number are now deceased, namely: Hattie, who died at the age of five years; Jesse, who died in infancy; and Aaron, who died in January, 1894, at the age of twenty-two years, his birth having occurred June 15, 1871. The surviving members of the family are Solomon, who was born January 10, 1865, and is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Newark; Minnie, who was born in May, 1866, and is the wife of Jacob Bauer, of Buffalo, New York, by whom she has two children, Julia and Irwin; Matilda, who was born in May, 1869, and is the wife of M. L. Meyer, of Newark, by whom she has one son, Irwin, who was born in March, 1897; Julia, born in May, 1875, wife of Isodore Baum, of Philadelphia; Augusta, born in May, 1878; and Rosie, born in April, 1880.

Mr. Meyer is a valued member of various social and benevolent organizations. He belongs to Germania Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and also the Encampment of the Uniformed Rank. He holds

membership in the Newark Lodge, No. 85, Knights of Honor; Lodge No. 83, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Truth's Lodge, Jefferson Grove, No. 77, of Newark. In politics he is a Democrat of the pure Jeffersonian type. He is a member of the Joel Parker Association, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Arion Singing Society and the Temple Beney Jechurum, of Newark. He is also a member of the German Hospital Association and his wife is regarded as one of the most charitable ladies of Newark, being identified with a number of benevolent organizations that have done much to relieve the want and distress among the poorer classes.

WILL C. HEADLEY.

No state in the Union can boast of a more distinguished bar than New Jersey. There is hardly a town or village within its borders that cannot boast of at least one representative of the legal profession who is able to cope with the distinguished leaders in the field of jurisprudence and win notable forensic battles. Newark has her full quota of such men, and among these is numbered the subject of this review, W. C. Headley.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, June 25, 1853, he is a son of John Stiles and Sarah A. (Courter) Headley, natives of Essex county. The Headley family is of English origin and was probably founded by Leonard Headley, who located in Connecticut, whence he came to New Jersey in 1665 and settled "Connecticut Farms." In the direct line of his descendants came Cary Headley, a Revolutionary soldier, who served as a member of Washington's body guard. He was also the founder and keeper of Vaux Hall, near Millburn, New Jersey. His death occurred in 1823. He had a son, William Stites Headley, who occupied a part of the old homestead near Maplewood, New Jersey, and who had two sons,—John Stiles and Wickliff. The former married Sarah A. Courter, whose family is one of prominence and long identification with the history of New Jersey and was of French origin.

Will C. Headley, whose name introduces this review, was reared on a farm near Millburn, New Jersey, and attended the schools of Springfield and Unionville, after which he completed his education in St. Stephen's church, near Millburn. He began the study of law in the office of Whitehead & Morrow, of Newark, and after close and earnest application in which he largely mastered the science of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1876 and as a counselor in 1879. He has been a successful lawyer for nearly twenty years, practicing at the bar of Newark, where he has met in forensic combat many of the strongest members of the bar, and in these encounters has gained a number of notable victories.

In 1878 Mr. Headley was united in marriage to Miss Rosetta Ayres, a daughter of Dr. D. Cooper Ayres, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. They now have an interesting family of three children: Elroy, William Francis and Harold Wade. Their home is in East Orange and the Headley household is noted for its generous hospitality, which is enjoyed by a large circle of friends. In his political views Mr. Headley is a Democrat, and he takes quite an active and prominent part in local affairs. He served as chairman of the South Orange school committee in 1883 and as president of the vil-

lage of Irvington from 1886 to 1889, inclusive. He belongs to the Methodist church and in all life relations is true and faithful to the trust reposed in him and to the duties devolving upon him.

JAMES THOMAS WRIGHTSON, M.D.,

distinguished as a political leader and medical practitioner, now serving as the efficient and popular clerk of Essex county, was born near Easton, Maryland, on the 14th of March, 1853, and is a son of William L. and Mary E. (German) Wrightson. The family was founded in Maryland at an early day in its history, and the names of its members are to be found on the legal papers and documents in the archives of that state.

The Doctor obtained his primary education in the public schools, and later pursued his studies for several years in Calvert College, a Catholic institution. Entering the University of Maryland, he was graduated in that institution in 1878, with the degree of M. D., and almost immediately took rank among the successful practitioners, rapidly building up a large practice in Newark, where he located in 1878. From the faithful performance of each day's duty he received strength and inspiration for the work of the next. He has ever continued a close student of the principles of medical science, and his knowledge is broad and accurate. His skill and ability soon won him a liberal patronage, and the profession accorded him a foremost place in its ranks. From 1889 until 1892 he held the position of county physician, as well as consulting physician for the Essex County Insane Asylum, the penitentiary and the jail. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Essex County Medical Society, and is also a member of the Practitioners' Club, of Newark. He is the author of the present state medical law of New Jersey, and it was largely through his personal efforts that it was passed through the legislature.

The Doctor was married on the 29th of March, 1881, to Miss Minnie C. Lydecker, of Newark, a daughter of George E. and Ollie (Merritt) Lydecker, of Albany, New York. The Doctor and his wife have one son, William George, born March 23, 1882.

In his political affiliations Dr. Wrightson is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in the work of the party. When in 1892 a bitter contest was waged in his party over the nomination for county clerk, he was selected as a compromise candidate upon whom the warring factions could unite, and one who could harmonize the differences and bring victory out of threatened party division and sure defeat. The wisdom of this selection was demonstrated in his election by a handsome majority, while his able and conscientious administration of the affairs of the office has left nothing to be desired by his friends, party or the public at large. He gave evidence of his fine ability as an organizer while serving as president of the Jefferson Club, the membership of which was increased from one hundred to five hundred during his incumbency, and it became one of the leading social-political clubs in the state. It was through his efforts, to a great extent, that the National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized.

The Doctor is a member of numerous social and benevolent organizations, among which may be mentioned the Essex Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Gottfried Krueger Association, Knights

of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Chosen Friends. As a citizen Dr. Wrightson is progressive and enterprising; as a practitioner he ranks high in medical circles, and as a public official he is thorough, honest, conscientious and generally popular among all classes.

JOHN GEORGE TRAUTWEIN,

of Newark, who is engaged in contracting and building, was born in the ortschaft (district) of Bernhausen in the oberamt of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, March 21, 1836, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Kurtz) Trautwein. The common schools of his native town afforded him his educational privileges, and at the age of fourteen he was confirmed. He then learned the carpenter's trade with his father and worked as a journeyman through the principal cities of the various German states until 1867.

In that year he bade adieu to home and native land and sought across the Atlantic a fortune, which he feared he could not find in the country of his birth. When his arrangements for the removal were completed he sailed for the New World, and after an uneventful voyage landed at New York on the 27th of June, 1867. Taking up his residence in Newark, he worked at his trade as a journeyman for a time, but in 1871 began business on his own account, forming a partnership with his brother Gottlob, under the firm name of J. George Trautwein & Brother. This connection was continued and a successful business carried on until 1883, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved.

In 1871 Mr. Trautwein located at No. 294 West Kinney street, where he purchased a tract of ground and made extensive improvements thereon. In 1889 he bought the lot adjoining and erected a large and pleasant residence, in which he now makes his home. He has accumulated considerable property and has been the architect not only of many of the excellent buildings of this city, but also of his own fortunes. In this respect also he has builded wisely and well. In all business life there is much competition and many difficulties to be met, but he has shown that his ability equals that of his competitors and that he can conquer difficulties by his honorable purpose and unconquerable will power. It is these qualities which have brought him success and numbered him among the substantial citizens of the community.

Mr. Trautwein has been twice married. In 1861 he led to the marriage altar Miss Louisa Schumacher, and their union has been blessed with the following children: Annie, now the wife of Albert Fisher, of Newark, by whom she has six children; Louisa, wife of Richard Seidler, of Newark, by whom she has two children; Frederick, of Newark, who married Louisa Seidler and has two children, Florence and Frederick; William G., who married Cartie Fisher and is a bank clerk at No. 758 Broad street; and George. The mother of this family died on the 1st of May, 1879, at the age of forty-seven years, and left many friends to mourn her loss. She was a daughter of Michael and Christina Schumacher. Mr. Trautwein was again married November 16, 1882, his second union being with Wilhelmina Kurtz, widow of Gottlieb Teufel. She was born in the ortschaft of Almersbach, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a daughter of Jacob and Cath-

arine (Sauter) Kurtz. Her first husband died October 26, 1878, at the age of forty-one years, his birth having occurred December 7, 1837. He was a son of Frederick and Anna Teufel, and by his marriage to Wilhelmina Kurtz had three children, namely: Annie; Minnie, wife of Joseph Schwartz, of Newark; and Frederick, who married Carrie Yeager.

Mr. Trautwein is a member of Herman Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F., of Newark; Goethe Lodge, No. 1828, Knights of Honor; and the Gustav Adolph Temple of Newark. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and he and his family attend the German Lutheran church.

CHRISTOPHER F. HILLER,

a confectioner and baker of East Orange, was born at Beach Lake, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of March, 1854, his parents being Christian and Mary Ann (Jay) Hiller. His father was a native of Germany, and the grandfather, who also bore the name of Christian, sprang from an old family of that land. The former was educated in the district schools of his native country, and after laying aside his textbooks, at the age of fourteen, learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed until coming to America.

Attracted by the opportunities here afforded young men, he crossed the Atlantic and after a short time spent in New York city went to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged as a farm hand until 1861. In that year he put aside all personal considerations to enter the military service of his adopted country and went to the front as a loyal defender of the Union. For three years he faithfully defended the starry banner and the cause it represented and was then honorably discharged.

Returning to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, he has since made his home there and is now living retired from the active cares of business life. His wife died about 1867. They had nine children, as follows: Annie, wife of Robert Walker, a resident of Bloomfield, Essex county; Christopher F.; Martha, wife of James Donahue, of Montreal, Canada; Isaac, who died at the age of seven years; Ellen, wife of Joseph Swan, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania: he met his death by accident October 14, 1897; Katie, who died at the age of nineteen years; Jacob, who married and resides in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania; Sarah, wife of Frank Lane, of German, Pennsylvania; and one who died in infancy.

Christopher F. Hiller acquired his education in the district schools of his native county and remained at his parents' home until nineteen years of age, when he started out in life to make his own way in the world. Having followed various occupations in Pennsylvania until 1879, he then removed to Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he worked in a number of different places prior to 1886. In that year he embarked in the bakery and confectionery business in East Orange, and in 1889 purchased the store. He has since remodeled both the house and store and has equipped the latter with the most complete facilities for carrying on a successful trade. His business has steadily increased and has now assumed very extensive proportions. His patrons are numbered among the best families of the Oranges and outlying townships. Mr. Hiller has now a very profitable trade and his success is richly deserved, for he started out in life empty-handed and all

that he possesses he has acquired through his own efforts; and it may be well said that his dutiful wife contributed no small share to his early success.

On the 25th of October, 1882, Mr. Hiller was united in marriage to May J. Kentz, a daughter of Walter and Eletia (Fen) Kentz, the former of German lineage and the latter of English ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiller were born four children: Charles Walter, who was born September 22, 1883, and died August 12, 1884; Sarah, who was born April 28, 1885, and died May 9, 1886; Hazel Kentz, born October 19, 1893; and Ethel May, born November 5, 1895. The family attend the Prospect Street Baptist church, in which Mrs. Hiller holds membership. In his political faith Mr. Hiller is a Republican, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests.

EDWIN H. STONAKER,

of Newark, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, on the 14th of September, 1854, and is a son of Eli R. and Francis (Staas) Stonaker, natives of New Jersey. The father was born at Dutch Neck, on the 14th of September, 1828, and was a son of Rudolph Stonaker, a native of Germany. He acquired a common-school education and after arriving at years of maturity he engaged in merchandizing in Princeton, continuing that enterprise until 1868. His death occurred in 1872. He was very prominent in the ranks of the Democracy, a recognized leader of his party, and for several years served as mayor of Princeton, his administration being a very able one and of much benefit to the city. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Staas, was born near Princeton, New Jersey, and is still living. Their children are Edwin H., Cornelius and Annie, wife of Royal Rose.

Edwin H. Stonaker was reared in Princeton, and educated at Edge Hill school, preparatory for Princeton University. He remained in that city until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to Newark and learned the undertaker's trade under the direction of William Hulfish. In 1881 he embarked in business for himself and has since continued in this line, having one of the best appointed establishments in the city.

In 1883 Mr. Stonaker was united in marriage to Miss Esther Hedden, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Randolph) Hedden, the former a native of New York, the latter of Connecticut. They now have a family of five children: Joseph, Edwin H., William, Ruth and Francis, twins. Mr. Stonaker and his wife are members of Grace Episcopal church, and their many excellencies of character have attracted to them a large circle of friends. Mr. Stonaker is a Republican in his political faith and is a valued member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., Apollo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES MARSH.

Enterprise, energy and honesty in business, patriotic devotion to country and fidelity to every duty of public and private life,—these are the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Marsh, of Newark, that have guided and controlled his destiny and given him rank among the substantial and valued citizens of Essex county.

Born in Steuben, Oneida county, New York, July 28, 1830, he is a son of William

Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, who responded to his country's call for aid at the time of the second war with Great Britain. In his youth he removed to the Empire state, where he learned the mason's trade. He married Lydia M. Hurlburt and died in 1862. His son Charles was the third child of this marriage, and one of the five surviving members of the family. Reared under the parental roof, he pursued his studies in the public schools near his home and also profited much by the instruction of his father, who was a graduate of the Boston Academy and a very scholarly gentleman. At the age of sixteen Charles Marsh learned the mason's trade and served a five years' term, completing his apprenticeship on attaining his majority. During this time he had thoroughly mastered the business in all its details and had become an expert workman. In 1850 he went to New York city, where he followed his trade until, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific slope, in February, 1852, and spent the succeeding two years in prospecting and at mason work.

In 1853 Mr. Marsh returned to New Jersey and in the late autumn of that year located in Newark, where he commenced work at his trade as a journeyman and jobber, thus continuing until the inauguration of the civil war, when he went to Brazil, South America. He was absent for a year, and upon his return responded to his country's call for aid, joining the boys in blue of the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company G and was made acting quartermaster, in which capacity he served with the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was loyally devoted to the interests of the Union and was ever faithful to his duty. Upon his return to Newark, in June, 1865, Mr. Marsh began contracting on his own account and has since been prominently identified with the building interests of the city. On many sides stand monuments to his skill and ability, and the liberal patronage which has been accorded him has not only made him a conspicuous representative of the builder's art, but has also brought to him handsome financial returns. His business connections have not been confined alone to his trade, and he is now secretary, treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Beam Mining & Manufacturing Company.

In 1854 Mr. Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Jane Crawford, a native of Fordham, New York, and to them have been born the following children: Kate, wife of John P. Grover, of Newark; and Frank, who is now manager of the business.

Mr. Marsh has been prominently connected with the public life of Newark and has been an important factor in promoting those interests which have led to the substantial development and improvement of the city. Numerous public trusts have been given into his keeping and have been discharged with a fidelity to duty that is above question. On the Democratic ticket he was elected and served as alderman for the eighth ward for two years, has for two years been trustee of the city home, was street commissioner one year, police commissioner three and a half years, and for a similar period was general superintendent of the board of public works, which position he resigned in June, 1894.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is

a member of Phil. Kearny Post, G. A. R., and was elected president of the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Association, serving throughout the year 1896.

GEORGE WEYRAUCH,

a member of the well known firm of Conroy & Weyrauch, leather manufacturers of Newark, was born in New York city, December 14, 1855, and is a son of George and Mary Louisa (Heitcomb) Weyrauch. His father was born in the province of Hessen, Germany, acquired his education in the schools of his native town and on completing his literary studies began learning the locksmith's and machinist's trades. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in the principal cities of the German empire, and about 1839 he determined to come to America, believing that better opportunities were afforded here where competition was not so great and every man had the privilege of working his way upward, unhampered by caste or class. Accordingly he sailed across the ocean and landed in New York, where he soon found employment at his trade. He was a skillful and ingenious mechanic, able to command good wages, and in a short time he had saved enough capital to begin business on his own account. He invented and manufactured the first fluting shears used in New York city and for some time carried on a very profitable business. He continued to make his home in New York until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five years. His wife survived him for some time and passed away April 25, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. Both were members of the Lutheran church and their many excellencies of character won them the regard and friendship of all with whom they came in contact.

This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in early life. The others are: Henry, who was born in New York city and now resides in New Jersey, married a Miss Lutz, and they have eleven children; Martha is the wife of Jacob Staher, a resident of New York city and has one daughter, Mary; George is the next younger; Matilda is the wife of William Stockhoff, of New Jersey, and they have three children, Mary, William and Herbert; and Theodore resides with his brother George.

Mr. Weyrauch, whose name introduces the initial paragraph of this review, attended the public schools of New York city in his early youth, and at the age of fourteen began earning his own livelihood. He has since depended entirely upon his own exertions and therefore is deserving of much credit for the success he has achieved in life. He commenced to learn the different methods of dyeing and finishing leather, and after serving an apprenticeship of four years he worked as a journeyman for a period of thirteen years. He thoroughly mastered his trade, and his skill enabled him to command good wages, from which by economy and frugality he managed to save enough capital to embark in business on his own account in 1884. He formed a partnership with John F. Conroy, and under the firm style of Conroy & Weyrauch they began the manufacture of bookbinding and pocket-book leather, establishing a factory in Newark. As a result of their prudent management, keen discrimination and well directed efforts their business prospered, and they were forced

to seek more commodious quarters, accordingly removing in 1886 to their present factory at Nos. 45 to 51 Morris avenue. Their trade is large, and the excellent quality of their workmanship insures them a continued liberal patronage.

Mr. Weyrauch was married April 7, 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma Launhardt, a daughter of Henry Launhardt. They now have two children: George Edwin and Martha Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Weyrauch attend the Presbyterian church, and in social circles they occupy an enviable position, while their home is noted for its hospitality. Such is the life record of one of Newark's worthy citizens who has won a high place in business ranks, and not only gained a handsome competence but also secured the confidence and respect of the business world by his honorable methods.

RICHARD S. FRANCISCO,

of Franklin, was born on the Clinton road, November 2, 1827, a son of Andrew Francisco and a grandson of John Francisco. His father was born in Essex county about the year 1807, and married Maria Speer, daughter of Richard Speer. Four children graced their union: Richard S., George W., Josiah and William, the latter now a resident of Morris county. The Franciscos were one of the earliest and most popular families of the county and were prominently identified with its agricultural interests and upbuilding.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed on the farm of W. H. and R. S. Francisco, Jr., and his school privileges were those which the neighborhood afforded. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Husk, daughter of Abram Husk, and to them have been born the following children: John H., who married Caroline Canfield; Caroline, wife of Jacob Green, of Hanover, New Jersey; and Ella, wife of Edwin Smith, a resident of Newark.

Upon his marriage Mr. Francisco began life in earnest, and in 1852 purchased a small farm near the Pine Brook Hotel, on which he resided until the spring of 1860, when he purchased a small tract of land, constituting the nucleus of his present farm, which now comprises eighty acres of rich and arable land. This he has placed under a high state of cultivation and the well tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for his labor. He practiced the strictest economy in his early years and thus laid the foundation for his present prosperity, which has been achieved by honorable and straightforward methods.

In public matters Mr. Francisco has taken a deep and abiding interest, doing all in his power to promote the welfare and advance the upbuilding of the community. He has served with credit as a member of the town council and as overseer of the poor, discharging his duties with a fidelity that is unwavering. He cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor and since that time has voted for all Whig and Republican candidates.

JOHN R. HARDIN,

an attorney and counselor at law, of Newark, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the 24th of April, 1860. Soon after his birth his parents, Charles and Abbie M. Hardin, removed to Chester, Morris

county, where they still make their home. There our subject acquired his preliminary education and prepared for collegiate work. He pursued his college course within the classic halls of Princeton and was graduated with the class of 1880. Determining then to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, of Newark, beginning his studies there in June, 1881, and when that firm was succeeded by McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, in June, 1882, he remained with the latter and continued a careful and systematic course of reading. In June, 1884, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in June, 1887, as a counselor; he remained with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter until 1889, when he opened an office and began practice alone. He served as attorney for the board of health of Newark from April, 1887, to February, 1890, and has been connected with much important litigation since his admission to the bar.

Mr. Hardin is married and makes his home in Newark. His political support is given the men and measures of the Democracy, but the practice of his profession leaves him little time for active politics. He served as a member of the common council in 1890 and 1891, and in the latter year was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He is well informed on the issues of the day and the needs of the people, and his service in the assembly proved of material benefit to the district he represented.

MATTHIAS D. DORER,

of Irvington, was born on Grove street, East Orange, March 22, 1867, and is a son of George Dorer. His education was acquired in a public school in East Orange, and at the age of fourteen he was placed in charge of a milk wagon by his father, who was extensively engaged in the dairy business. For thirteen years he drove that wagon and during the first seven years of the time he made eight trips per week, missing not a single time in all that long period.

In the meantime Mr. Dorer embarked in the brewer grains business on a small scale; but as time passed his trade steadily increased and he now furnishes a large number of farmers and dairymen with the product in that line of the Hauck Brewing Company, of Harrison, with its entire consumption of that product. Nor is his attention confined alone to that enterprise. He is a young man, but he possesses excellent business ability and is resourceful and progressive. In the spring of 1890 the business of M. M. Dodd & Company, in which his father was a partner, was removed to Irvington, and soon thereafter George Dorer retired from active business, and the farm, with its large dairying and other interests, was placed in the hands of our subject, who has fully demonstrated his ability to manage the same with rare tact and business foresight, so that a good income is realized therefrom.

The home relations of Mr. Dorer are very pleasant. He was married on the 19th of March, 1890, the lady of his choice being Effie C. Yates, a daughter of Frederick R. Yates and a granddaughter of ex-Mayor Henry J. Yates, late of Newark. Their children are Aubrey Randolph and Herbert Stanley.

In his social relations Mr. Dorer is a Mason, and in his political belief is a Republican. He has been pronounced in his

advocacy of all measures calculated to prove of public benefit, was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Irvington Water Company, was one of the organizers of the fire department of Irvington and was foreman of truck No. 1. He is accounted one of the local political leaders in the Republican party, has served two terms on the township committee, has twice been chairman of the road committee, is a member of the Irvington Republican Club, and also belongs to the Irvington Field Club.

WILLIAM B. KINNEY.

None can deny that there is all of wisdom in the statement of Sumner, that "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual." Each state presents with pride her sons as her jewels. She has nursed among her children those who have become illustrious in religion, in law, in oratory, in statesmanship and in intimate association with the great productive industries of the world. The subject of this memoir stood distinctly forth as one of the representative men of New Jersey, and in his lifetime the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory.

It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate, as far as possible, the memory of an eminent citizen,—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon his city and state, but also upon the whole nation. Through such memorials as this at hand, the individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance, and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example, in whatever field his work may have been done, thus stands as an object lesson to those who come after him, and long after all recollection of his personality shall have faded from the minds of men, the less perishable record may tell the story of his life and commend his example for imitation.

A native son of the state of New Jersey, William B. Kinney was born at Speedwell, Morris county, on the 4th of September, 1799, his lineage being of illustrious order on either side. His ancestors were numbered among the early settlers of the state, gave loyal and patriotic representatives to the Continental army in the great struggle for independence, and have contributed in each generation men prominent in public affairs and distinguished in the various paths of life. The father of the subject of this memoir was a son of Sir Thomas Kinney, an English baronet, upon whom was conferred the order of knighthood by reason of his scientific attainments and high scholarship. He was particularly conspicuous for his researches in the science of mineralogy, and prior to the Revolution he visited the United States for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of the state of New Jersey. This visit led to his taking up his permanent abode here. He located in Morris county, within whose limits the present county of Sussex was then included, and finding there a fruitful field for operations in his line, he made it his home. He eventually received from the crown the appointment as high sheriff, retaining this incumbency until the Revolution, when he espoused the cause of the colonies and renounced his allegiance to

Wm B. Kinney.

the crown. The mother of William B. Kinney was Hannah, the daughter of Dr. William Burnet, a lineal descendant of Bishop Burnet, a distinguished clergyman, widely known through his "History of His own Times," and other famous works. The Doctor, from whom Mr. Kinney received his Christian name, was prominently identified with the history of New Jersey and held rank as one of the distinguished physicians of Newark, was a member of the Continental congress, and surgeon general in the army of the Revolution till the close of the war.

Imbued with the most stalwart patriotism, the ancestors of our subject, in both the paternal and maternal lines, did valiant service for the colonies in the war of the Revolution, and that loyalty has ever since been an inherent characteristic. The father, Abraham Kinney, was an active participant in the war of 1812, holding official commission. His only brother, Thomas T. Kinney, Sr., was a lawyer of great ability, and a member of the legislature in 1817.

While yet a boy William B. Kinney came into personal touch with the duties of the loyal son of the republic, having done service as a bearer of dispatches during the progress of the war of 1812, and, as it was the wish of his honored father that he should become permanently identified with the military forces of the nation, he was admitted as a cadet at West Point. Circumstances, however, withdrew him from a field of endeavor in which he would have undoubtedly attained a measure of distinction, but which would not, in all probability, have enabled him to realize his full potentiality or the plenitude of power which made him so useful a member of society and so important a factor in the public affairs of the nation. His father died soon after the son's admission to West Point, and his mother, a woman of great force of character and of marked discernment, believing that his talents as an orator and writer—even then strongly manifest—would insure him greater success and wider scope of action in some other field of endeavor, withdrew him from the military academy and placed him in the care of Mr. Whelply, author of "The Triangle," and father of the late Chief Justice Whelply. Under this able preceptor he made rapid progress, and subsequently became a pupil of that eminent classical scholar, Rev. John Ford, D. D., the founder of the old Bloomfield Academy, a collegiate institution of high reputation in its day. He subsequently entered upon the study of law in his brother's office, and later continued his work in this line with Mr. Hornblower (his cousin by marriage), who was subsequently chief justice of the state.

With a distinct predilection for literary and metaphysical study and research, it was but a natural sequence that Mr. Kinney should ultimately withdraw from the legal field and turn his attention to the sphere wherein he realized that his maximum powers for accomplishment lay. In the latter part of the year 1820 he assumed the editorial charge of the New Jersey Eagle, a weekly paper published in the city of Newark, and this position he retained until 1825, when he went to New York for the purpose of continuing his favorite studies. In the national metropolis he was very prominently identified with the establishing of the Mercantile Library, of which he was chosen librarian. Incidentally he became very closely associated with the

Harper Brothers, who had but recently given inception to that publishing business which has grown to be one of the most magnificent in the world. He figured as their friend and confidential adviser, and they had very frequent recourse to his able judgment and discriminating taste in selecting books for publication. A mind of peculiar receptivity, broad scope and strong analytical and logical power was his, and about this time he became deeply interested in the theological and psychical discussions of the day, and the intensity of his nature was such that he gave himself so closely to study that his health was undermined, rendering it necessary for him to abate temporarily his unceasing application. With a view to recuperating his energies and with, undoubtedly, an inclination to resume his labors in the editorial field, which once entered ever allures, he returned to Newark and, in 1833, was prevailed upon to assume the management of the Daily Advertiser, which was the first, and at that time the only, daily paper in the state. With this he consolidated the Sentinel of Freedom, a weekly paper which had been established in 1796 and continuously published through the long intervening term of years. It has been said that to this journal Mr. Kinney "gave a literary tone so high that his criticisms had more influence on the opinions of literary men than those of any other journalist of the time." He had so distinguished himself in the field of journalism and belles lettres that in 1836 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in 1840 he was elected a trustee of that institution. Within the same year he was honored in being elected a presidential delegate to the national convention which nominated General William H. Harrison for the chief executive office, but he declined to attend. In 1844 he was again chosen as a delegate-at-large, as associate of the late Chancellor Green, to the Whig convention, at Baltimore, and on this occasion he so employed his persuasive eloquence and masterly intellectuality as to be largely instrumental in securing the nomination of his friend, the honored statesman and illustrious son of New Jersey, the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, as candidate for vice-president with Mr. Clay. While undoubtedly he was not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regarded the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts, and he was ever ready to subordinate personal ambition to public good, and sought rather the benefit of others than personal aggrandizement. He was in no sense a seeker for public preferment, but such a man could scarcely avoid the summons to positions of public trust and responsibility. In 1843 he very reluctantly accepted the nomination for congress from the Whig convention of the fifth district of New Jersey, having been finally prevailed upon to believe that fealty and political duty demanded his acceptance. At the ensuing election the Democrats effected a fusion with the Independent Whig faction, and after a very spirited contest the candidate of the latter was victorious at the polls.

Still further honors were to be tendered Mr. Kinney. In 1851 he was appointed United States minister to Sardinia, and on the eve of his departure to assume his new diplomatic office he was tendered a farewell banquet which was an event of dis-

tinguished order, the leading men of all political parties participating and doing honor to one whose ability and sterling manhood could not but appeal to them. Chief Justice Hornblower presided, and among the speakers were Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, of New York, and many others distinguished in church and state. As touching his official service we can not, perhaps, do better at this juncture than to quote from a sketch of his life published in the History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey, in 1884:

"His reception at Turin, the capital of Sardinia, was warm, and he soon became a favorite in the court circle, which was just then engaged in settling the details of a constitutional government. Count Cavour and other master minds of that kingdom were in constant consultation with Mr. Kinney with reference to the practical working of our republican system, and his influence was strongly apparent in the establishment of the liberal institutions of Italy. He also rendered signal services to the government of Great Britain in consultation with their ambassador, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and for some important diplomatic business intrusted to him received a handsome official acknowledgment in a special dispatch from Lord Palmerston.

"Through Mr. Kinney's instrumentality while in Turin, the Waldenses received great encouragement and sustaining aid. The most important, perhaps, of Mr. Kinney's services to his country was in connection with Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, then at Constantinople. The government of the United States had offered to transport him to America in a national ship, detached from the Mediterranean squadron at Spezzia, which was in the Sardinian dominions and subject to Mr. Kinney's supervision. He was thus enabled to give prompt instructions to the commander and information to his own government of the objects of the distinguished fugitive. Mr. Webster, at that time secretary of state, being forewarned by Mr. Kinney's correspondence, thwarted Kossuth's philanthropic but impracticable efforts to enlist the United States in a foreign complication.

"Upon the expiration of his term of office the Sardinian ministry offered to unite in a request to the United States government to allow him to remain in Turin, but he preferred to remove to Florence, where he could join the society of the Brownings, the Trollopes, Hiram Powers and other distinguished men, who were his warm personal friends. During his residence in the latter city he became interested in the romantic history of the Medici family, and the new information concerning them which his position enabled him to acquire, induced him to begin a historical work on the subject, which promised to be of great importance, but which he never completed."

The war of the Rebellion was about drawing to a close at the time when Mr. Kinney returned with his family to his home in New Jersey, where he thenceforth lived in practical retirement until the hour when death released the silver cord of life and the mortal essence of a truly noble man was merged into immortality. His latter days were attended with severe suffering, which he bore with unflinching fortitude, sustained by that faith which makes faithful even to the end. His death occurred on the 21st of October, 1880, and the community was called upon to mourn

the loss of a helpful friend, the state of one of her most eminent citizens, and the nation of an honored statesman and true patriot.

Mr. Kinney was twice married. His first wife was Mary Chandler, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who died in 1841, leaving one son, Thomas T. Kinney, to whom individual reference is made in the following pages, and to whom the proprietorship of the Daily Advertiser was transferred some years before the death of his father. Mr. Kinney's second marriage was to the only surviving sister of the late Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, and they became the parents of two daughters, one of whom became the wife of William I. Kip, son of Bishop Kip, of California; and the other of Nelson S. Easton, of New York.

The one attribute which most perfectly, perhaps, expresses the character of the honored subject of this memoir was his faithfulness. He was faithful to every interest committed to his charge,—faithful in all the relations of life. Whatsoever his hand found to do he did with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

THOMAS T. KINNEY.

In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, yet in the light of sober investigation we find it to be but the result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined line of labor. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism. In the newspaper field have been enlisted men of broad mental grasp, cosmopolitan ideas and notable business sagacity. Prominent among the men who have given the state of New Jersey prestige in this direction must be placed Thomas T. Kinney, the subject of this review. His identification with the "art preservative of all arts" is one of both inheritance and personal predilection, and though he had prepared himself for a profession of different order, his natural vehicle of expression has ever been the pen, and the versatility of his faculties sought the most natural outlet in journalism.

Thomas T. Kinney, the only son of William B. and Mary (Chandler) Kinney, the former of whom is the subject of the memoir just preceding, was born in the city of Newark. Doubly fortified by the environments of a home of distinct culture and refinement, his preliminary educational training began in the old Newark Academy, which was located on the site of the present fine government building, corner of Broad and Academy streets. He thereafter continued his classical studies under that able preceptor, Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D., and under such direction prepared himself for matriculation in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, at which institution he graduated in 1841. The faculty then included the scholarly

Thos. T. Kinney.

president, the late Dr. Carnahan, and such other distinguished educators as Drs. James W. Alexander, Albert B. Dod and Joseph Henry, all of whom have passed away. Mr. Kinney early manifested a penchant for natural science, and his earnestness and devotion to this line of study and investigation attracted to him the attention of Professor Joseph Henry, who selected him for his assistant through his senior year,—the intimacy thus formed having its aftermath in a friendship which continued inviolate until the death of the Professor. Mr. Kinney eventually received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, while in the interim he had taken up the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, late associate justice of the United States supreme court. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, but never entered upon the active practice of the profession for which he had thus fitted himself.

In the year 1851 the father of our subject was appointed United States minister to Sardinia, and upon the son devolved the cares and responsibilities of managing the private and business affairs of the former. He thus came forthwith into that field of labor in which he has won both distinction and success,—that of journalism. When Mr. Kinney became the managerial head of the Newark Daily Advertiser the telegraphic service was practically in its infancy. The mail and railway service was crude and inadequate, and local facilities circumscribed. In those days he watched every department of his paper with a scrutiny that never relaxed, introducing improved machinery and business methods, expanding the province of his paper and making it national in tone while local in color. He was prominently concerned in the inauguration of that system of news-gathering which gave inception to that comprehensive and effective vehicle of transferring information from all parts of the globe, the Associated Press. He eventually became the sole editor and proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser. The pages of his paper from the beginning expressed his individuality, and through his well trained assistants, who subordinated themselves, in both thought and expression, to his dictates, the paper presented daily the ultimate of intellectual and literary force. In the qualities of simplicity without vulgarity, force without excitement, precision without rigidity, the editorial page of the Advertiser was a model.

Though almost perforce identified intimately with the local, financial, industrial and political movements of the time, Mr. Kinney never consented to accept any political office, having twice declined offers from the national administrations to two important foreign missions. He was one of the projectors of the Newark Board of Trade, and was its delegate to the convention which organized the National Board in Philadelphia. He was one of the organizers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has maintained a deep interest in its work and was its president for a long term of years. He is also a member of the State Boards of Geology and Agriculture, of the latter of which he was president from 1878 to 1882. When the legislature authorized the conversion of the Soldiers' Children's Home at Trenton, into an asylum for indigent deaf and dumb children he was appointed one of its original trustees, and so remained till the institution was placed under the board of education.

A stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, Mr. Kinney has labored zealously for the cause. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention, at Chicago, and was one of the most uncompromising and indefatigable advocates of nominating Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, his influence in that ever memorable convention being unmistakable. Mr. Kinney is identified with various financial, industrial and social enterprises of importance. Among these is the Fidelity Trust Company, of which he has been president from its beginning. He is also a director of the National State Bank and president of the City Ice Company, a director of the Electric Light and Power Company, the Stevens & Condit Transportation Company and the Navesink Park Company, on Sandy Hook Bay. He is also a member of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.

During his journalistic career Mr. Kinney maintained a close personal supervision over the fine newspaper property which he controlled for so long a term of years. It has been well said of him, as touching his attitude toward the Advertiser, that "He was not only its proprietor, but its chief editor, scrutinizing everything of importance that appeared in its columns, and by his directions, as well as by his pen, maintaining the high character which it previously possessed while under the control of his distinguished father."

In 1892 he made an extended tour abroad, and in the following year retired from the arduous duties of journalism and has since been able to indulge his proclivities for the liberal arts, literature and science,—of which last he has ever been a devotee. A man of strong and distinct individuality and broad intellectuality, Mr. Kinney has fully upheld the untarnished escutcheon so honored by his noble father, one of New Jersey's distinguished sons.

JOSEPH B. CARPENTER,

clerk of the village of Irvington, New Jersey, dates his birth in the Empire state, December 11, 1851, the city of Brooklyn being his native place.

The Carpenters for several generations have been New Yorkers. Joseph Carpenter and Lewis O. Carpenter, the grandfather and father of Joseph B., were born in New York state, the birthplace of Lewis O. being Marlboro, where he was reared to farm life, his father having been a farmer. Lewis O. Carpenter died in 1873, at an advanced age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Paine, survived him several years, her death occurring in 1889. Of the children born to them we record that Joseph B., whose name graces this sketch, is the eldest; Oscar is a resident of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Mary A. resides in Pasadena, California; and Ira P. lives in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Joseph B. Carpenter was reared at Newburg, New York, to which place his parents moved shortly after his birth and where he had the advantage of a public-school education. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of slate-roofer. He soon became familiar with every detail of the business, and after he had learned the trade worked at it for three years, at the end of which time a serious accident to himself caused him to abandon slate-roofing and

turn his attention to something less hazardous. The next five years he clerked in his father's grocery store in Newburg, from there went to Long Island City, where the following five years were spent in the same line of work, and after that he was for three years with P. L. Bicker's Sons, National Tea Bank, of New York. At the end of this time he secured the position of government store runner in New York, which responsible place he filled two years, and succeeding that he came, in 1884, to Irvington, New Jersey. Here he was engaged in the grocery business, at intervals, until April, 1897, when he was elected to the position he now holds, that of village clerk, succeeding Mr. Terrell. He was elected to this office by the Republican party, the party to which he has always given his support.

Mr. Carpenter was married April 14, 1881, to Miss Emma Barnett, daughter of Thomas Barnett, of Kingston, New York. They have one child, Josephine.

Socially, Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and of the Fraternal Legion.

CHARLES M. ZEH, M. D.,

was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, New York, October 20, 1827, and received his education at the Knoxville Academy, a classical school, which at one time enjoyed considerable distinction.

Having a great inclination for scientific pursuits, he began, soon after leaving school, the study of medicine, and, with a suitable preparation, entered the Albany Medical College, where he attended one course of lectures. Subsequently he entered Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and was graduated there in June, 1848. Having barely reached his majority, and believing that the western country must afford the best field for a young man just entering upon the business of life, whatever might be his profession or occupation, he left his native place, and settling in Port Huron, Michigan, began the work of a practitioner of medicine. With little more than the practical experience obtained at the college clinics, he offered his services as a physician, in strict accordance with the severe laws of the code which govern the regular members of the medical profession, and which, too, while they often drive the well educated beginner to some other employment, operate so frequently to the advantage of ignorant charlatans. Despite these severe rules, and despite his well known modesty, Dr. Zeh entered quite successfully upon his profession, and before the expiration of three years had obtained a practice that exceeded, perhaps, his expectations; but, unfortunately, the climate was poisonous to him, and after battling unsuccessfully with malarial disorders which rendered him unfit for the discharge of his duties, he finally, in 1852, left Port Huron, and in the fall of that year removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he established himself in the practice of medicine, and where he has since remained fully occupied with professional work. For about ten years Dr. Zeh was physician to St. Michael's Hospital, and at the present time is physician to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a home for the aged, with a hospital attached thereto. For many years he has been a member of the Essex District Medical Society. During a period of eighteen months he was acting physician to the board of health, and is at present physician to that body.

In 1873 Dr. Zeh visited Europe for pro-

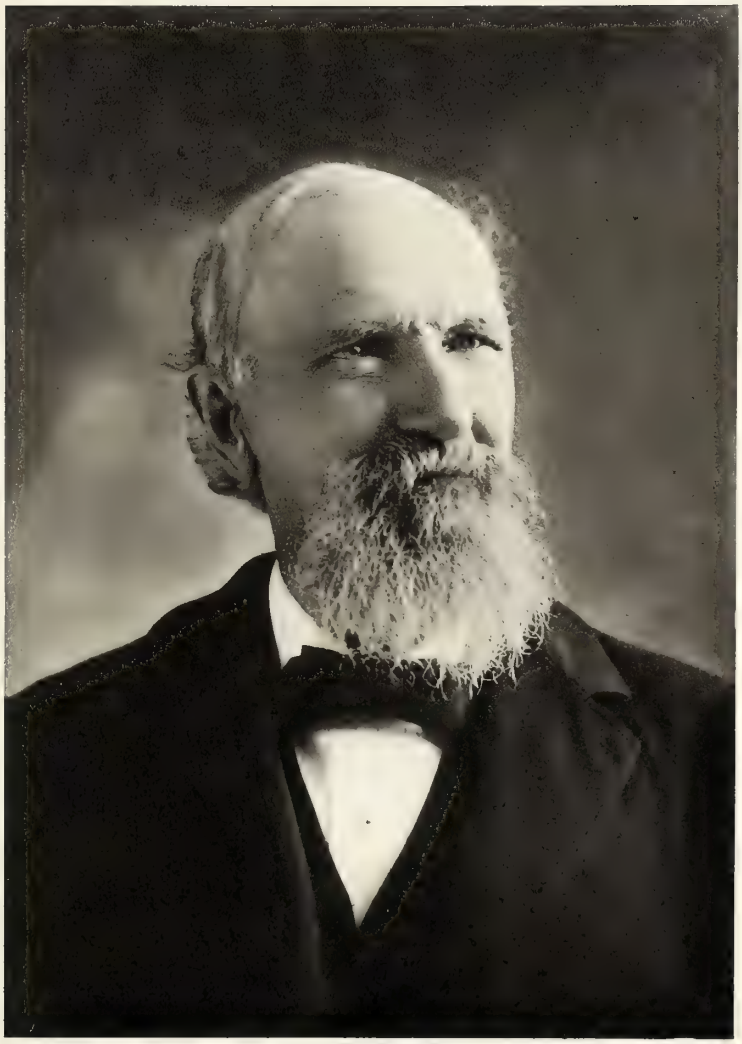
fessional improvement, and spent much of the time while there in inspecting the medical schools and hospitals of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. He made a second voyage to England in 1877, but on this occasion, being called there to render his professional services, remained no longer than was absolutely necessary.

Although Dr. Zeh is in politics a pronounced Democrat, he has always been averse to holding offices in nowise connected with his profession. His great personal popularity has more than once pointed him out as a desirable leader in a party contest, but as a candidate for mayor and other offices of trust and honor he has steadily declined to serve.

PAUL BUCHANAN.

If the man who makes two blades of grain grow where but one grew before is to be held up as a benefactor of his race, what shall be said of him under whose wise management a mammoth business, giving employment to hundreds of bread winners, is built up? Mr. Buchanan, through his connection with some of the most important industries of Newark, has materially advanced the prosperity of the city. Energetic, far-seeing, honest and public-spirited, he operated wisely and continuously, and by the stimulus of his exertions roused the enterprise of others, and through this means added to his own great labors, and furnished hundreds of laborers with remunerative employment. Few men have met with the phenomenal success which has attended his efforts, and none are more deserving of such prosperity.

Mr. Buchanan was born in the town of Lachute, in the province of Quebec, county of Argentile, in Canada East, January 24, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Florinda (Hutchins) Buchanan. The ancestry on the paternal side can be traced back to Thomas Buchanan, who was known as the Laird of Mothside, a large estate in Perthshire, Scotland. His son Thomas was born in Perthshire, and the father of our subject was also a native of the same county, where, in the public schools, he acquired his education. He then learned the stone-cutter's trade, and came to America, locating in Lachute, where he spent his remaining days, following agricultural pursuits. He served in the rebellion in Canada as a private of a cavalry company, was succeeded in the service by his son Paul. His death occurred after he had passed the fiftieth milestone on life's journey. His wife was born in the Empire state, and was a daughter of Benjamin Hutchins, who came from Scotland prior to the Revolution and served in the Continental army with the rank of quartermaster. He lived to a mature age and reared a family whose descendants are now residing in Montreal and vicinity, while one representative of the name is living on Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan were the parents of the following named children: Isabella, who was born December 23, 1820, married John McCallum, and their children—Findley, John, Thomas, James, Florinda, wife of Andrew Nicol, and Jessie, wife of Thomas Smith, all reside in Newark. John, born January 26, 1823, became a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, where he reared his family. Paul was the third of the family. Robert, born October 10, 1828, was for some time a leading business man of Newark, and here married and reared a family. Lydia Elizabeth, born



Paul D Buchanan

November 17, 1830, became Mrs. Parker, and with her husband settled near Beloit, Wisconsin. Thomas, born April 5, 1833, married and reared his family in Beloit, Wisconsin. James Simpson, born May 25, 1837, married and located in Oklahoma.

Paul Buchanan was educated in the schools of his native town, and remained on the home farm assisting his father in its cultivation until twenty-five years of age. In 1850 he came to Newark, where he found employment at farming and gardening near what is now Springfield avenue, Newark. Here he laid the foundation for his future successes, for by his industry and frugality he at length gained a sufficient capital to enable him to begin contract work on his own account. His first undertaking was the laying out and grading of streets in Newark, and soon he became known as a successful contractor of public works. In 1861 he was instrumental in organizing the company which built the Springfield avenue railway; was superintendent of construction, and when that work was completed was made president of the company, which office he filled for a number of years. It was due to his efforts that the street cars were run on Sundays, thus furnishing transportation for the many hundreds who must on that day go from place to place. He met with serious opposition when he attempted this movement, and finally secured the introduction of a bill into the legislature whereby the question of the acceptance or rejection of Sunday service on the street railways was to be submitted to a vote of the people. In this Mr. Buchanan met with an overwhelming majority in favor of the plan. His employes then refused to run the cars on Sunday, and on the first Sunday on which they made the usual trips Mr. Buchanan acted as driver and his assistant superintendent as conductor.

Our subject has always shown an enterprising, progressive spirit, aiding in everything tending to promote the progress and development of the city, and has been more or less identified with its financial and other business institutions. For a number of years he was a director of the Dime Savings Institution, the American Trust Company and the People's Fire Insurance Company, of the city of Newark, and in this way has added greatly to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the city.

Politically, Mr. Buchanan is a Democrat of the pure Jeffersonian type; he is modest and unassuming, and has never sought political preferment, and has never held office, save at the earnest solicitation of his party, when for three terms he was a member of the board of freeholders. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is very popular in all circles.

Mr. Buchanan has been twice married. His present wife was formerly Miss Jessie Duncan, and their marriage was solemnized May 14, 1889. She is a daughter of Alexander and Janet (McGahie) Duncan, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Coming to America they settled in Canada, where the father served in the Ninety-third Regiment of Highlanders during the rebellion in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have one child, Jessie, born April 17, 1891. They are both consistent members of the Memorial Presbyterian church, at Newark, in which Mr. Buchanan has served as trustee for a number of years. His well spent life has won him the highest regard of all, and he occupies a high place

in political, business and social circles, by reason of his genuine worth and true manliness.

NICHOLAS PRESTON,

deceased, was one of the first settlers of South Newark. He was born in county Louth, Ireland, in 1818, and was a son of Owen and Ann Preston, who had a large number of sons and daughters. Two of the sons, John and Nicholas, came to America about 1843, taking up their residence in Newark. Four of the sisters also became residents of this city, namely: Bridget, now the wife of Michael Riley; Margaret, wife of John Carroll; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Blunt; and Ann, wife of Thomas Marion. The last named returned to the land of her nativity, where she and her husband both died.

John and Nicholas Preston, on emigrating to America, engaged in the contracting and trucking business in Newark. Thomas Preston was married in the year 1856 and then took up his residence in the tenth ward, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of about ten acres. There he made his home and greatly improved the place. He was very energetic and persevering, and those qualities undoubtedly contributed largely to his success in life. In all matters of business his word was as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal, and in all things he was just and conscientious.

The record of his family is as follows: John F., the eldest, was born June 22, 1857. Thomas F. is the second. Nicholas W. married Mary McQuillan, a daughter of Patrick and Julia McQuillan, by whom he has two children, Julia Gertrude and Joseph. Their marriage was celebrated in St. Michael's church, Roman Catholic, in Newark, January 5, 1887, and he and his wife are communicants of St. James' church, Catholic. He was educated in the parochial school connected with the latter church and learned the leather-japanning trade, which he has followed up to the present time, being now superintendent of the establishment of his brother Thomas, who is engaged in the manufacture of patent and enameled leather. The father of this family, Nicholas Preston, Sr., died July 21, 1890. Both he and his wife were zealous members of St. James' church, Catholic, and in his political views he was a Democrat, who stanchly advocated the Jeffersonian principles. He was a man of much force of character and sterling worth, who enjoyed the confidence and regard of all with whom he came in contact.

Thomas Francis Preston, his second son, was born January 21, 1861, in the old Preston homestead at the junction of Chestnut street and Elm road, Newark. He was educated in St. James' parochial school, and when thirteen years of age entered the employ of J. H. and T. W. Dawson, of Newark, under whose direction he learned the leather-manufacturing business. After working in the leather manufacturing establishments of Newark, he formed a partnership with D. H. McCormick in 1888 for the manufacture of leather, on Bergen street. This partnership continued for a short time and was then dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Preston then embarked in business alone as a manufacturer of patent and enameled leather at his present location, on the old family homestead. He has met with excellent success in the undertaking and

now furnishes employment to more than thirty men. His trade has steadily increased and his business has now assumed quite large proportions and yields to him a gratifying income. He is a very progressive and energetic young man, and well may be classed among the enterprising manufacturers of the city.

Thomas F. Preston is a valued member of St. James' Council, No. 39, Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Newark, and shares in the political faith of his father, being a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was married in St. James' church, Roman Catholic, January 28, 1882, to Miss Anna Cahill, who was born September 10, 1864, and is a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Farrell) Cahill. Their union has been blessed with five children: Elizabeth, born November 23, 1883; Mary, Nicholas, Anna and Thomas. The parents are both communicants of St. James' church, Catholic.

John F. Preston, the eldest son of him whose name begins this review, was also born at the old homestead, June 22, 1857, and acquired his education in the schools connected with St. James' and St. Patrick's Catholic churches, of Newark. At the age of thirteen he became his father's assistant and remained under the parental roof until 1876, when he entered the employ of the Clark thread works, where he remained for twelve years. His industry and economy during that period enabled him to gain the capital with which he embarked in business on his own account in 1889, in the coal trade. He established an office and yards at No. 71 Ferry street, where he has conducted a profitable business up to the present time.

On the 17th of January, 1883, John F. Preston led to the marriage altar in St. James' church, Miss Ellen C. Berry, a daughter of Michael and Johanna Berry. Their union has been blessed with eight children, of whom Ellen, Agnes, John F. and Thomas A. died in early childhood. Those still living are Nicholas L., Michael J. A., Marie L. and Catharine C. Mr. Preston and his family are communicants of St. James' church, and he belongs to St. James' Council, No. 39, Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Newark. His political support is given the Democracy. The Preston family has ever been one of prominence in Newark, and the three brothers who now bear the name are honored and leading business men of the city.

GEORGE BRUECKNER,

who carried on an undertaking establishment at No. 16 Belmont avenue, was born in the same street forty-five years ago, the date of his birth being July 4, 1853. His parents were Andrew and Mary U. (Bleimann) Brueckner, the latter a daughter of Johannes and Catherine (Saub) Bleimann, who died at the ages of seventy-five and sixty-two years, respectively. Andrew Brueckner, the father of our subject, was born in the old fortress city of Wetzburg, in the state of Bavaria, Germany, near the river Rhine, and his wife was also a native of the same locality. He received such educational privileges as were afforded by the common schools and learned the tailor's trade. On the completion of his apprenticeship he traveled as a journeyman through the central German states, working in the principal cities, and finally returned to his native town, where he remained until the age of twenty years.

Ambitious and enterprising, as he

viewed the future and its possibilities, he came to the conclusion that he would have better opportunities in the New World, and accordingly severed the ties that bound him to the fatherland. It was in December, 1838, that he stepped from the sailing vessel upon American soil at New York, after an ocean voyage of seventy-two days, and found himself in the country with whose interests his life was afterward to be identified. After a short time spent in New York city, he came to Newark, where he secured employment at his trade. Having worked as a journeyman for a short time, he decided to begin business on his own account, and opened an establishment on Springfield avenue. The new venture proved a successful one and, his financial resources increasing, he was soon enabled to purchase the tract of land whereon he erected the building which is still standing there. He died November 10, 1863, and the community thereby lost one whom it regarded as a worthy and valued citizen. He was a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic faith and was one of the founders of St. Peter's church, Catholic, of which he was a communicant for many years. His wife died March 31, 1882.

This worthy couple were the parents of the following named: John, born January 1, 1850, married Mary Stecher, and had two children,—Barbara and Johanna,—and died February 8, 1880; George is the second of the family; Andrew J., born November 10, 1855, married Magdalena Neigel, by whom he had two children,—Albert and Frederick,—and died April 15, 1882; John F., born December 25, 1858, married Annie Denninger, and has one child, Leona: he resides in Chicago, where he is engaged in the wholesale book business and also handles church goods.

George Brueckner acquired his education in the parochial school connected with St. Peter's church and the Morton street public school, of Newark, and afterward learned the confectioner's and baker's trades. In 1876 he embarked in the undertaking and embalming business, as the successor of his uncle, John Junghaus. In this enterprise he formed a partnership with his two brothers, John and Andrew, and in 1882, after the death of his brother, he succeeded to the ownership of the business, of which he has since been sole proprietor. In 1886 he purchased the tract of ground at No. 16 Belmont avenue, and erected there his present commodious wareroom, also his residence. His business is large and he is regarded as a leader in his line. He is also accounted one of the influential and worthy citizens of Newark, and has the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Brueckner is a member of Schiller Camp, No. 71, of the Fraternal Legion, of Newark; Martha Washington Lodge, No. 429, Knights and Ladies of Honor; St. Gottfried Council, No. 128, Catholic Benevolent Legion; and the German American Agricultural Society, all of Newark. His qualities of friendly comradeship make him a social favorite in these organizations.

Mr. Brueckner was married at St. Mary's church, Roman Catholic, in Newark, July 10, 1873, to Miss Amelia A. Liebhauser, a daughter of Christopher and Margaret Liebhauser, and their union has been blessed with two children: Charles H., born September 24, 1876, who acquired his education in St. Benedict's College and

the business college of Newark, and later took up the study of medicine, which he is now pursuing in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. Andrew J., the younger brother, was born January 29, 1879, attended St. Benedict's College, also the business college of Newark, and is now a law student.

PETER F. CUNNINGHAM

is a well known funeral director and embalmer, doing business at No. 313 Warren street, Newark. His parents were Michael and Elizabeth (Farley) Cunningham, the former of Scotch lineage and the latter of Irish descent. The maternal grandparents of our subject were both natives of county Cavan, Ireland, where they spent their entire lives. The father of our subject was born in the same county, where he acquired his early education and learned the trade of boiler-making.

Thinking that opportunities in the Old World were too limited he determined to seek a broader field for his labors in the United States and crossed the Atlantic to New York. Taking up his residence in Newark he found employment at his trade in the service of L. J. Lyon & Company, with whom he remained for eighteen years, one of the most trusted and faithful employes of the house. He thoroughly understood his work, was an excellent mechanic and his labors gave entire satisfaction to the company with which he was so long connected. Both he and his wife were consistent and devout members of St. James' church, Catholic, of Newark. They were married in St. Patrick's cathedral in Newark, and became the parents of eight children, only three of whom are now living: Mary, who is a graduate of St. James' parochial school; Peter F., and Michael, who is associated with his brother in business.

Peter F. Cunningham obtained his early education in St. James' parochial school and supplemented it by a course in St. Benedict's College, of Newark. When he was fifteen years of age he started out in life for himself, and has truly been the architect of his own fortunes, for all that he is and all that he has acquired results from his own determination, energy and perseverance. He was first employed as a telegraph operator in the service of the Western Union Company, continuing that connection for seven years when, with the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy, he began the undertaking business in company with Peter M. Mullen, this association being continued for eighteen months. He then entered the employ of C. C. Murray, in whose service he continued for five years, during which time he became a thorough master of the business. On the expiration of that period he opened his present establishment at No. 313 Warren street. He is an energetic and persevering man, and as the result of his honest business methods and resolute purpose he has been very successful.

Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, St. Patrick's Alliance of America and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In his political preferences he is a Democrat, belongs to the Jeffersonian Club of Newark and represents his district in the county committee. He is deeply interested in the cause of his party and does all in his power to insure its success.

On the 24th of April, 1875, Mr. Cun-

ningham was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Noon, a daughter of John and Rosanna Noon. He and his wife are communicants of the St. Joseph's church, Catholic, and in the locality where they reside they have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

AMZI THOMAS DODD

was born at the old family homestead on Dodd street, East Orange, May 30, 1868, and is a son of Amzi Smith and Hannah L. (Kilburn) Dodd. The ancestral home in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day formerly belonged to Linus Dodd, who was born in the same locality, June 18, 1765. The family history can be traced back of him for four generations, represented by two Johns and two Daniels. His parents were John and Jane (Smith) Dodd, and he was their youngest child. He became very prominent in the community in which he made his home, and was one of those who signed the call issued in 1801 to Rev. Asa Hillyer to become pastor of the church in Orange. He was a man of high standing in the community, a leader in public life, and died August 3, 1825. He married Elizabeth Pierson, daughter of Caleb Pierson, whose father and grandfather were both named Samuel Pierson, while her great-grandfather was Thomas Pierson. Linus and Elizabeth (Pierson) Dodd had two children, Achsah and Calvin; and afterward, February 11, 1802, Mr. Dodd married Mary Baldwin, but there were no children by this union.

Calvin Dodd was born in Doddtown, November 13, 1792, and educated in a neighboring country school and by private study, observation and investigation. He had a very retentive memory and expressed his views in a clear, decided and forcible way. He had a strong fund of common sense and made good use of his powers of observation. He was the counselor of his neighbors on many matters of importance, and those who followed his advice seldom had occasion to regret it. He opposed with strong will what he believed to be wrong and strenuously urged the adoption of any cause or measure that seemed to him right. His likes and dislikes were marked, but he was always a just and generous opponent. For some years, it is said, he opposed the building of a bridge across Parrow creek on Central avenue, but when at last it was proposed to erect a cheap structure, he insisted on building it of the very best material and in the best manner. After a heated discussion he carried his point, but in such an honorable and straightforward manner that an opponent was heard to exclaim, referring to him: "He was the noblest Roman of them all." During the greater part of his life he served as a member of the board of chosen freeholders, and his efficiency and fidelity were well indicated by his frequent re-election. For many years he was a director of the Orange Bank. He served as an elder and leading member in the Second Presbyterian or "Brick" church, and was instrumental in establishing a church in his immediate neighborhood, working faithfully to accomplish this object. His death occurred February 15, 1875. He was married January 13, 1820, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, and to them were born three children: Phoebe Jane, Elizabeth Caroline and Amzi Smith.

The father of our subject, Amzi Smith

Dodd, was born November 1, 1826, and after attending the village school for a time continued his studies in the Bloomfield Academy. He inherited many of those strong traits of character which distinguished his father and ancestors, was a man of sterling virtues and highly esteemed in the community. He was never a politician in the sense of office-seeker, and never accepted office except on the urgent solicitation of his friends. He served on the township committee and as a member of the board of chosen freeholders, becoming his father's successor in these positions of public trust. In his early manhood he united with the Second Presbyterian church and continued his labors with that congregation until his father succeeded in establishing the church in Doddtown, after which he became identified with the new organization. Socially, he was connected with Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Orange, and on the 1st of March, 1872, he departed this life, respected by all who knew him. His wife, who had borne the maiden name of Hannah L. Kilburn, was born December 3, 1828, and was a daughter of Thomas D. Kilburn, of South Orange. He was a son of Jabez Kilburn, whose father, Ebenezer Kilburn, of Morris county, New Jersey, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, March 10, 1679. He was a son of John Kilburn, who was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1651, and became a prominent and leading citizen of his community, serving as selectman in 1693, as grand juror of Hartford the same year and as constable in 1697, 1702 and 1705. His father, Sergeant John Kilburn, came to America with his father, Francis Kilburn, in the ship Increase, in 1635. Mrs. Dodd was a member of the Bethel Presbyterian church.

The children of Amzi Smith and Hannah (Kilburn) Dodd were: Linus Calvin, who was born November 27, 1850, and died August 31, 1851; Frederick Milton, who was born January 11, 1853, and died September 25, 1855; Abby Elizabeth, who was born January 14, 1856, and died December 24, 1859; Caroline, who was born July 11, 1859, and died in infancy; and Amzi Thomas.

The last mentioned, whose name forms the caption of this article, was reared on the old Dodd homestead in East Orange and obtained his early educational training in the district schools. At the age of sixteen he entered Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and after his graduation in that institution returned home. He was first employed by the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, with which he was connected for four years, when he became connected with the south division of the New Jersey Central Railroad as district passenger agent with headquarters at Long Branch, where he remained until 1896. Upon the death of his mother, which occurred June 20, 1896, he returned home to take charge of his father's estate.

Mr. Dodd was united in marriage in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1895, to Miss Alice Williams Short, a daughter of Valentine and Grace (Yourn) Short. Her grandfather, Martin Short, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and after the cessation of hostilities established the first stage line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, settling in the latter place, of which he was one of the founders. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Dodd were John and Grace (Penrose) Yourn, who were of Eng-

lish ancestry. To our subject and his wife was born one daughter, Louise, who died in infancy.

Mr. Dodd is a member of the lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Newark. He is an enthusiastic wheelman and in 1887 and 1888 was one of the five state representatives who appeared before the common council of Elizabeth, New Jersey, to obtain an appropriation for the improvement of the roads in that locality. He was one of the representatives to the convention of the League of American Wheelmen which met in Washington, D. C., in 1891. He is very popular among the lovers of the wheel and finds great delight in taking a long ride across the country. He is a progressive, straightforward business man and a worthy representative of two of the oldest and most honorable families of America.

HERMAN SCHALK,

judge of the criminal court of Newark, is now well advanced in years, and a long life in which he has viewed broadly the questions which concern mankind well fits him for the responsible duties which devolve upon him. For many years he was prominently connected with the business interests of the city, and an honorable career has demonstrated his worthiness to sit in judgment upon those who transgress upon the rights and liberties of others.

Judge Schalk was born in Baden, Germany, and for a half century has been a resident of Newark. In connection with his father and brothers he established a brewery at the corner of Hamburg place and Napoleon street, afterward became senior member of the firm, whose business steadily increased until it had assumed mammoth proportions, becoming the largest lager-beer brewery in the city. Their product, of a superior quality, commanded a ready sale on the market, and the demand steadily increased until the sales reached a very large figure. The Judge, however, did not confine his attention alone to this enterprise, but directed his great energy to the advancement of many of the leading industries of the city, giving them the benefit of his experience, sound judgment and wise counsel in the days when such support was greatly needed. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Newark & New York Railroad Company, and in this connection might be referred to as the pioneer in the construction of elevated roads.

In the affairs of the city he has long been a most prominent factor, and has given his support to all measures calculated to prove of public benefit or to promote the material welfare. He purchased the city-hall site and built the first precinct station house in William street. Matters pertaining to the safety of the city and to the proper punishment of those who brought injury upon it or its people have always interested him, and he was instrumental in passing the first police-commissioner bill by which the commissioners were elected for a term of four years, only one retiring from office and one being elected each year, thus leaving three experienced members on the board. From 1862 until 1865 Mr. Schalk was a member of the city council, and in 1865 was chairman of the finance committee. At that time—when there was a financial panic—he attained considerable prominence by advancing money to meet the current expenses of the city when the local banks re-

H. Schalk

fused to do it on temporary-loan bonds. He was a heavy depositor in several banks at the time, and by threatening to close his accounts induced the banks to give the city the credit it desired until good times came with the close of the war. He was also a member of the board of excise commissioners for a number of years, and in every public position which he has been called upon to fill he has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity meriting the highest commendation.

Major Schalk has twice been selected for judicial service. On the 26th of April, 1894, he was appointed a judge of the Essex court of common pleas, to succeed Judge Carl Buttner; but the legislature abolished the office in 1896. In 1897 he was appointed by Mayor Seymour to the office of judge of the criminal court of Newark, for a term of three years, and entered upon the duties of the office in a manner that showed that he had a clear conception of the important duties and that he meant to dispose of his cases with fairness and despatch. His appointment to this office was a popular one, and especially was it pleasing to his fellow countrymen, who entertain for him a strong affection.

Major Schalk was united in marriage in 1854 to Miss Caroline Gerst, who was born in Newark. They have four children, Herman, Rudolph, Oscar and Otto B. Mr. Schalk won the title by which he is usually known while serving in the capacity of major for the Steuben battalion. At the prize drilling in Elizabeth, when Mr. Newell was governor, he received first prize for light infantry, and has always taken a deep interest in military tactics. He is respected by all who know him for his many excellent qualities, his business honor, his fidelity to duty, and his devotion to any cause which he champions.

ABRAM VOORHEES,

of Irvington, was born in New York city, July 19, 1819, and is a son of Peter Voorhees, a native of Long Island, descended from one of the early Dutch families of colonial times. His wife bore the maiden name of Kate Livingston, and was a native of Hudson, New York. The father was lost at sea during the early boyhood of our subject, who in consequence was thrown upon his own resources and forced to earn his own livelihood from the age of ten years. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in Orange county, New York. His educational privileges were very meager, but observation and experience in the practical affairs of life have made him a well informed man. He served in the United States Navy for two years, and afterward learned the trade of steamboat joining, which he followed until about fifteen years ago, when he turned his attention to contracting and building, a pursuit which he has since successfully followed in Irvington. He has a good patronage and is doing a profitable business. His enterprise, good management and systematic methods commend him to the public confidence and support, and he has won success in his undertakings.

In 1845 Mr. Voorhees was united in marriage to Miss Jane A. Elliott, daughter of Dr. Elliott, a prominent oculist of New York, who was born in Scotland and came to the United States about 1832, when twenty-six years of age. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, was married in that country to Diana Taylor, and before their

emigration to the New World the birth of their daughter Jane A. occurred, her natal year being 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees are the parents of eight children: Sarah, wife of John McClellan; Kate, wife of M. Stockman, clerk of Clinton township; Samuel, who is living in South Dakota; Frank I.; Grant, who also makes his home in South Dakota; Genevieve, wife of William B. Laird; Minnie O., wife of Charles Selby, of Newark; and Eva, wife of Frank Rood, of South Dakota.

Mr. Voorhees has taken quite an active part in public affairs in his section of the county and for eighteen years served most efficiently as tax assessor, voluntarily retiring from the office in 1895. His frequent re-elections form the best testimonial of his ability, integrity and faithfulness, and he retired from office as he had entered it, with the good will and confidence of the entire public.

JOHN G. HARRISON

has for thirty-five years been an important factor in the business life of Newark, and possesses that enterprising, progressive spirit which produces the substantial growth and improvement of a city. His business principles commend him to the confidence and good will of all and his well directed efforts have brought to him a merited success.

Mr. Harrison is a representative of one of the oldest families of New Jersey, whose ancestral history is closely connected with the important events which are recorded in the annals of the state. He is a grandson of Joseph Harrison, and the second child of Jared F. Harrison, who spent his entire life in Roseland, where in connection with his brothers, Rufus and Samuel, he was for many years an elder of the First Presbyterian church.

John G. Harrison left his native town of Roseland when fifteen years of age and began learning the tanner's trade in West Bloomfield under the direction of Matthias Smith. Having mastered the business he continued to follow that vocation for eight years, after which he removed to Charlottesburg, New Jersey, and accepted a position in the iron plant of Edward De Camp; but he left the quieter pursuits of the east in 1852 in order to join in the search for gold on the Pacific slope. With a party from his native state, he made the trip around Cape Horn to California, being more than five months on the water. For two years he remained in the west, engaged in digging gold, prospecting and sight-seeing. Many were the interesting experiences which served to add a charm and zest to that wild western life, and his remembrance of his days among the California argonauts is fraught with many pleasant recollections.

Upon his return to New Jersey Mr. Harrison re-entered the employ of Mr. De Camp in Charlottesburg, and while there became acquainted with and married Miss Frances, daughter of Peter Freeman, of Oak Ridge. In 1862 he removed to Newark and joined his brother Joseph, who, in 1859, had established himself in the feed and grain business. To that industry our subject has since devoted his time and attention and is recognized as one of the leading grain merchants of the city, his sales and shipments being extensive. He is a man to whom success means the reward of earnest labor, perseverance and careful management, and his possessions are well deserved.

In his political views Mr. Harrison, like those of his name who have won distinguished honors in the political arena, is a Republican, and as a compliment to his integrity and ability, his party nominated and elected him, in 1872, school commissioner, in which capacity he served for four years. From 1876 until 1880 he represented the fifteenth ward in the city council and used his official power for the advancement and improvement of the city, in whose welfare he is deeply and actively interested.

IRA BUDD,

who is engaged in business as a plumber and steam fitter at No. 297 South Orange avenue, Newark, was born in the city which is still his home, on the 3d of December, 1863. His father, Ira Budd, was one of a family of four sons and four daughters, and was born in the old Red Tavern on the Turnpike Road, East Newark, of which his father, Joseph Budd, was proprietor for many years. He was widely and favorably known among the cattle dealers of that day and to the traveling public, for his hostelry was a favorite resort. His family included the following named: Hannah, wife of Jasper Van Winkle; Phoebe, wife of Walter Deering, a resident of Brooklyn; Emeline, wife of Frederick Rummel, who makes his home in Pittston, Pennsylvania; Matilda, now Mrs. Bray, who resides near Belleville, Essex county; Luther, who for a number of years was proprietor of the old Irvington Hotel; Ira, the father of our subject; Joseph and John, both of whom died in early manhood. Both the parents of this family lived to an advanced age and were devout members of the old Blue Presbyterian church, at the corner of Washington and James streets, Newark.

Ira Budd, father of our subject, attended the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived and remained at his parental home until twenty-two years of age, when he came to Newark and established the Budd express line, running between Newark and New York city. This enterprise proved a successful one, and Mr. Budd admitted two gentlemen to a partnership under the firm name of the Budd, Buck & Pomeroy Express Company, which was finally incorporated under the name of the Traders' Express Company, Mr. Budd filling the office of president up to the time of his death. He also conducted an express line between Orange and Newark and was very successful in his business enterprises, owing to his capable management and untiring energy. In politics he was a stanch Republican and took quite an active part in local political affairs. For several consecutive terms he was a member of the city council of Newark, serving as alderman from the fifth ward.

In 1847 Ira Budd married Miss Sarah Riker, a lady of German descent, and to them were born nine children, as follows: Hattie, wife of William Ogden, by whom she has nine children; Lydia, who married Dr. H. C. Bleyle, of Newark, and has one daughter; Josephine, who is the wife of William Russell and has three children; Mattie, who is the wife of Frank Quinby and has three children; Sarah, who died at the age of five years; Joseph, who married Nellie Ahern and has two children; Ira, of this review; William, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Luther M., who married Alice Hatfield and has three chil-

dren. The father of this family was driving in Newark on his forty-seventh birthday, when his horse ran away and threw him from the buggy, by which accident he sustained injuries causing his death four days later,—August 20, 1873. His wife, a most estimable lady, died March 9, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. They held the religious faith of the Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability and worth.

Ira Budd, whose name introduces this biographical record, spent his childhood in the usual manner of boys of the neighborhood, save perhaps that more than an ordinary degree of work fell to him in his early youth. He attended the public schools of Newark, but when ten years of age he started out in life for himself and for a year was in the employ of J. M. Bonnell. He then secured a clerkship in the store of Butler & Ward, of Newark, and when he was fourteen years of age he entered the service of the National Bell Telephone Company. Subsequently, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a locomotive fireman for several years, and in 1881 he secured a situation in the plumbing establishment of Howarth Brothers, of Newark, and was during this time a member of the salvage corps of the fire department.

When he had attained his majority Mr. Budd began business on his own account, in partnership with his brother Joseph, under the firm name of J. Budd & Brother, —a connection that was continued for four years with good success. Our subject was next associated with the fire department of Newark for seven months, and then began business again for himself, August 1, 1889, at No. 183 South Seventh street, and in 1894 erected his present business block at No. 297 South Orange avenue. He is an indefatigable worker, straightforward in all his dealings, and as the result of his perseverance and industry he has accumulated a comfortable competence.

On the 17th of December, 1884, in Newark, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Budd and Miss Dora E. Kirk, a daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (McNamarra) Kirk. They had three children, but have lost two, Edna I. and Lydia K., both having died in early childhood. The surviving son, Ira, was born June 10, 1895. The parents are members of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Newark, and in his political views Mr. Budd is a Republican.

FRANK WILLIAM HELBIG,

the popular and highly esteemed proprietor of the Roseville Hotel, which is located on the corner of Railroad and Roseville avenues, was born in the ortschaft of Flomersheim, near Frankendahl, in the province of Bavaria, Germany, on the 16th of July, 1838, and is a son of Philip and Charlotte (Gehring) Helbig. The mother was a daughter of Caspar and Charlotte (Grube) Gehring, both natives of Bavaria. Philip Helbig was the son of Conrad and Anna Maria (De Walt) Helbig, the latter being of French Huguenot ancestry. Both the maternal and the paternal grandfathers of Frank W. were teachers by vocation, and Conrad Helbig lived to be an octogenarian. The father of our subject received a common-school education, after which he learned the baker's trade and continued to follow the same during his lifetime with unqualified success. To Mr. and Mrs. Helbig were born the following children:

Frank W., our subject; Philip, Jr., who died in early life; Charlotte, who came to America and married William Maurer, two children being born to them, William and Charlotte; Carl came to America, married Miss Jessie Taylor and now resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; John died early in life; Louis married Miss Elizabeth Tressler and with his wife and three children occupies the old homestead in Flomersheim; Sophia became the wife of Henry Ebrecht and lives in the town of her birth, having become the mother of six children; John (2d) came to America, settled in Jersey City and married Miss Louisa Jaeger, the children of this union being Louisa, George and Charles; Philipena died at the age of thirty years; Margaretta married Emil Sendler and with her husband and three children makes her home in the city of her birth. Philip Helbig, father of the foregoing, died in 1873, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother surviving until 1877, when she passed away, aged sixty-five years. They were both Christian people, and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them.

Frank William Helbig received his literary education in the public schools and then learned the baking trade with his father, later working as a journeyman until 1860, when he was drafted into the military service for one year. He left the fatherland on the 5th of February, 1861, and took passage on a sailing vessel for the United States, arriving in New York on April 2d, the voyage occupying nearly two months. He found employment at his trade and continued to be thus engaged until 1864, when, on the 22d of September, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war, being honorably discharged near Washington, D. C., after which he returned to New York. Subsequently he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he worked for some time at his trade and then once more returned to New York. In 1866 he embarked in the baking business on his own responsibility at Jersey City, continuing there until 1881, when he moved to Newark and opened an establishment, retaining possession of the same for two years, and then came to Roseville and conducted a bakery on Orange street until 1889. In 1890 he built the handsome, commodious hotel known as the Roseville Hotel, and as its proprietor he has continued to meet with unqualified success.

In 1877 Mr. Helbig visited the land of his nativity and spent two months viewing familiar scenes and places. In 1895 he again journeyed to the fatherland and spent four months with his son Henry, who is a student in one of the technical schools of Muenchen, a university town of Germany. Socially, Mr. Helbig is a member of Phil. Kearny Post, No. 1, at Newark, and of the Aurora Singing Society.

Mr. Helbig was married in Jersey City on the 12th of September, 1866, to Miss Susan Schnell, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Leonhart) Schnell, and eight children have been born to them, of whom the following record is given: Elizabeth died at the age of six years and six months; Philip died in early life; William H. married Miss Katie Kutchenburger; Henry is a student in Germany; Charlotte; Susan died when five and a half years old; Louis learned the butcher trade; Oscar is a law student in the office of Frank McDermit, 800 Broad street, Newark. Mr.

and Mrs. Helbig, with their children, attend the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL M. HEDGES.

There are men in every community whose lives, though quiet and unpretentious, exert a wide influence in the community; it is like the strong undercurrent of a stream, which changes the course of the vessels that ride its surface. Such is the character of Mr. Hedges. Though unassuming, his sterling worth, honor in business, loyalty to citizenship and fidelity in the walks of private life have won him the respect of all and made him one of the valued representatives of the community.

He was born in Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 23d of June, 1821, and is a son of William J. and Mary (Eoff) Hedges. His mother was of German lineage, and his father was a son of Dr. William J. Hedges, who was a native of England and came to America and settled on Long Island, where he practiced his profession until his death. He had two children, the daughter becoming the wife of John Hunt, of Somerset county.

The son, William J. Hedges, was educated in the district school, reared at his parents' home and after attaining his majority turned his attention to merchandizing, which he followed in Pluckamin. He spent the latter period of his active business life in Somerville and in Montrose, Pennsylvania, his death occurring in Montrose about 1862, while his remains were interred in the family burying-ground in Somerville. He had six sons and one daughter: William W., who wedded Mary Ann Reading and has one child, Elizabeth; Jacob, who married Miss Dusbrow and died in Hunterdon county, where for many years he practiced medicine, having graduated at Rutgers College and pursued his professional studies under the direction of Dr. Hedges, of Newton, Morris county, New Jersey; Charles H., a partner of our subject, born in Somerville, studied medicine, was graduated in Rutgers College and practiced his profession in Flushing, New York, for a number of years, after which he removed to Orange, and in 1884 went to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he now resides: he married Emma Shipman and they have five children. Samuel M. is the next of the family. Hugh Gaston, a graduate of Rutgers College, died in Somerville, after being appointed to a missionary charge in France by the Dutch Reformed church. John died while studying for the ministry in Rutgers College, just one month after the death of his brother. Aletta is the wife of James R. De Witt, of Jersey City, and they have three children, —William H., Charles and James.

Mr. Hedges, whose name introduces this record, obtained his early education in his native town, and when eighteen years of age went to New York city, where he entered upon his business career in his father's employ. He there remained for a number of years, and in 1846 began business on his own account in Somerville, where he remained for two years. In 1848 he went to Illinois, where he engaged in merchandizing until 1852, when he returned to New Jersey, but after a short time he again went to Illinois, where he continued his residence until 1873. Since that date he has resided in Orange and has carried on a successful business as a dealer in grain, hay and feed. His trade extends over a wide territory and by judicious pur-

chase, honorable dealing and enterprise he has built up an excellent trade and acquired thereby a comfortable competence. He gives his political support to the Democracy, and while deeply interested in the growth of his party finds no time for political labors, preferring to give his attention to his business.

Mr. Hedges was married in Butler, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of three children, one of whom, Woodbridge, died at the age of one year, while Henry died at the age of eight years. The surviving son is Charles De Witt, who was educated in the schools of Orange, and supplemented a three-years course in the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, New Jersey, and married Anna W. Prince Pearce, of Southold, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and their son are all members of the First Presbyterian church of Orange. The family is one of prominence in the community and their home is noted for its generous hospitality.

ADOLPH VOGEL,

prominent in the industrial and musical circles of West Orange and esteemed for that sterling worth which everywhere commands recognition and respect, was born in Orange, on the 17th of October, 1865, and is a son of Adolph and Sibylla (Becker) Vogel. His mother was born in Bavaria, Germany, and his father in Saxony, in the town of Eisenach, which was the birthplace of Martin Luther. He acquired his early education in the district schools of that town and in his early manhood he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some time. He finally decided to seek a home in America, and in 1848 sailed for the New World, landing in New York, where he remained for a short time. Subsequently he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold, and spent some time in prospecting on the Pacific slope. He was married in San Francisco and continued in the Golden state for some years, after which he returned to the east, taking up his residence in Orange, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1885, at the age of forty-seven years, and his wife still resides in West Orange, with her sons.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now deceased: Emma, Josephine, Edward and George, all of whom died in childhood; Julius, who married and resides on Condit Place, Orange; Emma makes her home with her mother; Adolph is the next of the family; William is at home; and Henry is learning the carpenter's trade with our subject.

Adolph Vogel acquired his early education in the schools of Orange and through private instruction, both German and English. At the age of sixteen he began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of Sebastian Morlock, of Orange, after which he worked as a journeyman for a number of years. In 1892 he began business on his own account and in 1894 formed a partnership with Whitfield H. Stevenson and built the establishment which he now occupies. They erected a number of fine buildings, and the partnership was continued until August, 1897, when, by mutual consent, the relationship was discontinued. Mr. Vogel has won a liberal patronage and is doing a profitable business. He is an expert workman and

therefore capable of directing the labors of his men to the best advantage. His faithfulness in filling the terms of a contract, his systematic methods and honorable dealing have insured him success, and he is certainly deserving of any prosperity that he may acquire.

Mr. Vogel was married in Orange, April 24, 1890, to Miss Mary E. Gossweiler, daughter of John Gossweiler, of Swiss and German ancestry. They now have three children: Herbert R., born May 20, 1891; Adolph H., born February 13, 1893; and William, born December 26, 1896. The family attend the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Vogel is a member of the Garfield Knights of Honor, of Orange, and is very prominent in musical circles. He has inherited the love of that "art divine" which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the German race, and is a member of the National League of American Musicians. He has long been connected with some band organization and is now secretary of the Fifth Regiment Band of Orange. His musical talent and his pleasant, genial manner make him a social favorite, and his friends are many.

NATHANIEL BROWN,

deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Essex county, his name being inseparably interwoven with its history. He was born in South Orange township, on the 18th of January, 1783, and was descended from ancestry who came to the shores of New England in the Mayflower and aided in founding the first colony in the north. His father, Colonel Phineas Brown, was born in South Orange township about the middle of the eighteenth century, and when the oppression of the mother country became unbearable and the colonies resolved to throw off the yoke of British tyranny he joined the army of his native land and as a brave and loyal soldier aided in the struggle for independence, his meritorious conduct winning him promotion to the rank of colonel. He was the owner of a large tract of land, lying on either side of what is now Valley street in Maplewood. He lived a frugal, industrious life and by his well directed efforts and capable management won an enviable success in his business undertakings. His life was ever upright and honorable and he had the respect of a large circle of friends. His children were Stephen, Isaac, William, Charles, Nathaniel, Anna and Ester.

Nathaniel Brown was reared upon the home farm, and in the summer months assisted in its cultivation, while in the winter season he pursued his studies in the public schools until about seventeen years of age. As was the custom in those days, he then began to learn a trade and chose the coopering business, which he thoroughly mastered. After the death of his father he came into possession of a portion of the old homestead, and in connection with his farming operations followed his trade, deriving from the dual occupation a good income. He was energetic and enterprising, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His business methods were above question and he won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he had commercial relations.

In his early manhood Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Gillum, a native of South Orange township, Essex county, in which place also occurred the birth of her father, Isaac Gillum. He was a

NATHANIEL BROWN

farmer by occupation and was one of the heroes of the war for independence, rising to the rank of captain in the American army. His family were prominently connected with the events of that period, and not only were fathers and husbands liable to suffer attack at the hands of the British, but wives and children also often had to flee to the mountains for safety. Mr. Brown continued to discharge faithfully all the duties of public and private life until called to the home beyond this life in 1864. In his death the community lost one of its best citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a loving husband and father.

His children are as follows: William Penn, Andrew Jackson, James Munroe, Louise, Caroline, Joanna, Susan and Emma. Susan Brown, who was born and reared on the old family homestead, was married in 1854 to Edward Starbuck, a native of England, who was brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Newark, where his father and mother spent their remaining days. Mr. Starbuck was an energetic, industrious man, and by the assistance of his estimable wife and the exercise of honorable business principles succeeded in gaining a good home and providing a comfortable competence for his widow. He carried on agricultural pursuits, and the neat and thrifty appearance of his land well indicated his careful supervision and his progressiveness. In addition to this pursuit he also followed milling, operating what is known as the Maplewood Mills, and the excellence of his product and his straightforward business dealings secured to him a liberal patronage. He was for some years in ill health, and on the 18th of January, 1869, passed to his final rest, mourned by many friends.

On her husband's death, with brave heart and willing hands, Mrs. Starbuck assumed the management of the business interests, which she has since successfully conducted in a manner that would be a credit to a man trained to business habits from early boyhood. She still owns and occupies the homestead, dear to her from the associations of childhood and from the tender memories of later years.

CHARLES WILLIAM FREEMAN,

a member of the firm of A. M. Matthews & Company, dealers in coal, lumber and grain in Orange, is a business man of great strength of character, resolute purpose and indefatigable energy, and his perseverance and sound judgment have advanced him far on the highway of success. He is a prominent representative of the commercial interests of Orange and is accounted one of the leading citizens.

Mr. Freeman was born in East Orange, November 8, 1856, and is a son of George Washington and Mary (Dodd) Freeman. His father was born November 12, 1807, in New York, was reared to manhood in Newark and acquired his education in the district schools. When he had attained his majority he learned the trade of shoemaking, and followed that business for many years, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He spent the remainder of his life in farming in East Orange, and his methods were progressive and systematical, so that he won fair success in his undertakings. His life was a busy and useful one and gained him the confidence and good will of neighbors and friends. He was a consistent member of the Brick church, of East Orange, and

died in the faith of that church, February 26, 1891. His wife still survives him and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Bayes, in East Orange. The surviving children of this family are Morris Edgar; Jemimah, wife of Edwin Quimby, of East Orange, by whom she has two daughters, Mary and Ida; Samuel Morris, who is married and resides in New York city; John Milton, who married Annie Pollard and has seven children; Mrs. Margaretta Bayes and Charles W.

The last named is indebted to the public-school system for the practical education which fitted him for life's duties. He remained at his parents' home until he had attained his majority and then entered the employ of A. M. Matthews, his present partner. He continued to serve him as an employee until the 1st of June, 1892, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm name of A. M. Matthews & Company. On the 12th of February, 1897, the business was incorporated under the same name and the following officers were chosen: A. M. Matthews, president; C. W. Freeman, vice-president; Alfred Harrison Matthews, treasurer; and George S. Bayes, secretary. The volume of their business has now assumed extensive proportions and their trade covers a wide territory. They deal in coal, lumber, grain, hardware and paints, and each department has a large patronage and thus adds considerably to the general income. The most honorable methods are followed in their connections with the outside world, and they have therefore won a reputation for trustworthiness which is indeed enviable. Mr. Freeman and his co-workers are all men of good business ability, typical representatives of the progressive American spirit, and the prominent place which he occupies in trade circles is well merited.

On the 16th of March, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Freeman and Miss Ella Louise Budd, a daughter of Seely Randolph and Cornelia (Barton) Budd. One daughter graces this union, by name Florence Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are received into the best homes of Orange and their circle of friends is very extensive. Mr. Freeman is a member of Longfellow Council, No. 675, Royal Arcanum, of East Orange, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican, but seeks not the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests.

FERDINAND GOSSWEILER

is a native of the beautiful and historic land of Switzerland and has the sturdy self-reliance and strength of character of that people. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in the little village of Hirschensprung, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, October 15, 1842, a son of Johannes and Margaretta (Steiger) Gossweiler, who were of Swiss ancestry. His father obtained a district-school education and learned the butcher's trade in St. Gallen. He was favorably known in his native town as a practical, progressive and successful business man in his line of business and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in 1805 and died in 1878. His wife, who was born in 1810, departed this life in 1884. They were both earnest Christian people and the mother was especially active in church and charitable work. The follow-

ing is the record of their family: John, who came to America in 1860 and located in Newark, enlisted in Company K, Forty-first New York Infantry, and served for a year and a half, when he was stricken with a fever, which forced him to go to the hospital; and in Baltimore he was honorably discharged. He was married and resided in Newark until his death, in 1888. He left a son and daughter, John and Mary. Margaretta is the wife of V. Baumann, who is proprietor of the Hotel Kur-Anstalt zum Waldstater Bad—zum Santis Blick, St. Gallen (in the canton Appenzell). They have a daughter and son, Bertha and Victor. Marietta is the wife of Conrad Anderigg; Carl, who came to America in 1866, locating in Boston, is still living in Massachusetts, and is engaged in the butchering business: he is married and has a son named Carl.

Ferdinand Gossweiler acquired his early education in his native land, and when sixteen years of age began learning the butcher's trade with his father. When he had mastered the business he started out in life for himself, securing employment in St. Gallen, where he continued until the spring of 1861, when he came to America to join his brother John, landing in New York on the 1st of May. Hardly a month had passed when he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid. The liberty-loving nature of the Swiss race was aroused, and on the 9th of June, 1861, he joined the boys in blue of Company K, Forty-first New York Regiment, under Captain Carl Bang. For three years he remained with that company, and was honorably discharged on the 9th of June, 1864, after having participated in thirteen important engagements. Of the ten hundred and sixty men of his regiment who went to the war only two hundred and ninety returned.

Mr. Gossweiler spent a short time in Philadelphia after leaving the service, and on the 30th of September, 1864, sailed for his native land, where he remained until 1866, when he again came to America, leaving Switzerland in April and arriving in New York on the 15th of May, 1866. He found employment at his trade in Newark, and in 1868 began business on his own account at the corner of Blain and Market streets, Newark, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Orange and established a store on Main street. In 1872 he removed to his present location at the corner of Freeman and Tompkins streets. In addition to a fine line of meats he carries fresh and canned vegetables and has a first-class market, splendidly equipped with everything found in his line. His earnest desire to please his patrons and his honorable dealing have secured to him a large trade, and his business is now extensive and profitable.

In Newark, on the 18th of August, 1870, Mr. Gossweiler was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Augspurger, a daughter of William and Eliza (Blatz) Augspurger. They now have seven living children: Ferdinand Albert, who is a professional violinist; Elsie, who is a student of music in the Park conservatory in Newark; Otto and Bertha, who are attending school; Charlotta, Margaret and Carl. They also lost three children,—two who died in early life, and Otto, who died at the age of seven years.

Mrs. Gossweiler is a member of the Congregational church and the family attend its services, Mr. Gossweiler contributing liberally to its support and to all chari-

table enterprises. He is a valued citizen of the community and a self-made man, whose well directed efforts in life brought him the capital with which to engage in business and have increased his financial resources until he is now numbered among the substantial residents of Orange.

ALEXANDER MAC WHORTER

was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, July 15, 1734, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and had just about reached his twenty-fifth birthday when he was unanimously called by the Newark congregation. In 1641, during the civil wars of the first Charles, both his grandparents on the maternal side perished by violence; they were hanged on a tree in front of their own door, it is stated. His grandmother on the paternal side was then an infant. A faithful nurse heard the little one, and so saved from butchery the only survivor of the family. His father was Hugh Mac Whorter, a prosperous linen-draper of Armagh, in the north of Ireland. At the solicitation of his oldest son he emigrated to this country about 1730, settling in Delaware on a large farm. He had two sons named Alexander, the oldest and the youngest. The oldest, after being educated for the ministry at the University of Edinburg, died soon after the arrival of the family in America. About the same time the youngest son was born and inherited his brother's name. He was the youngest of eleven children born to his parents.

From early life he evinced a disposition for the ministry. In 1756 he entered the College of New Jersey, which had not yet been removed from Newark to Princeton, and studied under the learned and kindly eye of President Burr. In the autumn of the same year the college was removed to Princeton. There, a few days after President Burr's death, Mr. Mac Whorter graduated. Owing to the unexpected death of his mother, Mrs. Jane Mac Whorter, the young student abandoned his design of settling in North Carolina. He completed his studies at Freehold, under the guidance of Rev. William Tennant, and in 1758 was licensed to preach. Soon afterward he married Mary Cumming, daughter of Robert Cumming, a highly respectable merchant of Freehold. He was ordained to the ministry at Cranberry, July 4, 1759, and was ordered to go to North Carolina and Virginia, there to labor for destitute congregations. He happened to preach once in Newark, and that settled his fate here. The Newark Presbyterians fixed upon him as their future pastor and induced the Presbytery to cancel its order otherwise. The same summer he was duly installed here.

GEORGE J. GEIGER,

a chemist and pharmacist of Orange, who has arisen to a leading place in the ranks of his professional brethren, was born in Newark on the 29th of January, 1860, and is a son of John J. and Eleanor (Weidermann) Geiger. The mother was a daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Weidermann, natives of Bavaria, Germany, in which land they spent their entire lives. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John J. and Anna (Jalor) Geiger, residents of Tyrol, Austria. The father of our subject was born and reared in Tyrol and followed the pursuits of a civil and mechanical engineer until 1848, when he determined to

seek a broader and more profitable field of labor beyond the Atlantic. Accordingly he crossed the briny deep, landed in New York and took up his residence in Newark, where he resumed work at his trade. He afterward embarked in the file manufacturing business, in which he was more than ordinarily successful, owing largely to his knowledge of chemistry pertaining to the peculiar and intricate methods of treating the steel. His process is still in use in some of the largest works in New Jersey and other eastern states. He strove to reach perfection in his business and thereby attained a leadership which brought to him a handsome trade. He took an active part in public affairs and was one of the twelve founders of the Schiller Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., at Newark. His life was one of industry, enterprise and energy in business, fidelity in private life and uprightness in all public walks. He and his estimable wife were faithful members of the German Lutheran church, of Newark. His death occurred December 5, 1875, when he had reached the age of sixty-three years, and his wife died September 5, 1889.

The children of this worthy couple were as follows: John Christian, who learned his trade with his father, married Henrietta Stahl, of Newark, and died in 1892, leaving one son, John. Michael J., who was graduated at the Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, New Jersey, as a mechanical engineer, has since followed his profession and is now in Bath City, Montana. He married a lady of Chicago and they have a daughter, Annie. George J. is the next of the family. Charles F., a graduate of the high school of Newark, is now engaged in lithographing. He married Annie Stearn and they have a daughter, Annie.

Mr. Geiger, of this review, obtained his preliminary education in the Green street private school, of Newark, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1874. He then entered the Newark high school, where he was graduated in 1878, on the completion of a four-years course, and thus with a broad general knowledge to serve as a foundation for special training he took up the study of pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy in New York city, and at the same time was employed in the drug store of Max Geiger, of Newark. He was graduated in 1881 and was granted his diploma, after which he took a special course in chemistry in the School of Mines in New York. There he won his degree as a pharmaceutical chemist. In 1882 we find him as manager of the drug store of Dr. Tiesher, and in that position he continued until 1892, when he purchased his present store and stock located at the corner of Northfield avenue and Valley road. Here he has since conducted a successful business as a prescription druggist, and at the same time is a chemist of merit, his services in that line being largely in demand. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Jersey and the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Geiger was married on the 24th of November, 1885, to Miss Wilhelmina T., daughter of William and Theresa Heilman, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, born July 12, 1863. They now have one son, born August 24, 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are consistent members of the German Presbyterian church of Orange, and in the locality in which they make their home they are widely and favorably known. In the line of his business he has gained a

foremost place. Being a student of his profession, he is constantly advancing on the road to perfection, and as a chemist and pharmacist he has won the recognition of those who are high in the callings.

REV. HENRY CLAY FISH, D. D.,

was born in Halifax, Vermont, January 27, 1820, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Fish, who outlived him. His father was a man of great activity of mind and of more than ordinary ability as a preacher, and his mother was a woman noted for her piety and her rare intellectual endowments. It is not strange that under such influences young Henry should have grown up to manhood filled with pious sentiments and governed by lofty purposes. He manifested at a very early age a desire to obtain a thorough education, and the father, while encouraging the desire, was obliged to tell him, with a sigh, that he had not the means to gratify his wishes, but would gladly see him make an effort to educate himself. Thus set at liberty, the lad made application for admission to an academy at no great distance from his home, and by dint of laboring during the hours when out of school he managed to pay for both his board and his tuition. In this manner, from the age of sixteen until he was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, in 1845, he was indebted to his own personal efforts for his maintenance and his education. It was at times a difficult struggle, but nevertheless bravely and cheerfully sustained.

On the day following his graduation he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Somerville, New Jersey, and a month afterward was married to Miss Clara M. Jones, of Shelburne, Massachusetts. His connection with the church at Somerville continued until January, 1851, when he entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Newark, New Jersey, which at that time had a membership of three hundred and thirty-nine, and which at the close of his ministration had increased to eleven hundred and ninety-eight. Such success attended his labors that the small frame building in which his congregation assembled soon proved to be too small for the crowds who sought an entrance, and the necessity of a more spacious edifice became imperative. A suitable building of brown chiseled stone was accordingly erected and made ready for occupation in May, 1860. It is an ornament to Newark and a monument to the fidelity of this zealous and highly-gifted clergyman, whose labors had not only endeared him to his people, but were also winning for him respect and admiration everywhere. Two years prior to this event the University of Rochester had conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and though at that time but thirty-eight years of age he was deemed well worthy of the honor.

His position as a clergyman did not embarrass Dr. Fish in the expression of his convictions, no matter what might be the subject or the occasion. In all matters affecting the public welfare he took a deep and abiding interest, and if any cause demanded labor, he stood always ready to perform his part. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he promptly took his place on the side of the Union, nor did he think his office too sacred or his pulpit too holy to be used in his country's need. His voice was loud and clear against treason. The nation's banner was spread upon

his altar, and the nation's anthem was mingled with the songs of the sanctuary. Dr. Fish was a genuine patriot, and would doubtless have been a fearless and efficient soldier on the battle-field. On the 1st of June, 1864, he was drafted into the military service. It seemed to him an announcement from heaven. He dropped his pen that was at the moment in his hand with the full determination to replace it with a sword. The trustees and deacons of his church were notified at once of his intention, and they assembled immediately to consider the pastor's request that some one be appointed to supply the pulpit during his absence. They would not, of course, listen to his demand, and it cannot be doubted by all who knew him that he reluctantly allowed them to send a substitute in his stead.

As a pastor, Dr. Fish possessed many rare and excellent qualities. Of his immense congregation, there was scarcely an individual whom he could not call by name, and to whom he could not address a remark which showed something more than a passing acquaintance. His preaching was always attractive, and his sermons evinced not only a careful study of the Scriptures, but also a good knowledge of human nature and of everything that was transpiring about him. While his duties as a minister were even more than fulfilled, he still found time to perform his duties as a citizen, and every worthy enterprise counted him among its faithful and efficient promoters. He was a man of untiring energy and almost incredible industry. While not employed in the performance of routine labors he was in his study, pen in hand, occupied in giving expression to thoughts or experiences which the pulpit did not afford him an opportunity to present. Thus did he add many and valuable contributions to religious literature. Besides the large number of tracts and sermons which he wrote and published, he was the author of an essay entitled "Primitive Piety Revived," a duodecimo volume of 249 pages, 1855, which received the prize of two hundred dollars offered by the Congregational Board of Publication. This work was translated into Dutch, and published in Utrecht, Holland, 1860. He was the author also of "The Price of Soul Liberty, and Who Paid It," a small volume of 152 pages, 1860; also of "Harry's Conversion," 240 pages, 1872; also "Harry's Conflicts," 224 pages, 1872; also "Hand-Book of Revivals," duodecimo, 420 pages, 1874; also "Bible Lands Illustrated," octavo, 920 pages, 1876. His compilations, interspersed with annotations, are numerous and valuable, and among them are "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence," two volumes, octavo, 1235 pages; "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," octavo, 813 pages, 1857; "Select Discourses," translated from French, duodecimo, 408 pages, 1858; "Heaven in Song," quarto, 742 pages, 1874. During his last days he was engaged upon a work which he intended to entitle "The Wealth of Ages," and for which he had already collected a vast amount of material.

In March, 1874, Dr. Fish, finding his health somewhat impaired by incessant labor, went abroad, and during an eight-months journey visited nearly the whole of Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, and other parts of western Asia. The journey proved beneficial, but he soon returned to his old habits of work, and the renewed strength which he had acquired by relaxation began

gradually to give way. In July, 1877, he yielded to the remonstrances of friends, and once more sought by travel to recover his wasting energies. The trial, however, proved unavailing. He was brought home on the 25th of September following, utterly prostrated, and one week afterward, October 2, 1877, he died.

EMIL E. GUENTHER, M. D.,

who for fourteen years has been actively connected with the medical profession in Newark, was born in New York, September 21, 1854, and is a son of the Rev. John U. Guenther, pastor of the First German Presbyterian church, of Newark, of which congregation he has had charge for forty-five years. He is a native of the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States about 1850. He was educated in the Moravian church in the fatherland, and when he came to this country was identified with that denomination. For a time he acted as harbor missionary for that church in New York city. He came to Newark in the latter part of 1854, and has since been pastor of the Presbyterian church, laboring long, earnestly and faithfully among the people of the city, by whom he is greatly respected and beloved. He was married in New York city to Miss Maria Buhle, a native of Germany, whose family came to America on the same vessel on which her husband took passage. Her many excellent qualities also endeared her to the people of her husband's congregation and to those of other denominations. She died September 8, 1892, aged sixty-two years and six months. Of her eight children, six are still living.

Dr. Guenther acquired his primary education in the parochial schools connected with his father's church and in the public schools of Newark. In 1872 he began reading medicine, under the direction of Dr. P. V. P. Hewlit, of Newark, with whom he remained for a year and a half, when he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in which institution he was graduated in March, 1877. In the spring of 1876, while making a post-mortem examination, he contracted blood poisoning, and, his health failing as a result, he was forced to spend six months in Wisconsin, immediately after his graduation, in rest and recuperation.

Returning then to his home, Dr. Guenther began the practice of his profession about January 1, 1878. During the first year he was appointed district physician and attending physician at the Newark Dispensary, but failing health compelled him to return to the west, and he located in Forreston, Ogle county, Illinois, where he continued the prosecution of his profession until 1883, when he again located in Newark and has since been an active and leading member of the medical fraternity here. He is attending surgeon of the German Hospital, of Newark, with which institution he has been connected for fourteen years, and is also assistant surgeon in St. Barnabas Hospital, of New York, which position he has held since the 5th of October, 1885.

For three years, from 1884 to 1887, Dr. Guenther served as one of the coroners of Essex county, being elected on the Republican ticket. He is the medical examiner of the Order of Chosen Friends, and was formerly a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He has his

residence and office at No. 159 West Kinney street, and is enjoying a good practice, which he well merits, for his ability commends him to the confidence and support of the public.

JOHN STEVENS DARCY

was born in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, February 24, 1788. Here he grew up to manhood, and here became fitted for his profession under the direction of his father, Dr. John Darcy, an eminent and leading physician of that vicinity, to whose practice he ultimately succeeded.

Dr. John S. Darcy was as well known by the title of General as by that of Doctor, and yet the latter title was by no means lost under the former. No member of the medical fraternity of New Jersey ever enjoyed a higher or more deserved reputation for skill and daring in his profession, which, notwithstanding his multifarious occupations, he continued to exercise till nearly the day of his death.

He remained in his native place until 1832, when he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where, at that time, as in many other large towns, the Asiatic cholera was committing fearful ravages. With his characteristic bravery and greatness of heart, he went among the sick and dying, and especially among the poor, winning by his promptness of decision, his skillful treatment and generous charities, the esteem and confidence of the whole community. It is said of him that while he never neglected the most disagreeable and profitless call, he seldom exacted his legal fees, but oftener contributed from his own pocket the means of securing for his needy patients the necessaries, and even the luxuries, which their condition demanded. The peculiar circumstances under which he began the work of his profession in Newark brought to him almost immediately an extensive practice, and year by year it became so large that had he collected all he earned he would, it is believed, have become one of the wealthiest men in his profession. His arduous labors, notwithstanding his powerful frame and vigorous constitution, began finally to make their impression upon him, and this, together with his natural love of adventure, led him, in 1849, to project an overland journey to California. He was the leader of the party, which was composed chiefly of acquaintances, and the journey was performed on foot, while wagons, drawn by oxen, transported the provisions, the clothing and whatever was needed on so long a march over a country inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians.

The travelers reached their destination, but the fatigue and continual hardships to which they had been for months subjected had not the desired effect upon the Doctor's health. He returned by the isthmus route to his friends and patients, who received him with open arms and prolonged expressions of joy and gratitude.

Although an earnest politician of the Jackson school of Democracy, Dr. Darcy was by no means a seeker after office. It is true that in early life he was a member of the state legislature, and under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren was United States marshal of the district of New Jersey; but he had a strong dislike to entering the political arena as a contestant for honors. He was the first president of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and held

that position till the time of his death,—a period of more than thirty years. In the interests of this corporation he was very active, and to it he rendered many valuable services. For many years he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding for a long time the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Distinguished for his geniality, his benignity and munificence, he died October 22, 1863, lamented by the whole community.

MICHAEL F. OBER,

who is now living a retired life in Orange, was born in the province of Alsace, France, in the town of Reichshofen, December 3, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Magdalena (Young) Ober. The paternal grandparents were Michael and Theresa (Duetsch) Ober, also natives of Alsace, as were the maternal grandparents, George and Eisele Young. The father of our subject was born in the town of Reichshofen and during his early life followed mercantile pursuits in his native land, continuing in that line of business until 1851. Napoleon III. had then ascended the throne of France and it was a period of great financial depression in that country; so with the hope of bettering his condition in the New World Henry Ober sailed for America, locating in Newark, where he embarked in merchandizing, carrying on his store until his death, which occurred in 1872, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years. His faithful wife passed away in 1861, at the age of fifty-three. They were members of the German Catholic church of Newark. Their family numbered five children, as follows: Michael F.; Louis Philip, who wedded Mary Leroy, a native of Alsace, France, by whom he had fourteen children, twelve yet living; Louisa, who married and returned to Europe, where she died; Henrietta, who married and died in Newark; and Mary, who became the wife of Frank Neigel and died in Newark, leaving two children,—Louis and Louisa.

Michael F. Ober, of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his native province, and came to America when sixteen years of age, locating with the family in Newark. There he was employed at various occupations up to the time when he entered the United States Navy, August 24, 1864, on board the North Carolina. Later he served on the Primrose, and after a year's active connection with the navy was honorably discharged.

In 1865 Mr. Ober came to Orange and in 1868 took possession of his present residence, where he has remained continuously since. Having learned the barber's trade, he followed that business here for some time and conducted leading tonsorial parlors here. His patronage was large and brought to him a comfortable competence, which now enables him to spend a retired life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 9th of July, 1855, Mr. Ober was united in marriage to Miss Rosalie Pferr, a daughter of Frank and Catherine (Schoenise) Pferr, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Ober were born five children, one of whom died in infancy, while George died at the age of three and a half months, and Evangeline died at the age of two years and four months. Those who still survive are Mary, wife of Charles E. Williams, whose sketch appears in this work; and John, who was born

March 11, 1870. He married Lucy Kapp and they have three children: Charles Eckford, Arthur and John. Our subject and his wife attend the Roman Catholic church.

HON. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, LL. D.,

was born at Berne, near Albany, New York, March 14, 1813, and is sixth in descent from Francis Bradley and Ruth (Barlow) Bradley, of Fairfield, Connecticut. With very limited advantages, his education was sufficient to enable him, at the age of sixteen, to obtain a position as a school-teacher, and thus to support himself while making the necessary preparation to enter college. In this he was so successful that in 1833 he entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, and was graduated at that institution with honors in 1836. Although excelling in mathematics while a student, he was no less proficient in Latin and Greek, and his familiarity with these studies he had, throughout a busy life, found great pleasure in preserving. When he entered college his intention was to make the ministry his profession. With such a purpose, he naturally became a student of the Bible, and, without neglecting his academic studies, managed, during his collegiate course, with his characteristic pertinacity, to wrestle with the abstrusities of theology; and even this study he kept up throughout life with the other lordly branches of human knowledge.

Why he set aside the ministry for the law is unimportant, but this he did while, after leaving college, he was presiding over the academy at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. His decision in this matter having been made, he promptly removed to Newark, New Jersey, and entered, as a student at law, the office of Archer Gifford, Esq., a lawyer at that time of considerable standing, and collector of the port. Here Mr. Bradley found not only an opportunity to study but the means of support, by acting as inspector of the customs under his preceptor, the collector. In Newark, too, he found his old college classmates, Cortlandt Parker and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and in 1839, two months after them, he was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and for thirty years was constant and unwearied in the discharge of his professional duties. For a long period he was a director in, and counsel to, the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, and was also counsel to the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company. On this account, as well as for his high standing as a lawyer, he was engaged in most of the important cases that have for many years past been before the higher courts of the state. Among them may be mentioned the Passaic bridge case, which he argued in 1860; the celebrated Meeker will case, which occupied the courts of New Jersey from 1852 to 1860; the New Jersey zinc case; the Belvidere land case; the murder case of Harden, the Methodist minister, hung for poisoning his wife, and of Donelly, who assassinated his friend at Long Branch. In these and many other cases Mr. Bradley exhibited not only his profound knowledge of the law, but also his ability to place clearly and convincingly before a jury the grounds upon which their verdict should be rendered. Governed as he always was himself by force of reason, it was for him natural to avoid the sentimental claptrap so often resorted to in the management of juries.

Though a Whig in the days of that party, and a Republican ever after, Mr. Bradley was never an office-seeker, and when, in 1862, he was nominated to represent the fifth congressional district, he knew that he had been selected as the leader of a forlorn hope, and that a dozen political place-hunters would have prevented his nomination had there been the smallest chance of success. His defeat was a foregone conclusion. In 1868 he headed the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket in this state.

In addition to his arduous professional duties, Mr. Bradley was, from 1851 to 1853, mathematician, or actuary, of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and was also a director in various financial institutions, to all of which he rendered important services. His industry and love of intellectual labor were further illustrated in the large number of addresses and learned papers written by him, and read by him before college societies and other literary, as well as scientific, associations. He was recognized as a man of great learning as early as 1859, when Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1870 two vacancies on the bench of the United States supreme court existed, and President Grant nominated Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong to fill them. Mr. Strong's nomination being first acted upon by the senate, was promptly confirmed, and he was assigned to the judicial circuit of which he was a resident. Some delay was occasioned in the confirmation of Mr. Bradley, by reason of his being a non-resident of the remaining vacant circuit, which comprehended the districts of Georgia, northern and southern Florida, northern and southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eastern and western Texas. All objections were, however, easily removed, and Mr. Bradley, being confirmed, entered upon the duties of his office. During some months of the year it was necessary for him, as well as for all of the members of the court, to reside at Washington, and the result was that he made the national capital his dwelling-place, an example which was soon followed by all the other judges of the supreme court.

The limits assigned to this sketch will not admit of even a list of the many important questions which Mr. Justice Bradley was called upon to decide. For none of his decisions did he receive adverse criticism, except, perhaps, from those with whose interests or political prejudices they may have collided. It was to be expected that, as a member of the electoral commission, his vote, whatever it might be, would give offense to the party defeated by it; and yet his argument on that occasion was pronounced unanswerable by many distinguished men who were politically his opponents. It is true that his appointment by the four supreme court justices gave to the Republicans a majority in the electoral tribunal in 1877, charged with determining the result of the presidential election of the preceding year; but the oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the constitution and the laws: so help me God," was as binding upon each one as upon him. And yet it was not so considered; for seven men of each political party were expected to render judgment in accordance with the pro-

nounced wishes of their respective parties. The matter might have been very much simplified by the retirement of the fourteen partisans. As it was, the whole responsibility was thrown upon Justice Bradley, and without reading his able argument upon that grave occasion, or weighing the reasons which impelled his action, he has been condemned or praised, as prejudice might dictate.

Justice Bradley was married October 23, 1844, to Mary, youngest daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. Their children were Mary Burnet, Caroline, Joseph Hornblower, Henrietta and William H. (all deceased), Charles, and Joseph Richard (deceased). Justice Bradley died January 22, 1892.

WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D.,

deceased, was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 12, 1824, and was educated at Carlow, a town about forty miles from his native place, containing a well known Catholic college, now affiliated with the London University. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. O'Kelly, at Maynooth, and in 1844 went to Dublin, where he spent five years as a student, house surgeon and physician in the Whitworth, Hardwick, Richmond and other well-known hospitals of that city. In 1849 he removed to the United States, and, settling in Oswego, New York, was appointed surgeon to Fort Ontario in 1851. This position he continued to fill until March, 1857, when, in consequence of the removal of some companies of the Fourth Artillery from the fort, he left Oswego and established himself in Newark, New Jersey, where he soon met with great success in the practice of his profession.

At the breaking out of the civil war Dr. O'Gorman volunteered his services in behalf of the Union, and was appointed by Governor Olden chief of the commission sent to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of caring for the wounded New Jersey soldiers in that vicinity, and returning them to their homes. His duties upon this occasion, as well as those of the able corps of physicians and surgeons under his direction, were performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For two successive terms he was elected county physician for Essex county, but, finding that the duties of this office interfered too much with his private practice, he resigned it at the expiration of his second term. In 1871 he was elected president of the Essex District Medical Society, and on several occasions represented that body in the State Medical Society, of which, in 1874, he was vice-president, and in 1875, president.

St. Michael's Hospital, incorporated in 1871, in addition to the fostering care of its board of directors, as well as of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, has received from Dr. O'Gorman not only the benefit of his large experience as a physician and surgeon, but also the advantage of his counsel and direction. Of this institution he held for many years the important office of medical director. Its medical department was organized by him, and through his effort the Woman's Hospital was added to this invaluable charity. This institution is the first of its kind in New Jersey, and has now been in successful operation for nearly four years. Dr. O'Gorman has always adhered strictly to the practice of his profession, accepting such public offices only as were legitimately connected with it. Soon after his arrival in Newark he was ap-

pointed physician to Seton Hall College, a position which he still holds.

In November, 1857, he was married to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Dougherty, a highly-respected manufacturer of the city just named. His two sons by this marriage have chosen the profession in which their father was so distinguished.

JAMES M. SEYMOUR,

the senior member of the engineering firm of Seymour & Whitlock, was born in New York, and after completing his time of service in the engineering department of the Novelty Iron Works in that city he was engaged by the Newark Machine Company to take charge of the designing department of their works here. In 1862, when the Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, received the contract for gun machinery for the Spanish armory at Oviedo, Spain, Mr. Seymour was selected to superintend its construction. He was also sent to Boston to prepare drawings for the machinery to be used in making guns for the Boston armory. He then returned to New Jersey and was made general superintendent of the New Jersey Arms & Ordnance Works at Trenton. The firm of Seymour & Whitlock was started in 1865 and has continued in business since.

In 1884 and again in 1887 Mr. Seymour was elected a Democratic member of the Newark Aqueduct Board,—since abolished. In 1888 he was appointed United States commissioner to Spain by President Cleveland. In 1891 Governor Abbett selected him for state supervisor of prisons. In 1893 he was nominated for alderman by the Democratic party in the eighth ward, then, as now, overwhelmingly Republican, and came within thirty-six votes of election. In 1894 Mr. Seymour was appointed by Governor Werts a member of the state board of education, which office he still holds. In 1894 he was nominated for mayor by the Democrats, and although he led his ticket by nearly one thousand votes he was defeated. In 1895 he carried the city for assembly, but was beaten in the result of the vote of the entire county. He was named again for mayor in the spring of last year and received a plurality of three thousand three hundred and sixty-three over Julius A. Lebkuecher, who had beaten him two years before. When a member of the Newark Aqueduct Board in 1886, Mr. Seymour introduced a resolution abolishing certain contract work. He contended that the profits that went into the pockets of the contractors should go instead to the men. This resolution was passed and remained in force during his connection with the board. He also advocated Saturday half-holidays for the employees of the water department, and was the originator of the movement which has resulted in the closing of factories, stores and public and private business on the seventh day of the week at noon in this state.

AARON WARD.

Aaron Ward was born in the village of Montclair, New Jersey, June 1, 1819. He worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age. In 1833, three years before Newark was incorporated as a city, he came to Newark to seek employment. Young Ward secured a position with Peter Jacobus, who was a manufac-

turer of saddlery, etc.; there he learned the trade, and later worked at the bench with T. B. Peddie, as a journeyman. Here he remained two years, and when the business began to wane he left, and embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery trade at 942 Broad street, with a partner, under the firm name of Aaron Ward & Co. After that time the firm underwent many changes, but the name of Aaron Ward always remained at its head. In 1884 the business was removed to its present site, 951 Broad street, soon after which the firm erected the building which now graces that spot.

Mr. Ward had other business, which claimed a large amount of his attention. He was one of the incorporators of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and also of the Second National Bank, in both of which institutions he served as a director from the time of their organization until his death. He was also a member of the Board of Trade, and was identified with many movements in which the citizens' welfare was concerned, but never took an active interest in politics. Mr. Ward was a man of large heart, and took great interest in, and generously contributed to the charitable work of the city. He died December 29, 1894.

BEVIER HASBROUCK SLEGHT, A. M., M. D.,

son of Abraham and Hester Brodhead (Eltinge) Sleght, was born in Sleghtsburg, near Kingston, New York, September 13, 1854. His native village derived its name from his family, which dates back to the early settlement of the province of New York by the Dutch. Cornelius Barensten Sleght came with his family from Nierdam, Holland, about 1625. He first found his way to Albany, and later settled in Kingston. There the Sleght family took thorough hold, and from that time until to-day some member or members of it have dwelt on the very spot where Cornelius Barensten Sleght made his home. To Kingston also came, in 1635, Jan Eltinge, a Huguenot exile. He married a daughter of Cornelius Barensten Sleght, and from that parent stock descended Dr. Sleght's immediate ancestry on his mother's side.

C. B. Sleght and his descendants were closely associated with the early history of Esopus and Kingston. His family has for many years been regarded as the oldest and most interesting, historically, in that locality. One of Sleght's sons fell into the hands of the Indians and was burned at the stake shortly after the settlement of Rondout. Many other interesting historical incidents are told of his family.

Bevier Hasbrouck Sleght attended the district school at Port Ewen, New York, and later, in 1870-72, the boarding school kept by the Rev. D. Oakey, at Neshanic, New Jersey. From 1872 to 1874 he was at the Kingston Academy; in 1874-75 at the Rutgers College grammar school, and in 1880 was graduated at Rutgers College, a fourth-honor man, with the degree of A. B. His alma mater afterward conferred on him the degree of A. M. In 1882 he took the degree of M. D. at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and then became house surgeon at the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, New York city, where he remained until 1884. In 1885 he began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. He was married January 24, 1894, to Annie Virginia Jelliff, daughter of John Jelliff. Mr. Jelliff was a descendant

of the Huguenot exiles who fled to England and thence to New England about 1680. As a successful business man he was prominently identified with Newark's history from 1830 to 1890.

Dr. Sleght is a member of the Chiron Medical Club, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1885-86-87. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa of Rutgers Chapter, of the Delta Upsilon fraternity; of the Garfield Club and the Junior O. U. A. M. In 1873-76 he was a member of the N. G. S. N. Y., Twentieth Battalion, and had some military experience in the labor riots of that time.

Short articles on medical topics have been contributed by him to the "Transactions of the New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society," "The Hahnmannian," the "Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal," "The New York Medical Times" and "The Medical Advance."

JOHN HOWE,

who is prominently identified with the manufacture of paper in Nutley, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Kingsbroncton, Somersetshire, England, on the 14th of February, 1845. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth Jane Howe. For forty-five years his father was superintendent of public works in his native city of Cardiff, Wales, a position to which the subject of this review could have succeeded had he cared to remain in that country. His desires were otherwise, however, and led him to seek a home in America. He obtained his education in the public schools and served an apprenticeship at the papermaking trade in Cardiff, Wales, where he remained at that pursuit for seven years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Rumford, Essex county, England, where he was employed at the manufacture of paper for a short time, after which he went to Belgium and then returned to Cardiff.

In that city, in 1865, Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gibbons, whose parents had removed to Wales from Cheltenham, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe were born four children, all natives of Cardiff. They were James J., who was born September 8, 1864, and married Mary A. Crossen, by whom he has one child, Clarence, born September, 1892; Thressa Jane, who was born in 1870, and is the wife of Jesse R. Kierstead, of Franklin township, Essex county, by whom she has three children,—Roger Allen, Bessie Howe and Edith May; Edward John, who died at the age of six months; and John Matthew, who died at the age of three years. The mother of this family died in 1871.

After the death of his wife Mr. Howe determined to come to the United States and accompanied by his son James crossed the Atlantic, taking up his residence in Franklin, Essex county. He was married the second time in 1872, when Hester H. Marshall became his wife. She is a daughter of John L. and Mary Houseman Marshall, who had formerly resided on Staten island. Two children grace the union of our subject and his wife: Edith S., born September 28, 1873; and Albert E., born December 10, 1880, both still under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are members of the Episcopal church and he belongs to the Order of United Friends.

John Howe

In his political views he is a Republican and is well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

Since coming to this country Mr. Howe has engaged in the manufacture of paper and for several years has been connected with the Kingsland Paper Company, manufacturers of bankers' safety paper. He is thoroughly familiar with the work, reliable and trustworthy, and has the unlimited confidence and regard of the members of the company of which he is a stockholder and business manager.

JOHN RUTHERFURD,

son of Robert Walter Rutherfurd, and grandson of John Rutherfurd, a lawyer of New Jersey and a United States senator, was born at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Lewis Morris, at Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, July 21, 1810. At the age of two and a half years he went to live with his paternal grandfather at Edgerton, Hudson county, New Jersey. At nine he was sent to the Newark Academy, and subsequently to Basking Ridge, where he attended the classical institute of Dr. Brownlee. Having completed his preparatory course, he entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, and graduated in 1829. Soon afterward he became a law student in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, in Newark, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. His grandfather, now well advanced in age, needing some one to assist him in the care and management of his large landed estate, Mr. Rutherfurd gave up the practice of the law, in which he had been for two years engaged, and went to Edgerton, where he remained until his grandfather's death.

The immense property of which he now became the sole manager engaged all his time and attention, and in every direction he was called upon to take a part in the furtherance of railroad companies and other organizations in which his large landed interests were more or less involved. He became a prominent manager in the Pequest Valley Railroad and a director in the Midland Railroad; he was president of the Tuckerton Railroad, in Ocean county; president of the New Jersey Coal Company; president of the Council of Proprietors for the Eastern Division of New Jersey; director of the Sussex Railroad and of various other enterprises of a similar character. But notwithstanding the labor incidental to these important trusts, he gave much attention to matters which gratified his tastes and called forth his scholarly attainment. As a director of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, he did all in his power to increase its efficiency. As a member and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society, he left nothing undone to advance the objects for which it was created, and its shelves and cabinets gave abundant evidence of his generosity and excellent judgment. He was a regular attendant at its meetings, and an earnest and eloquent speaker whenever the occasion demanded.

Laden with responsibilities so great, Mr. Rutherfurd was, nevertheless, always cheerful and always at ease. He was, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman. No offensive word ever escaped his lips. The proudest found in him an equal, and the humblest found in him a friend. Of vigorous body, as he was of vigorous mind, it was natural to believe, even in his last sickness, that he had, comparatively speaking,

many years of life yet before him; but this sickness seized upon him far away from home, and the desire to return and the long, trying journey that was inevitable proved too much even for his grand constitution. He reached his home in Newark only to die, and this painful event took place on the 21st of November, 1872. His remains were buried close by those of his father and mother, in the yard of Christ church, Belleville, New Jersey.

MILTON BALDWIN, M. D.,

deceased, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1821. At an early age, showing a fondness for books and study, his father, who was a highly respected citizen and a man in easy circumstances, gave him a preparatory education sufficient for his entrance upon the study of any of the learned professions. He selected that of medicine, and after the usual course of reading upon subjects connected therewith he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, and in 1843 received the degree of M. D.

Dr. Baldwin began immediately the practice of medicine in his native place, where he has remained until his death, always respected as a skillful and successful surgeon and physician, and valued as a public-spirited citizen ready to be enlisted in any worthy cause. Inheriting the political principles of his father, who was an outspoken and prominent Democrat, Dr. Baldwin was in early life an active though not a noisy politician. Being an easy speaker and a man of good education, he became quite naturally a leader, and although belonging to a political party at that time usually in the minority, he was elected and re-elected to several important city and county offices, in all of which he gained the esteem and confidence of the whole community. On retiring from the presidency of the common council in 1858, he declared his determination to accept no more political offices, and to devote himself to the practice of medicine, and this determination he carried out. The necessities, however, of his country during the late Rebellion he could not overlook, and thus, in October, 1862, he entered the medical department of the United States volunteer army as an acting assistant surgeon. Prior, however, to this he had, early in May, 1862, visited Fortress Monroe as a member of a commission, consisting of Dr. William O'Gorman, chief thereof, E. P. Nichols, J. A. Cross, J. H. Love, J. S. Daily, and himself, appointed by Governor Olden to look after and bring back to their homes the sick and wounded New Jersey soldiers who were in the crowded hospitals of that vicinity.

Immediately after the establishment of the Ward United States General Hospital at Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Baldwin was assigned to duty therein, and remained in this service until June, 1865. To attend to his private practice and at the same time be faithful in his attendance at the hospital was by no means an easy task; but, fortunately, the Doctor possessed a rugged constitution and a cheerful disposition. The trials which he had to endure at the sick-bed of one patient never showed themselves upon his countenance at the sick-bed of another. He was a man who never exhibited the smallest impatience, however great the provocation. Wherever he went it was sunlight, and wherever he went he was always welcome. His medical breth-

ren honored him with the presidency of the Essex District Medical Society, and he was regarded as a surgeon and physician of large experience and eminent skill. No man in his profession was ever more truly beloved than Dr. Baldwin, or has been more sincerely mourned than he. The testimony of his patients is that to them he came not as physician alone but as brother and friend.

JULIUS HAHNE.

The soldier, the statesman and the poet all have their places in history, but there have been men who never engaged in sanguinary conflicts; never held the attention of nations through their utterances, and never courted the muse, whose names are only known in the communities in which they lived. History is cruel in its concealment of the noble, ambitious and bright deeds of men who were neither born to greatness nor had it thrust upon them, but by heroic and persistent effort achieved greatness in mercantile life and bequeathed it as a legacy to those who succeeded them.

It was Lavater who said: "There are but three classes of men,—the retrograde, the stationary and the progressive." To the latter class belonged the late Julius Hahne, founder of the house of Hahne & Company, one of the largest retail establishments in the world.

Mr. Julius Hahne was born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1828, and came to this country while still in his 'teens. After a brief sojourn in the metropolis he removed to Newark, where he received employment as a pocket-book maker with the firm of Spitzer & Company, who were located in the old Bishop building. Being of temperate and frugal habits, Mr. Hahne, in a few years, had accumulated five hundred dollars, and, with Adam Block, a fellow workman, formed the copartnership of Hahne & Block. On September 1, 1858, this firm opened a store on Broad street, where Central avenue now enters that thoroughfare. Here were sold birds and bird cages and pocket-books, and at Christmas time a few toys. In 1861 the business had grown to such an extent that it was found necessary to remove to more commodious quarters, and, accordingly, the premises known as the "Meeker property," on Broad street just south of New street, were secured. From 1864 to 1869 additional store-room was used by the firm in the building that stood where the Essex County National Bank is now located. In 1874 Mr. Block retired from the firm and Mr. Hahne conducted the business alone. In 1874 he removed his plant once more. It was to the present location. For twenty years the business has been growing and the plant extending its borders until five acres have been covered with the buildings of the firm; and the end is not yet!

Mr. Hahne died on the 7th day of February, 1895, of pneumonia, which had been superinduced by an attack of the grippe. Up to a few days before his death he was in constant attendance at the store, and by his counsel, the result of thirty-seven years' experience in active business life, materially assisted in the management of the great concern. His latter years were a great source of pleasure to him, in that he had been able to place his sons, Richard, Albert and August, each, as a reward of merit, in the firm. He had required of them that to which he had schooled himself,—a faithful and conscientious attention

to every detail of the business, which, having been mastered, the invitation to step up higher was tendered. Mr. William H. Kellner, a son-in-law, who is also a member of the firm, was closely identified with Mr. Hahne in arranging the policy and conduct of the business.

Mr. Hahne was a large, handsome man, of gracious mien, and courteous to a fault. His sympathy was ever with the weak and oppressed, and he thoroughly detested meanness. While a strict disciplinarian, he was never unjust. The humblest of his one thousand employees could talk as freely with him as with a fellow clerk. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and made it one of the underlying principles of his business career. He realized early in his mercantile life that the only way to thoroughly succeed was to keep faith with the public in every transaction, and this policy, which he continued to the end, has been followed by his surviving partners.

JOSHUA READ,

physician, was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, October 17, 1837. His preliminary education was obtained in the district school and a neighboring academy. At the age of eighteen he passed an examination qualifying him to teach, and then entered the New York State Normal School at Albany, at which institution he was graduated in 1861. After a thorough course of study in the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexandria, New York, he was appointed principal of the grammar school at Peekskill, New York, where he taught five years. He then took up the study of medicine, and in 1867 was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, with honors. In 1870 he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he entered into the active practice of his profession, and has been eminently successful. For a number of years Dr. Read was county physician of Essex county and a member of all the prominent medical societies of the county.

THEODORE WELLINGTON CORWIN, M. D.,

was born June 1, 1857, in Newark, New Jersey. His earliest American ancestor was Matthias Corwin, one of the first settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early part of the seventeenth century. His parents were Dr. Joseph A. and Emma W. (Baldwin) Corwin, of Newark. His education was mainly under the direction of Mr. James Shier, B. A., who conducted a classical school in Newark, New Jersey. At a suitable age he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1876 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (the medical department of Columbia College), graduating at that institution, February 28, 1879, and receiving a special diploma for general proficiency. He was admitted to competition for three prizes and won the third. On April 1, 1879, he was appointed interne to Charity Hospital, of New York city, where he served until the 1st of October, 1880, when he received the diploma of the hospital. In 1880 he was appointed house physician of St. Barnabas Hospital, and in 1887 visiting physician, which position he still holds. In 1886 he became attached to the clinic in St. Michael's Hospital as assistant in the department of skin diseases, where he remained until 1889. In the latter year he

established a clinic for diseases of the throat and nose, which has since become a prominent feature of the hospital work.

He has been attending physician at the Home for Aged Women since the year 1889. To the Essex District Medical Society he was admitted shortly after his return from New York city, and since 1893 has been its reporter. He was received successively into the Essex Medical Union, the Newark Medical Association, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey, the Practitioners' Club, the Newark Medical and Surgical Society, and the New Jersey Academy of Medicine. Since 1884 he has been examining physician to the Knights of Honor, and since 1893 to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He became a member of the North End Club, of the city of Newark, in 1888. In 1895 he was chosen a vestryman at St. James Episcopal church.

Dr. Corwin has a large practice throughout the city, and is regarded as a specialist of ability in the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose. He has resided in Newark nearly all his life. On the 2d of July, 1891, he was married to Miss Lilian Whiting, of Rochester, New York, by whom he has two daughters.

STAFFORD R. W. HEATH.

One of Newark's most successful and most trusted business men was Stafford R. W. Heath, who was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, July 8, 1820. His father, Daniel Heath, was a farmer, and until the age of fourteen young Stafford lived with his parents and enjoyed the advantages for education which were afforded by the common schools of the vicinity. Desiring earnestly to go to work, and expressing a strong preference for the life of a merchant, he was permitted by his parents to go to Newark, New Jersey, where he sought employment and entered, as a clerk, the dry-goods store of David Smith, then the leading merchant of that city. In the preparation for his chosen occupation, he continued a model of good deportment and honesty. On the 4th of March, 1841, finding himself the possessor of several hundred dollars, saved from his wages, he entered into business for himself in partnership with S. Grover Crowell, a former fellow clerk, under the firm name of Heath & Crowell. This partnership continued for four years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Crowell retiring and Mr. Heath forming a connection with his brother, Daniel R. Heath, under the name of Heath Brothers. The death of Mr. Daniel R. Heath, in 1847, caused another change in the firm name; but the business, under the management of its sagacious founder, went on prosperously from year to year, and finally became one of the most extensive dry-goods establishments in the city of Newark.

E. Cortland Drake, who as a clerk had been with Mr. Heath from boyhood, became associated with him as a partner in 1855, and in 1860 his name, with that of Mr. Heath, formed the firm name, Heath & Drake. Such was the success of Mr. Heath that in 1884 he caused the erection upon Broad street of a spacious edifice for the business purposes of the firm, and in this edifice, known as the "Heath Building," the business is still conducted by the representatives of Messrs. Heath & Drake, both of whom are deceased.

In 1862 the Firemen's Insurance Company, one of the most important institu-

tions of its kind in New Jersey, elected him as its president, and to the affairs of this company he gave at once his prompt and faithful attention. In fact, he seemed to take more pride in the success of this enterprise than in that of his own business, which he knew could not be in more trustworthy hands than those of his partner, Mr. Drake. Under Mr. Heath's management the company became one of the strongest and most successful in the state. Mr. Heath's sagacity, prudence and judgment as a business man brought his services as such into constant demand. He was a director of the Newark City National Bank from 1854 till the close of his life. He was also a director and president of the Newark & Rosendale Cement Company. Of the Peters Manufacturing Company he was also president, and was likewise a director in the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. From 1854 to the time of his death he was a trustee of Rutgers College and an active member of its finance committee. In 1875 he became president of the Board of Domestic Missions, under the general synod of the Reformed church, and not only held official positions in the Bible, tract and temperance societies, but gave of his time and means for their extension. The various charitable institutions of Newark always enjoyed his sympathy and aid, especially the Orphan Asylum, of which he was for many years one of the board of advisors. He died in Newark, New Jersey, December 2, 1888.

ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M.D.

Among the physicians and surgeons of Essex county who served during the late Rebellion, and who are now numbered among the dead, none, perhaps, held a more exalted position, both in his profession and in the army, than the subject of this sketch. Dr. Dougherty was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, January 1, 1822, of highly respected ancestry. His father, a man of ample means, and of more than ordinary intelligence and sagacity, early determined to give him a liberal education, and to fit him for one of the learned professions. After a thorough preparation he entered Oberlin College, in the state of Ohio, where he was graduated, immediately afterward entering the office of Dr. L. A. Smith, of Newark. Having attended the prescribed course of medical study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, he commenced practice in his native city, where he soon distinguished himself by his discrimination, tact and skill, gaining the confidence of the community as well as the confidence and esteem of his medical brethren. Notwithstanding the large practice which he had already built up, his patriotism was such that he was led to abandon it and to take an humble place in the medical staff of the volunteer service. His skill in every department of his profession was soon recognized, and step by step he rose from one position to another until he received the appointment of medical director of the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, the highest position attained by any officer of the volunteer medical staff. That he was here regarded as among the first in his profession may be inferred from the fact that, on many important occasions, his opinions and counsel were deemed the safest to follow. But for his bravery he was no less distinguished than for his medical skill. Wherever his presence was needed there he went, though it might be

in the thickest of the fight; and while thus fearlessly engaged in the discharge of duty he was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania. He was made brevet lieutenant colonel in the campaign before Petersburg, and on the cessation of hostilities received the brevet rank of colonel. It was the active service on the field which had for him a charm, and it is not surprising, therefore, that on being offered, at the close of the war, a position of high rank in the public service, he chose to retire to private life and to the practice of his profession. After spending six months as surgeon on the Pacific mail steamers, he returned to Newark and to his old patients, who gave him a hearty welcome.

Dr. Dougherty was not only an accomplished physician and a brave soldier, but he was also a man of finely cultivated taste and of rare scholarship. He was at home in all the departments of science and literature, and, moreover, a brilliant writer, whatever might be the theme upon which he brought his thoughts and pen to bear. In general conversation no one could be more entertaining, and in matters of religion or philosophy no one could show more honesty or more careful reflection, or be more earnest in the support of his conscientious convictions. He labored zealously in the interests of his native city, being among the foremost in every undertaking that promoted its welfare; and the advanced condition of public education in Newark is due to him and other kindred spirits, who, in the early days of its common schools, battled so persistently against ignorance and prejudice. His contributions to the literature of his own profession are numerous and valuable, and the esteem in which he was held by his medical brethren is shown by the fact that in both the State and County Medical Societies he held the highest offices that could be conferred upon him. Dr. Dougherty was a man of apparently robust health, and, indeed, up to the very hour of his death, continued in the active discharge of his professional duties. On that unhappy day he had been, as usual, among his patients, although suffering under an attack of pneumonia, as is believed, and returning home at evening threw himself down upon a lounge to take an hour's rest, first, however, writing a prescription for himself, and dispatching a servant with it to a drug-store. When the servant returned she found him dead. This happened on the 28th of November, 1882.

He was married in 1849 to Henrietta Arrowsmith, of Morris county, New Jersey, who, with three sons, survives him.

ELISHA BOUDINOT,

a younger brother of Elias Boudinot, was born in Philadelphia in 1742. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who fled to America soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. He received an excellent education and was learned in the law, although his name does not appear in the published list of attorneys and counselors of the supreme court. In 1792, however, he was called to be sergeant at law, the highest degree in the common law, as doctor is in the civil law. Sergeants could not be regularly made, or appointed by rule of the court, but on the recommendation of the judges were called up by writ out of chancery, and then sworn. Examiners of students were appointed exclusively from the sergeants until 1839,

since which time no sergeants have been designated.

Mr. Boudinot began the practice of law in Newark, New Jersey, which was his residence during the greater part of his life. He acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and was universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities. In 1798 an act was passed increasing the number of justices of the supreme court from three to four, and Mr. Boudinot was elected to the new seat, which he occupied for seven years. On retiring from the bench, being well advanced in life, he undertook no more arduous labor. On the 12th of October, 1819, he died at his residence in Newark, in his seventy-seventh year.

COLONEL ROBERT D. BROWER

comes of a family whose ancestral history is one of long, close and honorable identification with this section of the country. The founder of the family in America, in all probability, was Nicholas Brower, the great-grandfather of our subject, who married Miss Mary Burdsill, of Holland ancestry; and his son, Samuel Brower, was a native of New York, born in 1784. He was a publisher of the General News of Washington in 1812, and he died on the 26th of March, 1830. The father of our subject, Colonel George W. Brower, was born in America's metropolis, on February 29, 1812, and wedded Miss Jane E. Carl, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Cockfair) Carl, and a native of West Bloomfield, now Montclair. Representatives of the name were noted for their bravery during the war of the Revolution.

Colonel George W. Brower was a man of considerable influence and prominence in the community in which he made his home. He belonged to the St. John's Lodge of Masons. In his early life he followed the milling business and later traveled extensively through the west, trading with the Indians. He endured many hardships and braved many dangers, for it was a period when Indian outbreaks were numerous, but possessing the natural courage and fearlessness of his people, he continued his labors in the west and thereby accumulated a comfortable competency. In his youth he had pursued a college course, which, added to his naturally strong mind, made him a very cultured gentleman of wide general information. In his political views he was a Democrat. He held a membership in the Baptist church, but his wife belonged to the Methodist church. His death occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 6th of March, 1844.

Robert D. Brower, whose name introduces this review, is one of the native sons of New Jersey, his birth having occurred in Bloomfield in 1835. He attended the district school and worked on the home farm until fifteen years of age, and in 1852 shipped before the mast. For many years his life was that of a sailor, during which time he visited various ports of the world, gaining of the different countries and their people a knowledge that can be acquired only by travel. For a short time he left the sea and gave his attention to mining in California, after which he enlisted in the famous California Rangers, taking part in the Indian war then in progress. He was several times wounded, but was ever a fearless, loyal soldier, true to the cause which he espoused. Returning to San Francisco, he resumed his old life as a sailor, becoming a second officer on a ship bound

ROBERT D. BROWER.

for China. He was later master on the schooner Hetherbell, which sailed from Shanghai to Ning-Po, carrying merchandise and opium. This was at the time very hazardous, as there were then no commercial relations between the two countries and the Chinese pirates threatened their vessel at many points. While in Japan Mr. Brower mastered the Japanese language, and is still able to speak it fluently.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Brower offered his services to his country, enlisting on the 1st of September, 1862, as a member of the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Trenton under Colonel Fornet and Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Douglass. He served throughout the war with distinction and participated in a number of very important engagements, including the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Fearless in the discharge of his duties, he faithfully followed the old flag on many a southern battle-field, and is deserving of the gratitude of a nation for his services in its behalf.

After the war Mr. Brower traveled extensively in the west, in the Wisconsin lumber districts and in the Pennsylvania oil fields. Returning to New Jersey, he engaged in the hotel business and soon after entered upon his long railroad career as ticket agent at Watsessing, on the Newark & Bloomfield branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad. This was on the 15th of May, 1868, and Mr. Brower remained in that position until 1875, when he resigned and accepted a post with the Greenwood Lake Railroad Company, with which he served in various capacities until 1877. The following year he returned to the Morris & Essex Railroad in the capacity of ticket agent at Roseville, where he remained until 1881, when he was transferred to East Orange and placed in charge of the old station, continuing there for three years, in which time he opened the new station at that point. In 1884 he was compelled, on account of ill health, to resign his position, and was transferred by the company to a place where his duty was the charge of the gates at Green Crossing, near Short Hills, New Jersey. His time was thus occupied until 1886, when he accepted the office of night ticket agent at the Broad street station, in Newark, but after four months he was compelled to resign on account of his impaired eyesight. He then returned to his charge of the gates, where he remained until 1889, when he was appointed agent at the Maplewood station, in which capacity he is now serving in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, well fitted by nature to deal with the public, and his uniform courtesy and thoughtfulness make him a favorite with the traveling public.

On the 16th of January, 1861, Mr. Brower was united in marriage to Miss Maria G. Craft, a daughter of Charles Craft, a native of New York city and a descendant of Huguenot ancestry. Of their union have been born the following: Jennie C., wife of Fred Clark, a resident of Orange; Charles D., who is traveling in Alaska; William L., who married Miss Helen Swansen and is living in East Orange; John, who married Miss Nettie Mandeville; and Alfred C., who wedded Miss Ida Brown.

Mr. Brower is a prominent and influential citizen of Maplewood, and has been honored by his fellow townsmen by election

to the office of justice of the peace on different occasions, while he was for two years chosen county committeeman. He is a stanch advocate of Republican principles and does all in his power to promote the cause of the party. He is a valued member of various fraternities and social organizations, belongs to Century Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., of South Orange; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bloomfield; Roseville Council, No. 5, Chosen Friends, of Newark; and is chief ordnance officer of the state of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, was a delegate two terms to the national encampment, has acted as delegate for seven years to the state encampment, of which he is a permanent member, and the department has honored him with the title of colonel.

HENRY JAY ANDERSON, M. D.,

was born in New York city, April 20, 1854. He traces his ancestry, on the paternal side, to Captain Isaac Anderson, who came to Port Chester, New York, where he settled in 1665. Coming to Newark with his parents, when five years of age, he attended the public schools of the city, and afterward entered the high school, where he graduated in 1870. Subsequently he became a student in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and later began the study of medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1875.

Since he was five years old he has made his home in Newark, except the first year after becoming a physician, when he resided in Brooklyn. Dr. Anderson was married August 10, 1887, to Miss Estellas C. Duerr, daughter of William Henry and Harriet (Evans) Duerr, of Newark. They have had four children, three of whom are alive: Jeannette, born September 8, 1888; Marguerite, born October 4, 1891; and Henry J., Jr., born May 15, 1895.

Dr. Anderson occupies a prominent position in professional, social and political circles. He was elected school commissioner of the first ward in 1889, re-elected in 1891, from the fourth ward, and in 1895 was chosen president of the board of education. He has been the physician in charge of the Newark Orphan Asylum since 1888. Since 1876 he has been on the staff of the Old Ladies' Home. Of the New Jersey Homeopathic State Medical Society he is a member, and was its president in 1889 and 1890. While residing in Brooklyn he was the resident physician to the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital. He is a member of the Republican Club of Newark, and stands high in the conservative councils of his party. As member and president of the board of education, he made an admirable and efficient official. Dr. Anderson has been for many years physician of the Newark Orphan Asylum.

NATHAN HEDGES,

one of Newark's early and distinguished teachers, was born in Madison, New Jersey, in 1792. In 1820 he first made his appearance in Newark, and for fifty years thereafter continued to teach with a success that is seldom equaled, having had in many instances, as his pupils, the grandchildren of those to whom he had imparted the first rudiments of learning. As a teacher he enjoyed a high reputation, and as a disciplinarian he had no superior. Most of

the men of Newark who were in active business forty years ago had been his pupils, and doubtless held him in awe to the latest moment of his life. Mr. Hedges died January 21, 1875.

MAJOR WILLIAM HALSEY

was born in 1770, near the Short Hills, Essex county, was admitted to the bar in 1794, and in his profession he displayed very decided talents, being especially able in the management of criminal defenses. After he retired from the active practice of his profession, he was appointed judge of the Essex county court of common pleas. Except that office and the mayoralty of the infant city, Judge Halsey never held any official position. During his long life, however, he performed more than a full share of unrequited labor as a citizen. He was greatly esteemed by the people for his genial, benevolent qualities, as well as for his talents at the bar and on the bench. He died suddenly, August 16, 1843.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON,

governor and chancellor from 1837 to 1843, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 4, 1796, and was the son of Governor William Sandford Pennington, who is noticed elsewhere in this volume. After receiving a good preparatory education in the schools of his native place, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was thence graduated in 1813. In 1817 he was licensed as an attorney, having pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and in 1820 was made a counselor.

Establishing himself in Newark as a practitioner, he soon became favorably known in his profession. In 1828 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and in 1837 was chosen by the joint meeting, governor and chancellor, and was re-elected every year until 1843, when the political party to which he was opposed came in power. As chancellor he gave great satisfaction, and only one of his decrees was overruled in the court of appeals, and that the bar in general indorsed as correct. It was during his administration that the controversy known as the "Broad Seal War" occurred. In this matter he was blamed by his political opponents and sustained by his party friends, while, as a fact, he had no option but to do precisely what he did.

On ceasing to be governor he resumed the practice of the law and soon found his time fully occupied, chiefly in arguing causes before the supreme court and in the court of errors. Several of these cases became quite celebrated, and are fully reported. On the adoption of the constitution of 1844 it was generally believed that Mr. Pennington would receive the nomination of chancellor, but such was not the case, and he no more held any prominent state office. During the administration of President Fillmore, in 1850, he was offered the governorship of the territory of Minnesota, but declined the appointment. In 1858, notwithstanding his protests, he was nominated for congress and elected. On the assembling of that body in December, 1859, the contest between the south and the north had assumed such a shape that the prospect of organizing the house seemed for a time almost hopeless, but after a bitter struggle of nearly two months Governor Pennington was elected speaker.

It was a position which he had neither expected nor desired, but the duties of which he discharged with signal ability.

His death occurred on the 16th of February, 1862. He had been for some years an elder of the High Street Presbyterian church of Newark, and was faithful and earnest in the performance of every religious duty. Soon after his admission as a counselor he married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, Jr., a surgeon in the Continental army, and the son of a surgeon of the same name, eminent for his services in the Revolutionary war. But one of his children now survives him, his youngest son, Captain Edward Pennington, having died in June, 1884, leaving, however, a son bearing the distinguished name of William Pennington.

THOMAS LAFON, M. D.,

was born near Petersburg, Virginia, December 17, 1801. Losing his father at an early age, he was thrown to some extent upon his own resources, but by dint of great industry and perseverance succeeded in acquiring a very good education. This being accomplished, he resorted to teaching and to surveying in order to obtain a profession, and such was his success that he entered, as a student, Transylvania Medical College, and there received the degree of M. D. About this time he became the possessor, by inheritance, of a number of slaves, and going to the newly opened state of Missouri, with a view to finding a proper place for settlement, he fell under strong religious influences and was converted. His first act in this new state of mind was to set free his slaves, and his second was to offer his services to the American Missionary Association as a missionary physician. He was immediately sent to the Sandwich islands, where he remained several years, but on account of the failing health of his wife was obliged to return to his native land. Before, however, resuming the practice of medicine, he went to Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and now, after practicing eighteen years as an allopathic physician, resolved to become a homeopathist. With this determination he went to Paterson, New Jersey, but at the expiration of six months removed to Newark, this state. This was in 1846, and from that year until the day of his death Dr. Lafon continued the practice of his profession in the latter city. His practice became very extensive and very lucrative, and his attention thereto was unremitting; in fact, he met his death at the house of a patient, to whom he was administering, and at whose bedside he was smitten down with apoplexy, March 20, 1876.

Dr. Lafon was a man of very quiet and reserved manners, but of strong religious feeling and great decision. Wherever known he was highly respected and esteemed, as well for his excellent judgment and skill as a physician as for his great kindness and benevolence.

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD

was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 19, 1810. His father was William Whitehead, the first cashier of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, which was the first bank chartered in New Jersey. His mother was Abby Coe, a sister of Aaron Coe, Esq., a highly respected lawyer of Newark. Until the age of fourteen Mr.

Whitehead resided with his parents in the town of his birth, enjoying the advantages afforded by its private schools, and especially by the Newark Academy, an institution at that time, as now, of good repute. In 1823 he removed with his parents to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where Mr. Whitehead, Sr., had been invited to accept the cashiership of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey. Here at an early age he was entrusted by the bank in carrying its dispatches and "exchanges" to New York, making weekly trips in the steamboat during the years 1825 to 1828, in which latter year he went to Key West, Florida, as assistant to his brother, John Whitehead, one of the four original proprietors of the island. This island he surveyed, and laid out the town which was built upon it. In 1830, while yet but twenty years of age, he was appointed collector of the port of Key West, and entered upon the duties of that office. In August, 1834, he made a visit to his former home in Amboy, and on this occasion was married to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Parker, of that place. Soon after this event he returned with his wife to Key West, where he resumed the duties of his position, and where he rapidly rose in public estimation by reason of his energy and zeal in everything that tended to advance the prosperity of the community in which he resided. He became in time a member of the town council, and afterward mayor of the city. The first church of the place numbers him among its founders, and it was here that he began those meteorological observations which he continued ever afterwards, wherever he resided, and for the last forty years of his life in Newark, New Jersey. At Key West he also showed a great interest in educational matters, and was instrumental in the establishment of a newspaper in that place. A point of the island and one of the streets of the town perpetuate his memory.

On the 1st of July, 1838, Mr. Whitehead resigned his office of collector of the port of Key West, and repaired to New York, in order to engage in business in that city. For several years he was in Wall street, and then for some time with the Astor Insurance Company. Subsequently he became treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and afterward was connected for many years with the New Jersey Railroad, at Jersey City.

In Newark, as well as at Key West, Mr. Whitehead manifested a great interest in the cause of learning. From 1861 to 1873, inclusive, he was a member of the board of education of the former place, and during the year 1871 was president of that body. For many years he was one of the trustees of the State Normal School, and was very active in promoting the welfare of that institution. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Newark Academy. As early as 1846 he became associated with other gentlemen of Newark in the establishment of the Library Association of that city. He was the first secretary of its board of directors, and during the last thirty-two years of his life its presiding officer. Its annual reports were always prepared by him, and all its affairs were made to undergo his closest scrutiny. But the New Jersey Historical Society was, perhaps, to him an object of greater interest, and certainly one which afforded him a wider field for the exercise of his wonderful industry as a student, as well as of his great facility and pleasing manner as a

writer. The rooms of the society possessed an attraction for him that was only surpassed by that of his own fireside. Every book upon the shelves of the library seemed to be an intimate and dear friend with whom he delighted to advise and counsel, and no one knew better than he the exact value of their acquaintance. That he understood well how to draw enjoyment for others, as well as for himself, from those silent companions is well attested by the results of his unwearied studies. The valuable papers and reports by means of which he added so much interest to the proceedings of the Historical Society, the voluminous work entitled "East Jersey under the Proprietors," as well as that entitled "Contributions to East Jersey History," the seven large volumes known as the "New Jersey Archives," with the eighth, which is now in the press, give some idea of what he has laboriously and conscientiously done, without any pecuniary reward, for the pleasure and profit of his fellowmen. But if we add to these the hundreds of miscellaneous articles which he has written for the public press, the hundreds of long communications on historical matters drawn from him by letters from every section of the country, the hundreds of meteorological reports regularly furnished to the public and to the government, we must acknowledge that he has been a faithful steward, and that the time and talents allotted to him were not idly squandered. Time with him possessed a value which few comparatively place upon it, and although during his latter years he was not engaged in business, every moment seemed precious to him, and nothing appeared to annoy him so much as the presence of an idle person. No one could be more agreeable than he in conversation, and no one more than he could enjoy a bit of pleasantry, but in all these matters he carried out his rules of temperance. By his death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1884, the literary institutions of Newark and of the state of New Jersey suffered a blow from which they will but slowly recover, for his interest in them was not that of an admiring looker-on, but of an energetic worker, ready to do more than his share, and resolutely demanding a little aid, at least, from others. He was a noble Christian gentleman, respected and beloved by all. His widow, with a daughter and son, Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, of Pittsburg, Pa., survive him. Eleven grandchildren also live to mourn his loss.

THERON YOEMANS SUTPHEN, M. D.,

was born in Walworth, Wayne county, New York, June 6, 1850. His father was Dr. Reuben Morris Sutphen, whose family was of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey; his mother, Hannah Virginia, nee Morris. He attended school in Walworth and later the Newark high school. He entered the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital in 1871, at which he was graduated in 1873.

Dr. Sutphen came to Newark in 1867, and in that city settled to practice his profession. For three years he was a general practitioner, and then made a specialty of the eye and ear, in which he has attained to a high degree of success. When in general practice, he was for one year, 1873, attending physician to the city dispensary. Later he was a district physician, and in 1889 was attending surgeon of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, a public charity.

That Dr. Sutphen ranks high in his profession is hardly necessary to say. He belongs to the Practitioners' Club, to the Essex County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Ophthalmological and Anthological Societies. He is surgeon for the eye and ear at St. Michael's hospital, and in charge of that department of the hospital. He is eye and ear surgeon of All Souls' hospital, Morristown, and consulting oculist of Memorial hospital, Orange.

Dr. Sutphen was married to Sarah Locke Vail, daughter of Dr. Wm. P. Vail, of Johnsonburg, New York. They have two sons, Edward Blair and Robert Morris.

CHARLES F. J. LEHLBACH,

physician, was born in Baden, Germany, March 16, 1835. He came of a family distinguished in Germany for social and professional attainments. His father, the Rev. Frederick Augustus Lehlbach, was a distinguished scholar.

The subject of this sketch came to this country in 1849, and entered upon the study of medicine. His early education had been under the personal supervision of his father, and when he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the age of sixteen years, he was better equipped for the pursuit of his profession than the average student. He was graduated with honors in 1856, and commenced practice in Newark, New Jersey. Three years later he was called to Philadelphia to become one of the editors of the Medical and Surgical Reporter. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the District of Columbia Volunteers, and afterward joined Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Infantry. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

At the close of the war he resumed his practice in Newark, and became county physician in 1867. In 1871 and 1872, besides attending his practice, he filled the position of editor of the Freie Zeitung during the editor's absence in Europe. For several terms he filled the office of president of the Essex County Medical Society, and was permanent delegate to the State Medical Society. He was one of the regular staff of the German Hospital.

Dr. Lehlbach died at his home, 225 Washington street, August 14, 1895. He was a man of varied attainments, and as a physician was regarded by his professional brethren as being without a peer in the city and county.

The Practitioners' Club, of which Dr. Lehlbach, of this sketch, was a charter member, upon his death, recorded the following minute upon its books: "Dr. Lehlbach was one of the founders of the Practitioners' Club, and by voice and pen contributed largely to its successful establishment. He possessed a scholarly mind, richly stored by extensive reading and observation. His keen logic, brought to bear upon the varied abstruse points in our discussions, readily separated the wheat from the chaff and made his presence among us invaluable. Admirably gifted with genial social traits, he embodied within himself those qualifications which it is the chief aim and design of the Practitioners' Club to promote. With profound sorrow for the loss of our late associate, and grateful remembrance of his valuable

labors among us, the Practitioners' Club affectionately directs this minute to be recorded."

CALEB SHEPPARD TITSWORTH,

deceased, whose eminent ability won him distinction at the Essex county bar, was born in Metuchen, Middlesex county, New Jersey, September 16, 1826. His father, Abraham Dunham Titsworth, was a wholesale manufacturer of clothing and a man much esteemed: his mother's maiden name was Juliet F. Randolph.

Mr. Titsworth prepared for college at the DeRuyter Institute, of Madison county, New York, but before taking up his collegiate work engaged in teaching for some years. He followed that profession in the public schools of Middlesex county, New Jersey, and subsequently as principal of the Shiloh Academy in Cumberland county, this state. At the same time he was pursuing the study of law in the office of Hon. John T. Nixon, then practicing at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and afterward judge of the United States district court for the state of New Jersey. He spent the summer of 1847 in the Rutgers grammar school, of New Brunswick, and in the autumn of that year entered the sophomore class of Union College, at which institution he was graduated with high honors in 1850. Thereupon he was initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

After his graduation at college, his health being somewhat impaired by close application to study, Mr. Titsworth journeyed southward and again engaged in teaching, securing the position of classical teacher in the Bridgeton grammar school, which is situated about nine miles from Natchez, Mississippi. In 1853 he returned to his father's home, then in Plainfield, New Jersey, and entered the office of John Annis, Esquire, as a law student. Subsequently he removed to Newark, completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Theodore Runyon, who was afterward chancellor of New Jersey and United States ambassador to Germany, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1855, as an attorney. In 1858 he was licensed as counselor at law.

In January, 1866, Mr. Titsworth was elected city counsel of Newark and held that office until March, 1867, when he resigned in order to assume the duties of prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county, serving in the latter position for five years. In 1874 he was elected by the legislature in joint meeting president judge of the court of common pleas and remained in that office for a full term, presiding with marked impartiality, his decisions being models of judicial soundness which fully sustained the majesty of the law. In addition to his legal business, he was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, and until his death served as its counsel and as a member of its directorate. In politics he was an ardent Republican with high ideals of political as well as personal honor. In his religious belief he was a Baptist and served for many years as a member of the board of trustees of the First Baptist church of Newark. He was for some time president of the Harmonie Society and was the first president of the Essex County Bar Association, also the Essex County Law Library Association. He was the advocate of all educational, moral and social advancement and withheld his influence and support from no measure for the public good.

C. V. Fitzworth

The Judge was married in 1858 to Miss Frances Caroline Grant, a daughter of Charles Grant, a well known citizen of Newark, whose family on both sides traced their descent from the early settlers of the town. They became the parents of five children: Charles Grant, who, adopting law as his profession, was his father's partner at the time of the latter's death and is now practicing in Newark, as a partner of Edward M. Colie and Francis J. Swayze; Caroline Juliet, who died in infancy; Mary, now the wife of Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, of Cleveland, Ohio; Frances, now the wife of James P. Dusenberry, a prominent citizen of Newark; and Frederick Sheppard, now assistant superintendent of the Anaconda smelter, of Anaconda, Montana.

Judge Titsworth died May 28, 1886. He was a man much loved for his hearty, genial ways, which were but the natural expression of a heart that was full of love for his fellowmen. His tenacity of purpose and his devotion to any cause he espoused knew no bounds save those of honor.

AARON K. BALDWIN, M. D.,

son of Dr. Milton Baldwin, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 8, 1849. Having been graduated at the Newark high school, he entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and in 1871 was graduated with honor in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He began the practice of medicine at once in his native city. In 1875 he received the appointment of police surgeon, and again, in January, 1884, was appointed to the same office. From 1873 to 1880 he was the house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, New Jersey.

WILLIAM BURNET,

who was born December 2, 1730, was graduated in Newark, in 1749, while the College of New Jersey was located in that place, and settled there as a physician, after a course of medical studies in the city of New York. With large experience in his profession, he entered the service of his country, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, as a surgeon of the Second Regiment of Essex county, being the same with which Dr. Uzal Johnson was connected, as is recorded, both receiving their appointments on the same day, February 17, 1776. But nearly a year prior to this time, namely, on the 4th of May, 1775, Dr. Burnet presided at a meeting of the "Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Newark," at which a resolution was adopted in which we find the same sentiment which more than a year afterward was embodied in the famous "Declaration of Independence." This resolution, after rehearsing the "openly avowed design of the ministry of Great Britain," and expressing the horror felt by the people of Newark "at the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay," thus closes:

"With hearts perfectly abhorrent of slavery [we] do solemnly, under all the sacred ties of religion, honor and love of country, associate and resolve that we will personally, and as far as our influence can extend, endeavor to support and carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental congress or

agreed upon by the proposed convention of deputies of this province for the purpose of preserving and fixing our constitution on a permanent basis, and opposing the execution of the several despotick and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until the wished-for reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles can be obtained."

Dr. Burnet took a very active part in the cause of freedom, and at different times held various offices under the government of his native state. He was chief physician and surgeon in an important section of the Continental army during the war, and was a member of the congress of the United States for 1780-81. In 1754 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, by whom he had eleven children, among whose descendants we find the names of many of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey. Dr. Burnet was highly esteemed as a very skillful and successful physician. He was one of the founders of the State Medical Society, and was its president in 1767, and again in 1786. In domestic and social life he exhibited all the qualities of a true gentleman and an earnest Christian. He died on the 7th of October, 1791, mourned by all who knew him, and by none more than by the poor, to whom he had always been a most liberal friend.

Of his six sons, one died at the age of ten years, one became a merchant, three became lawyers, and one, the eldest was WILLIAM BURNET, Jr., who was born in 1754, studied medicine, and settled in Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He inherited the patriotism of his father, and like him gave the benefit of his medical knowledge to his country during the Revolutionary war, being commissioned surgeon, general hospital Continental army. He married Joanna, daughter of Captain Joseph Alling, another of the patriots of the Revolution, who commanded a company of minute-men in the township of Newark, and by her had three daughters, of whom Abigail married Caleb S. Riggs, a lawyer of New York; Mary married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower; and Caroline married Governor William Pennington.

JAMES BEZA PINNEO,

deceased, was president of the Newark National Banking Company. He was born in Milford, Connecticut, April 14, 1806. His father, Rev. Beza Pinneo, pastor for fifty-three years of the First Congregational church of the latter place, was a man of great learning and piety. Under the immediate supervision of his accomplished father, Mr. Pinneo pursued his studies until the age of sixteen years, when, determining to fit himself for a business life, he went to the city of New York, and there, as a clerk, entered a dry-goods store. In this capacity he exhibited so much fidelity and business talent that at the expiration of six years he was taken as a partner into the establishment.

Acquiring at an early age a great fondness for reading and study, it was quite natural that he should seek the means of gratifying his taste, and finding that the New York Mercantile Library Association afforded the desired facilities he soon became not only a constant and delighted frequenter of its rooms, but, in time, one of its active members and directors. Of this institution, Mr. William B. Kinney (elsewhere noticed in this volume), who was

afterward well known as editor and proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser and United States minister to Sardinia, was the librarian. A good scholar himself, he naturally conceived a great liking for young Mr. Pinneo, with whom he daily met and with whose fine tastes and excellent business qualifications he could not fail to become acquainted. A friendship sprang up between them, and Mr. Kinney, in his explorations with a view to find a field wherein to employ more profitably his literary abilties, having discovered in Newark, New Jersey, a printing office and an established newspaper for sale, persuaded young Pinneo to join him in the enterprise. To Newark they both removed, and the Newark Daily Advertiser on the 16th day of July, 1833, leaving the control of the associate of the New Jersey Railroad Company, by whom it was founded, in order to secure their charter, came forth under the direction of J. B. Pinneo & Company. By the skillful management of Mr. Pinneo and the powerful and felicitous pen of Mr. Kinney, the paper was placed upon a foundation which, during the forty years that have since elapsed, has grown firmer and broader.

But Mr. Pinneo's peculiar aptitude as a man of business and a financier became so marked during his three years' connection with the Daily Advertiser that the great manufacturing firm of William Rankin & Company invited him to take charge of their extensive and complicated monetary matters. So bravely did this great house withstand the financial tempest of 1837 that on its enlargement, in 1839, Mr. Pinneo was once more honored by being taken into a partnership which he had not sought or expected. Here he remained during the following thirteen years, when (1852) he retired with what was then considered a handsome fortune. In 1842 he became a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and in 1854, succeeding Mr. John Taylor as president, continued to hold that office until his death.

The Howard Savings Institution, which every financial panic with its attending raid only strengthens and enriches, had Mr. Pinneo as one of its managers and a member of its finance committee since its organization.

In the establishment of the Newark Library Association Mr. Pinneo took an active and prominent part, and remained a member of its board of directors until, at his own request, he was suffered to retire.

As a member of the common council of the city of Newark in 1852, he was careful of the city's interests, and to him the people are largely indebted for the establishment of Center Market, at a time when it was so greatly needed.

With all his great abilities as a man of business, Mr. Pinneo was, by a large class of his fellow citizens, better known as a man of exceeding benevolence and of a truly Christian spirit. To the High Street Presbyterian church, which was established mainly through his personal efforts, he not only gave generously of his wealth, but of his time and of the labor of his hands. The Wesleyan Institute, although a school belonging to a religious denomination with which he was not connected, sought his counsel and aid, and placed him on its board of trustees. His numerous private charities and benefactions will never be fully known by his fellowmen, and doubtless many of them were forgotten by himself.

The death of Mr. Pinneo was a blow not

only to his family and friends, but to the religious, charitable and financial interests of the city where he had passed a long life of honor and usefulness.

ALEXANDER ROBERT FORDYCE

was born January 4, 1845, in Turriff, North Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the home of his ancestors. He received a common-school education and served his apprenticeship with his father, who was one of the largest builders in the north of Scotland. At the age of eighteen years he left home, working his way in most of the principal cities of Scotland and England, and finally reaching London, where he resided for a year and a half, pursuing his trade with success. In 1868 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, where he resumed labor at the trade which he learned in his native country. From that time until the present writing, a period of forty-six years, Mr. Fordyce has conducted a successful, lucrative business as a builder and contractor in the cities of New York and Newark, New Jersey.

In 1870 he was married to Margaret Livingston Hall, by whom he has four children now living: a son, Alexander Robert Fordyce, and three daughters,—Margaret Livingston, Barbara Booth and Mary Alice.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.,

chief justice of New Jersey, born in Belleville, New Jersey, May 6, 1777, was the son of Hon. Josiah Hornblower. He was the youngest of twelve children, and so feeble and sickly in youth that he seemed destined to an early grave. After a service of ten years in the mercantile business, he entered, as a student, the office of David B. Ogden, then a young and promising lawyer in Newark, New Jersey. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar; in 1806 he became a counselor, and in 1816 a sergeant at law. Before his admission to practice he was taken in partnership by his preceptor. His business as a lawyer soon became large and lucrative, and it was not long before he was regarded as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of the state. On the death of Mr. Justice Ewing he was elected, by the legislature, chief justice, November 1, 1832, and was re-elected in 1839, making his full term of service on the bench fourteen years. In 1844 he was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the state. In 1841 the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

For more than fifty years he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Newark. Of the American Bible Society he was one of the original members. To the New Jersey Historical Society he was greatly devoted, and was its president from its foundation to the time of his death, which took place January 11, 1864.

ROBERT TREAT.

While it is not to be denied that Abraham Pierson was the Abraham, indeed, of the brave little band of "exiles for conscience' sake," the evidence is conclusive that the leader of the leaders, the captain of the whole company, was Robert Treat. Although Rev. Dr. Stearns, with natural love and reverence for his own holy profession, gives priority of consideration to Pastor Pierson, he nevertheless speaks of Treat as

"the flower and pride of the whole company." This Treat was that beyond doubt.

He was born in England, and as early as 1640 he was at Milford, Connecticut, filling the position of town clerk. Early in life he developed a decided capacity for leadership, both in civil and military matters. As we have already seen, he was the avant courier of the emigrants; the leading selecter of Newark as a place of settlement, and the guide hither of the Milford people. In establishing and laying out the town he was among the most active and energetic. More than any other settler he is justly entitled to be remembered as the founder of Newark. During its first years he served the town as clerk and magistrate, likewise its deputy in the early New Jersey assembly. To none more than to Treat is the Newark of to-day indebted for the natural beauty of its location, the order of its original plan, and the width and attractiveness of its leading thoroughfares, more especially Broad street. He remained in Newark after its settlement only some six years, returning to Connecticut in 1672. It seems likely that his old New England associates induced his return on the ground of his ability to fill a larger field of usefulness in the mother colony. Be that as it may, we find that upon his return he was chosen to the magistracy of the province, and that in 1675 "Major Treat was dismissed from the church of Christ at Newark" and commended to the church at Milford. In evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow settlers of Newark, the town records tell that when the town was parceled into lots he was given first choice by universal consent, and, besides, two extra acres or lots in recognition of his services in negotiating for the settlers. In Connecticut he became more than ever a man of mark. Besides taking a commanding military position in early colonial Indian warfare, Treat served the colony for thirty-two years as deputy-governor and governor.

It is traditionally related that at the "Battle of Bloody Brook," between the Indians and the colonists, Major Treat commanded the latter, and behaved heroically. It is added that he received a bullet through his hat-brim, and was the last man to leave the field at dusk the evening of the day of battle. When Sir Edmund Andros attempted to wrest from Connecticut her original charter, and the people suddenly extinguished the lights in the assembly chamber, so that Captain Wadsworth might be enabled to slip out and secrete the almost sacred document—as he did in the Charter Oak—Governor Treat was in the chair. As governor he was elected annually from 1683 until 1698. He died July 12, 1710, in his eighty-fifth year, full of years and honors. He was esteemed, courageous, wise and pious, and was exceedingly beloved and venerated by the people in general, especially by his neighbors at Milford, where he resided.

He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Tapp, a daughter of one of the "seven pillars" of the Milford church.

Governor Treat left Newark a rich legacy in the persons of several estimable children. His son John, who married Sarah Tichenor, was a justice of the peace under Cornbury; represented Essex county in the assembly when it was necessary that members should, along with other requirements, own one thousand acres of land or five hundred pounds in personal estate; was, in 1712, presiding judge of the local court; and in 1731 held the military title of major,

like his distinguished father. The Governor's daughter Mary became the wife of Deacon Azariah Crane, who left his "silver bole" to be used by "the church in Newark forever," and who appears to have outlived all the original settlers. Governor Treat's "home-lott" was occupied by his daughter's descendants until the beginning of the present century. On a portion of it now stands a monument in honor of Robert Treat and to all the original settlers,—the First Presbyterian church of Newark. Though the name of Treat is extinct in Newark, and almost entirely so in the state of New Jersey, the Governor's descendants are numerous and representative of the best citizenship and highest reputation. In New England and the west the Treats number not a few distinguished men in public as well as in private life.

ADDISON W. WOODHULL, M. D.,

youngest son of Dr. John Woodhull, a physician well known and highly esteemed throughout the southern part of New Jersey, was born in Monmouth county, August 13, 1831. After a careful preparatory education he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1854. He subsequently studied medicine under his father's direction, and in 1856 received from the New York Medical University the degree of M. D., with the highest honors. He was soon after appointed physician to the penitentiary on Blackwell island, and performed the duties of that office for one year. In 1857 he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and there established himself in the practice of his profession, gaining almost immediately an enviable position as a physician and a man.

Like many others of his profession throughout the land, Dr. Woodhull, at the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, responded to his country's call, and leaving an extensive and lucrative practice, accepted the appointment of assistant surgeon of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 21, 1861. In this connection he remained until February 6, 1862, when he was promoted surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, which at that time was in the vicinity of Newbern, North Carolina. To his new post he hastened, not reaching it, however, in time for the battle, but in season to render most efficient aid to the wounded and the suffering. Here his ability as a surgeon and an officer attracted the attention of General Burnside, the commander, who at once placed him in a position of great trust and responsibility. In the fall of the same year he was appointed surgeon in charge of the Hammond General Hospital, at Beaufort, where he remained until he was again called into the field by the departure of General Heckman for South Carolina. At this time he was made surgeon of Heckman's Star Brigade, and while in the discharge of other duties, superintended, in 1863, the erection of Mansfield's General Hospital, at Morehead City, for which he received the highest commendation. But to trace his splendid career throughout the war would be impossible in a sketch so circumscribed as this must necessarily be. It is sufficient to say that he was with Burnside and with Rosecrans, and was also with Sherman during the latter part of his memorable journey to the sea. He was a man of wonderful energy and undoubted valor; in the camp or hospital, cool, collected, and quiet in the performance of every duty; and in the field ready at all times to share with his com-

rades the toils and dangers of the conflict. On one occasion, while accompanying Heckman on a very hazardous expedition, their force was suddenly fallen upon by the enemy, and in the engagement Dr. Woodhull received two balls in his body, one of which disabled an arm, and the other broke one of his ribs; but notwithstanding his injuries, as soon as the enemy had been routed, he dressed the wounds of the injured before leaving the field to be cared for himself.

At the close of the war Dr. Woodhull returned to Newark to resume his practice, and here he met with a hearty welcome. Professional business awaited him, and honors were heaped upon him by his medical brethren. He was made president of the District Medical Society of Essex County, also of the Newark Medical Association. The appointment of physician to St. Michael's Hospital was given to him. He was made a member of the board of examiners for pensions, and at the time of his death held the position of medical examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Woodhull was a man of sincere piety, and greatly beloved by the South Park Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder. In social as well as professional life he had the confidence and esteem of every one, and for his literary attainments was highly respected. His last sickness was not regarded at first as serious; but, unexpectedly to his family while gathered about him, he called out. "I am going; good-by," and then, embracing his wife and children, sank upon his pillow, and gently died. This event occurred on the 14th of May, 1876. Meetings of the various societies, religious and medical, of which Dr. Woodhull was a member, were promptly called on the public announcement of his death, and eulogies were pronounced, and resolutions setting forth his worth, as well as the grief occasioned by his loss, were everywhere adopted. Among the many which may be found in archives of these societies and associations, is the following, which is spread upon the minutes of the District Medical Society of Essex county:

"Resolved, That the Society record in profound sorrow, their sense of the loss sustained by themselves, by the profession, and by the community at large; and they deplore the removal from their midst of a genial, refined and trusted friend; from the profession, of a skillful, intelligent and successful physician; from the community at large, of a faithful, loyal and patriotic citizen; and from the church, of one who so unostentatiously and yet so worthily illustrated the Christian character. They recognize in the death of their associate the monitory exhortation to do with their might what their hands find to do."

WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr.,

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1848. He received his preparatory education at the Newark Academy, and was graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1868. In 1871 he received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and after spending a year in the hospitals of Vienna, began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, making, however, a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear.

Dr. Rankin is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and treas-

urer of the Essex District Medical Society. In 1876 he was a member of the International Ophthalmological and Otological Congresses. Since the establishment of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, in 1880, he has been secretary of its board of trustees, and an attending surgeon.

ERNEST M. LYON, M. D.,

was born at Newark, New Jersey, June 24, 1852, and resided some time in the state of Massachusetts, where he received his early education. In 1877 he was graduated at the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, and since then has practiced medicine in Newark, New Jersey. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

JAMES M. BELDON,

manager of the Berkeley Stables, East Orange, New Jersey, has been identified with this place and conducting his present business during the past decade. As one of the representative business men of the town, it is fitting that his biography should be given a place among those of his fellow citizens.

James M. Beldon was born at North Branch, Somerset county, New Jersey, March 12, 1864, son of Heber C. and Margaret E. (Vanderveer) Beldon. Of the early history of the Beldon family but little is known, Grandfather Beldon having died when his son Heber C. was a small child. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Dr. Vanderveer, was a prominent physician and practiced at North Branch for many years. Heber C. Beldon was born near Trenton, New Jersey. In boyhood he went with his mother to North Branch, where he lived for twenty years, thence going to Clinton and later to Flemington, where he spent the residue of his life. He was an extensive dealer in stock. While a resident of Flemington he held several positions of local prominence, among which were those of surrogate, sheriff and treasurer of Hunterdon county. In politics he was prominent and active, affiliating with the Democratic party. He died in 1885, honored and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Margaret E. Beldon, his widow, is still living and is a resident of Harrison, New Jersey. Seven children were born to them, of whom two died in childhood, those living being James M., Charles S., Dunham S., Matilda W. and Harry F.

James M. Beldon received his early education in the private schools of Clinton, New York, and Flemington, New Jersey. Then he took a preparatory course at Sing Sing, New York, and entered the military academy at West Point, where he spent one year. Resigning at the expiration of this time, he went to Newark and pursued a commercial course in Coleman's Business College. In 1883 we find him in New York city in the employ of a wholesale fur house, where he remained five years. May 1, 1888, he came to East Orange and purchased from W. H. Smith the business he has since conducted.

Mr. Beldon was married January 30, 1885, at Flemington, to Miss Kate B. Riley, daughter of William S. Riley, and to them have been given five children, namely: Heber C., Jennie B., William R., James M., Jr., and one that died in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Beldon is identified with Plato Lodge, No. 122, Knights of Pythias,

JAMES M. BELDON

and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in the latter of which he has filled all the chairs and is at present officiating for the third term as Exalted Ruler. Politically he supports the Democratic party and is a member of the Democratic county committee. His family are attendants upon worship at the Baptist church.

HENRY L. LEIBE,

ex-president of the village of Irvington, and a progressive mechanic and inventor, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 10th of May, 1855, and is a son of Emil and Mary Leibe, the former being a native of Saxony who emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in Newark, where he was for a long time engaged in the cane and stick manufacture. His death occurred in 1892, at the venerable age of seventy-two years.

Henry L. Leibe is the eldest of eight living children and in his early youth he received an excellent education, including the German and English languages, his last preceptor being Professor Haynes. At the age of fourteen years he ceased his literary studies and secured employment with the firm of Thomas G. Brown as polisher and jeweler, continuing his associations with the same for eighteen years, five of which he spent as manager of a department of that establishment, during which period his energetic nature found an outlet in studying secret processes in the way of coloring, gilding and depositing. In 1887 he embarked in business with two of his friends, under the firm name of the Alvin Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, and he secured patents on his process of depositing, which had proved a great success. The company changed hands by sale in August, 1896, and in January of the following year Mr. Leibe engaged in the manufacture of bicycle specialties, on which he now holds three important patents, and is at the present time perfecting a novelty in silver of which he will begin the manufacture at an early date. He is now president of the Henry L. Leibe Manufacturing Company, engaged in the silver business. This company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

In 1893 Mr. Leibe became a citizen of Irvington, and his reputation as a business man of sound judgment and progressive ideas immediately brought him into prominence as a most suitable person with whom to intrust the affairs of the village, and his name was urged for nomination for the village presidency in the spring of 1894, notwithstanding his protest. He defeated four opponents in the nomination by a majority of three hundred and ninety-six, and secured the election with plenty of votes to spare. It was while he was the incumbent of that office that he defeated the attempt of the Newark authorities to locate a pesthouse in Irvington, and approved the building of the town hall.

Mr. Leibe has also served six years in Company G, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, under Captain George M. Townsend, and he was sergeant of the company for three years.

The marriage of Mr. Leibe was celebrated in March, 1879, when he was united to Miss Lena Zeitler, whose demise occurred in August of that year. On the 10th of May, 1882, he married Miss Teresa Belke, daughter of William Belke, and the children of this union are: Clara M., Henry E., Teresa M., Lydia M., and Alvin L. Mr.

Leibe is a man whose excellent business principles and integrity of character have won for him the confidence and high regard of his numerous friends.

JOHN F. WARD, M. D.,

was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, September 28, 1815, and was educated in the schools of his native place. At a suitable age he entered, as a student, the office of his uncle, Dr. Eleazar Ward, and in 1836 was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Immediately after receiving his license he established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, where it is said of him that "he sat in his office for six months without his first pay patient." However this may be, it is certainly true that eventually he obtained a very extensive and lucrative practice, and became known as one of the most successful physicians in the county of Essex. At an early period in his professional life he became a member of the Essex County District Medical Society, in the proceedings of which he always took a lively interest. In 1851 he was appointed by the State Medical Society one of the censors for Essex county, and from 1852 to 1860 was, at different times, a delegate to the State Society and a valuable member of the various committees of that body upon which he was appointed.

To all the duties of his profession Dr. Ward was earnestly devoted, and nothing within his power was ever left undone which could add to its dignity or usefulness. Quiet and even retiring in his manners, he was, nevertheless, brave and prompt in the performance of every professional duty, never delaying any demand whatever for his services, even though they might be rendered at the peril of his life. While eminently qualified, by reason of his excellent judgment and common sense, for offices of trust and responsibility, he was always averse to public positions, and, with the exception of the directorship in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, he never held any secular office whatever. Of the church to which he belonged he was a consistent member, and for many years a deacon. Every one admired and respected him, and none loved him more than those who in suffering experienced the gentleness and efficiency with which he administered to their necessities. When he died the whole community felt that a good man had been taken from the world. This sad event occurred July 11, 1873. The day before his burial the Essex County District Medical Society held a special meeting to pay honors to his memory, and among the resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following:

"Resolved, That in the death of our lamented friend and brother, Dr. John F. Ward, we mourn the loss of one of the oldest and most honored members of our profession, one of the most trusted and beloved. The long self-sacrifice is over. There is no one, perhaps, of whom it could be more truly said, 'His life was work.' For the whole period of his thirty-seven years of service he might always be found at the post of duty. He asked no furlough. He postponed and subordinated all personal enjoyments to the claims of an unusually large practice. He was as ready to respond to the calls of the poor as of the rich, year in and year out, by night and by day, braving all fatigues and all dangers. When pestilence struck terror to the hearts of

men there was no cowardly abandonment, but assiduous watchings and untiring ministries in cellar and garret. If such a life is not heroic and noble, what life is so? In a degree, it is the life of every conscientious physician; but there are probably few men that equaled him in the amount of toil and sacrifice, continued, with such strenuous self-devotion, through so long a period. As a physician he was chiefly distinguished for soundness of medical judgment, which was rarely at fault. He possessed in a marked degree common sense, which some regard as less a faculty than the equilibrium of all the faculties."

Dr. Ward was married, April 20, 1837, to Miss Jane D. Gibbs, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. This estimable lady survived her husband until November 13, of the following year. She was noted for her deeds of charity, and that valuable institution, the Home for Aged Women, of Newark, is indebted to no one more than to Mrs. Ward for its establishment and for its present prosperity. She was one of its founders, and at her death left to it the handsome sum of ten thousand dollars.

The surviving children of Dr. and Mrs. Ward are Edward Payson, Cyrus F., and John F. Ward.

HON. AUGUSTUS C. STUDER.

The strong, rugged sublimity of the Alps seems to have lent itself to the nature of the people who live upon their slopes or in the beautiful valleys that nestle between the mountains. For years Switzerland has furnished to the world some of its brightest examples of courage; its patriots have aroused the wonder and admiration of all peoples, and their fidelity to principles has formed the theme of story and of song and furnished incentive and inspiration to the young men of all lands. It is from this race that Mr. Studer springs, the well known editor of the Montclair Times, and the present United States senator from his district, and the marked characteristics of his race are evident in his life record. He was born in America, May 10, 1854, but the first words he uttered were those of the Swiss tongue. All of the other members of his family were born in Switzerland, and his grandfather was a minister of the Calvinistic faith, who for forty years officiated as pastor of a church in Thun, Switzerland. One of his ancestors was engaged in the civil war known as the Sonderbund,—a term meaning "severing the bonds,"—the same state of affairs existing as in our recent civil war, when the south attempted to break in twain the Union. His ancestor remained true and loyal to the government.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Oertel, and was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Her mother took an active part in the movement to establish the independence of Baden, in 1849, by encouraging resistance to the government, and on several occasions conveyed important secret dispatches to Frederick Hecker, the patriotic leader.

In 1850 Mr. Studer's parents came to New Jersey, locating in Newark, where they resided until four years after the birth of their son Augustus, when on account of the cholera epidemic, which was then raging, they returned to their native land. Thus in the country of his ancestors Mr. Studer spent the days of his early youth and attended the schools of Thun and Geneva. While pursuing the usual course of study he also acquired a thorough knowl-

edge of German and French. In 1864 the family came again to the United States, for it was the father's earnest desire to aid in the preservation of the Union, and as a member of Company A, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, he went to the front, serving until the close of hostilities, when the stars and stripes floated victoriously over the capital of the Confederacy. His brother served throughout the war in an Iowa regiment, and although he entered the service as a private, rose to the rank of major of his regiment. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant consul to Singapore, and was reappointed each succeeding administration until the close of the term to which he was appointed by President Cleveland in his first administration.

In the meantime Augustus Charles Studer, of this review, had entered the schools of Newark, and although he could not speak a word of English his previous training enabled him to take an advanced position, which he maintained until his graduation. His journalistic training began in the composing room of the Newark Journal, and he was subsequently assigned to reportorial duties, and initiated into the mysteries of the editor's "sanctum sanctorum." In 1876 he started a jobbing office in Newark, and while thus engaged he learned of the several abortive attempts of ambitious aspirants for journalistic honors to establish a weekly paper in Montclair. After carefully surveying the field he was convinced that there was an opening in Montclair for a live newspaper. In a short time he began his canvass, but soon discovered that he had a rival in the field, who was not only backed up by the Greenwood Railway Company, but intended to start a paper in the interests of the company. Mr. Studer withdrew for a time and awaited developments. These came sooner than he expected, for after publishing two or three numbers, the publisher was glad to sell out at a loss, and in May, 1877, Mr. Studer assumed the management of the Montclair Times.

The paper at that period was printed in Jersey City, and "filled in" under the "patent process." He soon afterward bought the plant of the Montclair Journal, a defunct paper which had been abandoned by the proprietor. Thus equipped he started in as editor, publisher, reporter, compositor bookkeeper and everything but "devil." Through good management, rigid economy and the assistance of a few friends, he soon established it on a paying basis. He ran it as an independent journal for about five years, and then made it a pronounced Republican journal, determined to express freely his own convictions on the political questions of the day. About a year after he began business here, his whole plant was destroyed by fire and was insured only to about half of its value, but he never lost courage, beginning again with the same earnestness and determination to succeed. Dr. Bradford kindly went to his assistance and started a column entitled "Chips from My Workshop." This gave a new impetus to the paper, not alone because of the public interest in these contributions, but because of the high esteem in which their author was held in this community. The plant was largely increased, the additional facilities enabling him to do all his own presswork, and he now has one of the best equipped country offices in the state.

Treating of the political questions of the day in the columns of the Times, and announcing clearly his views and his policy,

Mr. Studer attracted the attention of his party and was called to leadership in Republican ranks. In 1888 he received the appointment of engrossing clerk to the lower house of the state legislature, and two years later he became the candidate for the state legislature, being elected by a plurality of six hundred and eighty-three. He took a firm stand against the famous coal "combine" which came up that year, and the "usual" powers of persuasion failed to win him over. He was re-elected the following year, and was one of the helpless minority which fought so hard against the corrupt ring that controlled the legislature that year. He was a member of the committee on municipal corporations, to whom was referred the famous race-track bill that was rushed through the legislature against the protests of the large delegation of ministers and laymen who met in the assembly, representing every part of the state. He made the minority report of this committee, condemning in the strongest terms possible this infamous bill. His whole course during the two terms was fearless and upright, and every attempt at jobbery was met by a strong and determined opposition on his part. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his party, it may be noted that he was the caucus nominee for speaker at the beginning of his second term, with no chance, however, for election, as his opponents were largely in the majority. He made an honorable record for himself in one of the most corrupt legislatures that ever misrepresented the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Studer is naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, and while earnestly advocating through the columns of his journal all the great reform movements inaugurated in Montclair, he could not be induced to accept any local office, preferring active service. As a man, however, he is held in the highest esteem in the community, and while true to his principles as a Republican, he shares equally the esteem of his opponents. He has done much to promote public entertainments of a high order and has for some years represented the various bureaus engaged in this work. As local manager of the New York Philharmonic Club he has brought to Montclair a number of musical celebrities.

Mr. Studer was one of the founders of the Montclair Building & Loan Association, in which he has always taken an active part. He is a member of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M., of Newark, and of several local organizations. He is domestic in his habits and prefers the quietude of his own home to public honors or the gayeties of social life. He married Miss Elizabeth M. Ziegler, of Newark, and they have one son and two daughters, to whose mental and physical training he devotes much attention.

ALBERT A. MILLER.

Tracing the ancestral history of Mr. Miller back to the seventeenth century, we find that Thomas Miller emigrated from Birmingham, England, in 1660, came to America and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Middletown, Connecticut, and there remained until his death. From him descended Thomas, James, William, Jacob, Horace and Horace A., the last mentioned being the father of our subject. Horace A. Miller was born in Middlefield, Connecticut, and married Laura Stow Hale, a daughter of Joseph

Hale, whose father, Hezekiah Hale, was of English descent. Her grandfather, Hon. Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Connecticut, died October 10, 1842, aged eighty years. He was chief judge of the county court; as a member of the constitutional convention of that state, he was the author of the article in the constitution which secured complete religious toleration. For several years he was a member of each branch of the Connecticut state legislature, and was a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Miller was also a descendant of Robert Coe, who came from England to America in 1634 and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Albert A. Miller, who forms the immediate subject of this review, is the present representative of this old family, and was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on the 26th of March, 1840. His education was obtained in private schools of his native place, and in a private institution known as Ashland Hall, conducted by Rev. David A. Frame, a most thorough educator of his day. Upon finishing his studies Mr. Miller began his business career as a clerk, and in 1864 he formed a partnership with his father, H. A. Miller, this association lasting until 1872, when our subject engaged in the banking and brokerage business and has continued in the same until the present time.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Mary Grace Frame, a daughter of Rev. David A. Frame, his former preceptor, who was among the prominent Presbyterian clergymen and educators of his day. He came to Bloomfield in 1841 and five years later took up his residence in West Bloomfield. The mother of Mrs. Miller was formerly Miss Mary M. Jackson, daughter of David and Rebecca Jackson, of Philadelphia. Our subject and his wife became the parents of three children, namely: Grace W., Albert A., Jr., and William Frame. Mrs. Miller departed this life on the 16th of March, 1896. She was a faithful wife, a loving and devoted mother, and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Montclair.

Mr. Miller owns a handsome residence at No. 35 Willow street, besides other valuable real estate. He is popular in social circles and enjoys the warm regard of his many friends.

JOSHUA WARE READ, M. D.,

was born in the town of Batavia, Genesee county, New York, October 17, 1837. His parents were of New England stock, his mother being a member of the well-known Chapin family of Massachusetts, and a near relation of the late Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York city. Receiving his early education at the district school and a neighboring academy, he passed, at the age of eighteen, the required examination for teaching, and obtained the appointment from his county to the New York State Normal School at Albany, at which institution he was graduated in 1861, after having pursued a classical course at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, at Alexandria, New York. The succeeding four years of his life were occupied as principal of a school at Peekskill on the Hudson, meanwhile commencing the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. C. Knight, of that town.

In the autumn of 1865 he resigned his position as teacher, and, entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, gave his entire attention to his medical studies, although by so doing he was compelled to

forego some very flattering inducements to continue in the profession of teaching, among which was an invitation from Dr. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, to the excellent and lucrative position of teacher of physics in that institution. Having accomplished his medical course, he was graduated at the college above named in 1867, receiving from his classmates the appointment of "Essayist," at the closing public exercises of "The Order of Esculapius," a college organization. This effort, "A Retrospect of the Healing Art," obtained for its author great commendation. Leaving New York, diploma in hand, he established himself as practitioner of medicine in the city of Bloomington, Illinois, where he formed a copartnership with the late Dr. A. H. Luce, a leading surgeon of the central part of that state. With Dr. Luce he remained until the fall of 1870, when he was induced to return to the east and to settle in Newark, New Jersey.

In his practice Dr. Read seeks to exemplify the philanthropic ends and aims of his profession, as is attested by the poor and unfortunate who fall under his care. His public services have been chiefly in connection with the police surgeonship of the city of Newark, an office which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and which he was the first to occupy. In the discharge of the onerous duties of this position he was always prompt and efficient. He was also for one term coroner of the county of Essex. Dr. Read has made numerous valuable contributions to medical literature, among which may be found a series of articles on "The Falsity of the Claims of Phrenology as a Science," "A Discussion of some Questions Relating to Medical Jurisprudence," and "The Relations of Modern Sanitary Science to the Public Welfare." In whatever tended to promote the usefulness of his profession he has always taken a lively interest. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society and of the Newark Medical Association. In the latter organization he has filled the offices of president, secretary, librarian and historian, the last-mentioned of which positions he now holds. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and connected with the Third Presbyterian church of Newark.

LEWIS ELSWORTH DAY,

whose activity in the business affairs of life has brought him a comfortable competence, was born on the 5th of October, 1861, in Franklin, Essex county, and the home of his boyhood is now the place of his residence. He is a son of William and Anna (Stager) Day, his father a mason by trade. After spending the first seven years of his life in his native town, the subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on their removal to Minnesota, and in that state was connected with agricultural pursuits, the schools of the neighborhood affording him his educational privileges. On leaving Minnesota he made his way eastward, taking up his residence in Michigan, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twelve years. He became a very proficient workman and his services always gave excellent satisfaction.

He is now living in his old home in Franklin and among neighbors and acquaintances of his youth he has many warm friends, whose number is constantly increasing as the years go by. He votes with the Republican party and is well informed

on the issues of the day, but has never been an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office. He attends the Presbyterian church and is the advocate of all measures and interests that are calculated to promote the public good.

GOTTLOB TRAUTWEIN,

a contractor and builder of Newark, was born in the ortschaft (district) of Bernhausen, in the oberamt of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, November 9, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Lutz) Trautwein. His maternal grandparents were residents of the ortschaft of Hiersau, in the oberamt Calw, Wurtemberg. His paternal grandfather was a resident of Bernhausen, where throughout his life he followed the carpenter's trade. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and were devoted Christian people. They had two sons, Michael and Christopher. The latter married and had one daughter, Emma, who died at the age of twenty-eight years.

Michael Trautwein was educated in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. When he had mastered the business he worked as a journeyman in various states of Germany and ultimately became a master carpenter and conducted a successful business. He died in June, 1852, at the age of forty-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1870, at the age of sixty-two. Their family numbered the following named: Catherine, wife of Adam Erb, of Stuttgart, by whom she has five children; John George, who came to America in 1867, since which time he has followed contracting and building in Newark. He married Louisa Schumacher, by whom he had five children, and after her death he wedded Wilhelmina Teufel. John Frederick married Dora Schumacher and resides in Bernhausen, Germany, where he follows the wheelwright's trade; Christian, who came to America in 1869, is a wheelwright of Newark. He wedded Mary Graf, who died, leaving four children, after which he was again married.

In the public schools of his native land Gottlob Trautwein, the subject of this review, acquired his education and then learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his brother, John George. When his apprenticeship was completed he determined to come to America, believing that he would have better opportunity here to secure a competence. Accordingly he bade adieu to home and native land September 22, 1866, and crossing the Atlantic, landed at New York on the 8th of October. He then came to Newark, where he worked at his trade for a period of seven years. He then began business on his own account and has won an enviable place among the contractors and builders of the city. In 1873 he entered into partnership with his brother John George, under the firm name of J. George Trautwein & Brother,—a connection that was continued until 1885, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Our subject has since carried on operations on his own account and has a desirable patronage. In 1885 he purchased a tract of land on Norfolk street and erected thereon a large and commodious residence, which he makes his home. He also built another dwelling at No. 295 Norfolk street.

Mr. Trautwein was married November 26, 1868, to Miss Johanna Volgenau, a daughter of August and Fredericka (Frank) Volgenau. She was born Octo-

Gottlob Trautwein

ber 17, 1852, and by her marriage has become the mother of six children, namely: Henry, born May 26, 1876; Charles, born September 1, 1878; Louis August, born June 30, 1880; William J., born November 19, 1884; Louisa Elizabeth, born June 15, 1887; and Emma Annie, born November 28, 1895.

The family attend the German Lutheran church of Newark. Mr. Trautwein is a member of Herman Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and the Schwaebischer Singing Society of Newark. In his political views he is a Republican, but his business has left him no leisure in which to seek for public office even if he desired it. He has, however, also manifested a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted county, and is a reliable, substantial citizen.

ARTHUR WARD, M. D.,

was born at Belleville, New Jersey, December 23, 1823, and is the son of the late Samuel L. Ward, M. D., who practiced medicine for so many years and with so much success in that town and its vicinity. On the maternal side he is descended from one of the early settlers of Newark, his mother being Caroline Bruen, of that place. From the schools of Newark, where he received in part his early education, he went to the Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Connecticut, and after a thorough preparation entered Yale College in 1840. At this institution he was graduated in 1844, and in due course received the degree of A. M. On determining to enter the medical profession, he began his studies under the direction of his father, and subsequently continued them under Dr. Thomas Cock, a distinguished practitioner of New York, and one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Having attended lectures in this institution, he was graduated there in 1847, and very soon afterward began the practice of medicine in Newark, New Jersey.

In this city he continued the work of his profession for one year, when he removed to Belleville, his native place, where he remained until 1865. Finding, however, that his business in Newark, which he still managed to attend to, was largely increasing, he resumed his residence in that city, and has since made that his dwelling-place, while he still retains an extensive practice in Belleville. Dr. Ward has now been actively engaged in practice for fifty years, and has the reputation of being not only a skillful and successful practitioner, but also of untiring devotion to the work of his profession. During the prolonged illness of the late William A. Whitehead, and for some years previously, he assisted that gentleman in the labors attending the preparation of his monthly weather reports, and in this connection Dr. Ward became known to the readers of the Newark Daily Advertiser as "W., Jr." Since Mr. Whitehead's death he has continued these observations and reports, which have for more than forty years been regularly given to the public.

Dr. Ward has always shown a commendable interest in everything that could advance the usefulness and dignity of his profession. For many years he has been an active member of the Essex District Medical Society, and in 1876 and 1878 was a delegate from that body to the New Jersey State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Essex Medical Union, as well as

a corresponding member of the Connecticut Medical Society. On the organization of the medical board of St. Barnabas' Hospital he became one of the attending physicians, and still continues his connection with that institution. In 1854 he was married to Anna C., daughter of Robert Lee, of Rahway, New Jersey.

GEORGE WILSON SYMONDS,

of Nutley, was born in South Oxford, Chenango county, New York, on the 19th of September, 1844, descending from one of the old families of that locality. His paternal grandfather, a native of Holland, was the founder of the family in America, and took up his residence in South Oxford, where he was married. George Symonds, father of our subject, was a merchant at that place for some time. He was joined in wedlock to Miss Sarah Ann Wilson, a daughter of Daniel Wilson, who served in the war of 1812. Both the Symonds and the Wilson families are noted for longevity. To the parents of our subject were born four sons: George W., of this review; Tracy M., who is cashier in the Broome County National Bank, of Binghamton, New York; Gurdin Hall and John Harrison, both of whom are owners of large farms in Steuben county, New York.

In the district schools of South Oxford, New York, Mr. Symonds acquired his preliminary education, after which he spent one year in a boarding school in Green, Chenango county. While pursuing his studies there the civil war broke out and the speeches to which he listened so fired his patriotism that he could not remain quietly at home and offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company F, Twelfth New York Infantry. He was with General McClellan in his series of peninsular campaigns and during the last year served as private orderly on the staff of General Warren. He took part in all the battles through the Wilderness to Petersburg and at that place was honorably discharged December 19, 1864, his term of service having expired. He is now a member of the Old Guard of New York.

After returning to his home Mr. Symonds entered the Oxford Academy and Collegiate Institute in 1867 and was graduated in that institution in 1869, carrying off the honors in a competitive examination for Cornell University, in which there were twelve contestants. It was provided that one out of each assembly district, having the highest scholarship in a competitive examination, should be entitled to admission to Cornell without tuition fees, and this privilege Mr. Symonds won. He entered upon a course of civil engineering in that institution and was graduated in 1873. Through the following year he taught in the public schools of Oxford, New York, also following the calling for which he had prepared himself by his college course. He also engaged in teaching school in Camden county, New Jersey, for a year and in the fall of 1875 came to Nutley, where he was employed as principal of the Franklin graded school, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, for seventeen years, engaging in the practice of civil engineering at the same time. His long connection with the Franklin school well indicates his superior ability as an educator, an ability which won him a foremost place among the leaders in that line in the county. On leaving the school-room he was elected and served as

township engineer, and all of the roads were macadamized under his direct supervision. He held that office for seven years and his administration was most satisfactory and acceptable to the general public. He made and published the first complete map of Franklin, in 1886. He is now notary public and commissioner of deeds.

Mr. Symonds has been twice married. In August, 1873, he wedded Miss Fanny E. Massey, a daughter of Jacob and Fanny Massey. She died in 1887, leaving two children: Eugene M. and Fannie B. For his second wife Mr. Symonds chose Isabella Vreeland, a daughter of Thomas and Amanda Vreeland, deceased, of Nutley, and they have had five children: Elsie Grant, George Roscoe Blaine, Eulah May, Raymond Depew and Ruth.

The ancestors of Mr. Symonds were all advocates of the Whig party, and he is a stalwart Republican in his political views. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, which his family attend, and his home is one of the beautiful residences of Nutley, one of its chief charms being the gracious hospitality which is there extended to the many friends of the family.

FREDERICK WILLIAM THUM, M.D.,

has attained distinction as a member of the medical profession as the combined result of three elements,—first, the excellent educational advantages afforded him; secondly, his deep love of his profession, and thirdly, his indefatigable energy and untiring labor in the prosecution of his work. Now located at No. 149 Polk street, Newark, he is enjoying a very large and lucrative patronage, which is a just tribute to his skill.

The Doctor was born in the country of Servia, on the 24th of April, 1865. His parents were natives of Germany. His father, Frederick Adolph Thum, a mining engineer, went with his wife to Servia on professional business, and it was during their temporary sojourn there that the birth of the Doctor occurred. The father came to the United States in 1880, and located in Newark, where he has since resided.

The Doctor was educated in a gymnasium in the duchy of Hessen, and in 1882 took up the study of pharmacy. In 1884 he was graduated at the New York Pharmaceutical College, and then established himself in the drug business in Elizabeth, New Jersey. While conducting his store at that point, he also took up the study of medicine and in 1891 was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Newark, opening an office in Norfolk street and Central avenue. Two years later he removed to his present location. From the beginning his practice has steadily and constantly increased and success has attended his efforts. His fellow members of the profession acknowledge his skill and ability, and the public testify their appreciation of his services by the patronage which they give him.

Dr. Thum is now acting as visiting physician to the German Hospital and is chief of the surgical clinics at St. Michael's Hospital, of Newark. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the Practitioners' Club, the Physicians' Club and the Esculapian Society, and is a close student of the science and art of healing. In his intercourse with his fellow practitioners, through these different societies and by

means of the medical journals, he keeps constantly abreast of the times.

The Doctor was married on the 23d of November, 1896, the lady of his choice being Miss Pauline Lorenz, of Newark. Socially he has many characteristics which endear him to his friends, and outside of professional circles he is also very popular.

JOSEPH SEARLE,

a capitalist and real-estate dealer of Nutley, was born in Devonshire, England, on the 4th of December, 1854, and with his parents, John P. and Jane T. Searle, came to America, the family settling in Vorick street, New York city. A year later they removed to Belleville, where the father engaged in the butchering business. The children of this family are Jane, wife of Walter Scott; Kate; Minnie; Jane, of New York city, and Charles, who is engaged in the butchering business in Franklin.

Mr. Searle, whose name introduces this review, was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the schools of Newark. He learned the butcher's trade in his early life and followed that business until he had acquired a handsome capital. He is now engaged in the purchase and sale of horses in the city of Paterson, under the firm name of Earle & Searle, handling about twenty head of horses per month and deriving from the business a good income. In addition, Mr. Searle is the owner of city and farm property in Nutley and vicinity to the value of sixty thousand dollars. As the years have passed and his financial resources have increased, he has made judicious investments of his capital and has thereby acquired a handsome fortune.

Mr. Searle was united in marriage to Phœbe Vreeland, and to them were born three children, but only one is now living, Lottie, at home with her father. For his second wife Mr. Searle chose Miss Lottie Smith, who died leaving a daughter, Ellen Elizabeth. His present wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Elizabeth Paxton, and three children grace their union,—William D., Elsie and Edith.

In his political views Mr. Searle is a stalwart Republican, whose firm conviction that its principles are best adapted to the public good, has led him to labor earnestly for its success. He has served as freeholder of Franklin township for four or five years, and for ten years was committeeman, his long continued service well indicating his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his public duties. He is a member of the fire department, is a supporter of the church and school interests, and his family attend the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Searle has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well. He started out in life for himself with no capital, but possessed a determined, resolute nature that brooks no obstacles that can be overcome by honest perseverance. Thus he has worked his way steadily upward, and his enterprise and good management have brought to him a handsome financial return. He has a wide acquaintance in business circles and commands the confidence and good will of all, while his friends in social life entertain for him high regard.

JAMES WILSON BATTY,

one of the substantial and representative citizens of Essex county, was born at Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, on the 17th of August, 1855, and is a son of

Thomas and Ann (Wilson) Batty, the former of whom was a native of England and a millwright by occupation. At a youthful age our subject went to Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey, and there received his literary education in the public schools, after leaving which he embarked in various occupations.

In 1883 Mr. Batty was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Webbley, a daughter of William and Eliza (Jackson) Webbley, and three children were born to them, none of whom survive. In his political affiliations Mr. Batty is a stanch Republican and a strong advocate of the principles and policies of that party, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money. In his religious belief he is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Batty possesses many excellent qualities of character and disposition, which have gained for him a large number of friends, who hold him in high esteem.

LABAN DENNIS, M. D.,

was born in England, February 4, 1840, and came to the United States at a very early age. Having passed the required examination, he entered the State Normal School, at Trenton, New Jersey, and was graduated in 1858, at the age of eighteen years. He was immediately appointed a teacher in that institution, where he remained one year and a half, when he received the appointment of vice-principal of the Newark Academy. This position he held for three years, devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1866 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, in partnership with Dr. Thomas Lafon, his former preceptor. Dr. Dennis is a member of the state board of health, and in the labors of this body has taken a very active and prominent part. He is also a trustee of the Newark Academy and president of the Board of Associated Charities of that city.

GEORGE F. SANDFORD,

one of the successful and prosperous citizens of Belleville, Essex county, was born on the old homestead in this city, December 4, 1840, a son of James Moore and Lottie (Morgan) Sandford. His father was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, an old-line Whig and later a Republican in politics, and in his religious faith he was a member of the Methodist church. He was a son of Abram P. and Sarah Sandford, the former being a native of Hudson county, New Jersey.

George F. Sandford passed his youth in Belleville, acquiring his education in the public schools of that place, and then learned the carpenter's trade under the guidance of his father. On the 25th of September, 1861, he offered his services in defense of the Union and enlisted in Company D, Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and a year later, on account of disability resulting therefrom, he was honorably discharged and returned home, where he once more began working at his trade. In 1874 he opened a shop on his own responsibility and has since conducted the same, meeting with the success consequent upon industry, ability and strict integrity of character, combined with a large share of business acumen, which has en-

abled him to gain and retain a liberal patronage throughout the community.

Mr. Sandford is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, in the principles of which he has always been a firm believer, and he is a member of the Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, of Newark, in which he is popular to a high degree. In his religious adherency he is a consistent member of the Methodist church.

JOHN SPEAR

is now living a retired life at his pleasant home on the banks of the Passaic river, at Belleville, and in that home his birth occurred September 20, 1823. His parents were James T. and Eliza (Wade) Spear. His father was born October 1, 1795, in what was then the township of Newark, afterward called the village of Second River, and now Belleville. He was a blacksmith by trade, a highly respected man, and a Whig in politics. His death occurred on the 13th of July, 1867, and his wife passed away July 16, 1878. This worthy couple were the parents of the following named: John; Abby W., who was born April 8, 1827, and died at the age of seven years; Alfred, who was born September 9, 1828, and married a Miss Story, making their home in New York, where he followed carpentering and reared their family of four children,—Alfred, Oscar, Agnes and Florence, the third, Alfred, having died in January, 1897; Mary Ann, who was born June 19, 1835, and is the wife of John J. Tucker, by whom she has two children,—Edwin and Walter.

John Spear was educated in the common schools of his native village and followed the occupation of farming until his well directed efforts had brought to him the handsome competence which now enables him to live a retired life. He married Eliza S. Houseman, October 22, 1879, a daughter of Abraham Houseman, of Passaic, New Jersey, and she has been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey, presiding with grace over their hospitable home.

Mr. Spear has served for four years as a member of the board of freeholders, filled the office of township committeeman and was at one time surveyor of the public highways. In all his official duties he was found prompt and reliable, winning the commendation of all concerned. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, warmly interested in the success of his party. His life has been well spent and has gained him the confidence and regard of all. In business matters he was always just and honorable and in every relation of life has followed a rule of conduct such as commands respect throughout the world.

PETER V. P. HEWLETT, M. D.,

was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 3, 1846. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1868, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. On several occasions he had been a delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society, and in 1879 read a paper before that body on the "Criminal Use of Chloroform."

He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society, of the Newark Medical Association (of which he was secretary in 1869-70 and president 1871-72), and of the Newark Pathological Society. Of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine he has been

secretary and curator for several years. From 1868 to 1874 he was attending physician of the Newark City Dispensary. In 1873 and for some years following he was attending physician of St. Michael's Hospital, and curator of that institution. From 1876 to the present time he has been a member of the board of education of the city of Newark, and since 1879 county physician.

HUGH CAMPBELL HENDRY

was born in Scotland, November 12, 1849, and was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1872 he was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. For seven years he was attending physician for the Sisters of St. Francis and St. Michael's Hospital in that city. In 1875 he was police surgeon. He has been a member of the board of education of the city of Newark, and in April, 1884, was appointed by the Governor one of the commissioners of the State Insane Asylum, at Morris Plains, New Jersey.

AARON F. BURTT,

undertaker and embalmer of Orange, who has thus been connected with the business interests of the city for a number of years, was born in his parents' home on Halsey street, Newark, New Jersey, March 6, 1854, and is a son of Aaron W. and Mary (Smith) Burtt. The latter is a descendant of Irish ancestry. The father was born on the old Lyons farm in Essex county. His education was limited to the advantages afforded by the district schools in those days, and after completing his school course, he began learning the trade of manufacturing carriage bodies, serving a regular apprenticeship. He did not follow that pursuit very long, however, before he decided to brave the perils and dangers of a seafaring life, and accordingly embarked on a whaling vessel at New Bedford, Massachusetts, as ship carpenter. He followed that pursuit for about four and a half years, during which time he endured many hardships, having gone out as a ship carpenter and arose to the position of first mate. He then took up his residence in Newark, and carried on his trade until 1861, when he entered the employ of the government at Alexandria, Virginia, where he was employed in the ambulance corps in the capacity of superintendent. Having participated in the general military drill with his corps, he was made the captain of the company, which position he held up to the time of his discharge at the close of the war.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Burtt returned to Newark, where he entered the employ of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, in their shops at Newark, and continued there until within a few years of his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. He was a frugal, industrious man, a worthy citizen and a faithful husband and father. His estimable wife still survives him and is living with her daughters Susan and Helen. In their family are the following children: Aaron Francis; Carrie, who married James Maguire, of New York city, and has five children; Sylvester, who died at the age of seventeen years; Susan, who is living with her mother; Margaret, wife of E. D. Har-

rington, who is engaged in the brokerage and commission business in the Drexel building, Philadelphia; Robert, who married Kittie Hickey, and has one child; and Helen, who resides with her mother.

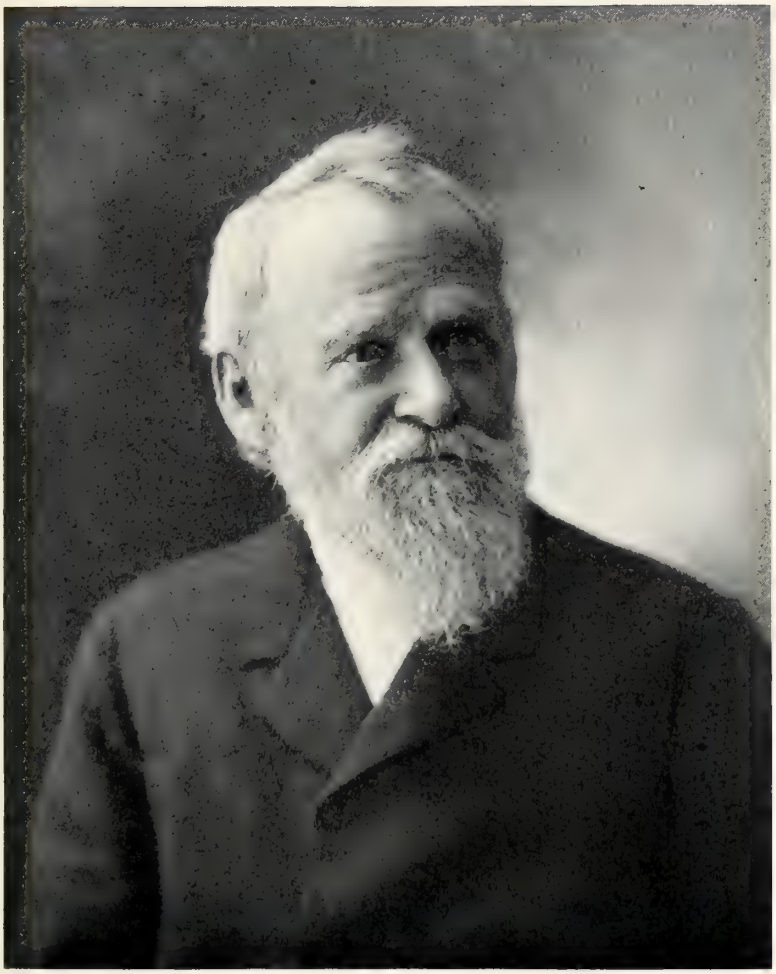
Aaron F. Burtt obtained his early education in St. Patrick's parochial school, of Newark, and at the early age of twelve years started out in life for himself. He is what the world terms a "self-made man," for all that he has is the result of his own efforts. He began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with William H. Kirk & Company, of Newark, ending his term when eighteen years of age, after which he worked as a journeyman until 1873. He then embarked in business on his own account, manufacturing picture frames on Broad street, Newark, and in that undertaking was very successful. In 1877 he added an undertaking establishment to his art store and conducted both enterprises with profit. In 1879 he established a branch undertaking store in Orange, which also proved a remunerative investment, and carried on his interest both in Orange and Newark until 1884, when he sold his store in the latter place and engaged in the livery business in Orange, in connection with the direction of funerals, having invested about fifty thousand dollars in the two concerns. His facilities and appointments are of the most improved style and his business in the funeral-directing and embalming business is so large that he is required to keep three hearses and a very large number of carriages.

Mr. Burtt is prominently connected with a number of benevolent and fraternal organizations in the Oranges. He belongs to the City of Orange Council, No. 235, Knights of Columbus; St. John's Council, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Orange; is a life member of the Young Men's Literary Union, of Orange, and a member of the Catholic Club, of East Orange. Politically he is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type.

Mr. Burtt was married in St. Patrick's cathedral in Newark, to Miss Susan E. Marley, a daughter of Daniel and Julia Marley, born September 26, 1861, and to them were born nine children: Cecelia F., Aaron F., Susie, Gertrude, Florence, Agnes, Robert S., Paul Joseph, deceased, and Florence May. The family are all communicants of St. John's church, Roman Catholic, of Orange.

SAMUEL H. BURNET.

About the year 1643 Thomas Burnet emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, and thence to Southampton, Long Island, where, on the 13th of October, 1643, he was granted a tract of land on condition that he resided on it for a period of three years. From the Southampton records we copy the following: "Oct. 13, 1643, Thomas Burnet hath a lott graunted unto him on the south east side upon condicon that hee staye three yeares in the Towne to ymprove yt." He accepted the condition, improved the land, married Mary Pierson, and reared the following children: John, Joel, Lot, Hester, Miriam, Priscilla, Aaron, Mordecai and Dan. Of the sons, Mordecai moved to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1683, and was admitted one of the associates under the Indian title. Matthias settled in Easthampton, Long Island, where he was a justice of the peace, a captain, and there his will was recorded, in July, 1745, and



SAMUEL H. BURNET

proved April 8, 1746; Aaron settled in Madison, New Jersey, where he died at the age of one hundred years; Lot married Phoebe Mills on the 20th of October, 1675, and these sons were born to them: Joseph, David, Nathan, Jonathan, Samuel, Ephraim and Isaac. Samuel married Marischa Roll, of New York, and their son, Samuel, became united to Lucy Chase, who bore him three sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph and David served in the Revolutionary war, the death of the former occurring while in service. Samuel, the grandfather of our subject, also served in the war of the Revolution, and married Ruth Hedges, a daughter of Lemuel Hedges, of Long Island. In 1799 Samuel Burnet moved to Livingston township and purchased the house in which the subject of this review was born. For a while he conducted a tavern, where the Newark stages stopped, and later moved to Chatham, where he died on the 4th of June, 1819, his widow surviving until June 7, 1824. They were both members of the Presbyterian church and they reared the following children: Joseph, born September 12, 1799, died June 3, 1818; John Wycliffe, born July 31, 1781, died March 8, 1851; Samuel, born April 21, 1783, died September 3, 1865; David, born December 2, 1784, died May 11, 1875; Sarah, born March 23, 1787, died February 23, 1831; Phebe Chatfield, born May 10, 1790, died in October, 1869; Betsy, born August 14, 1792, died May 15, 1839; Sophia, born March 3, 1895, died November 24, 1864; Mary, born April 26, 1798, died November 24, 1864; and Lewis Woodruff, born June 25, 1801, died June 16, 1881.

Samuel Burnet was married to Betsey Clark Ball, second cousin to Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and daughter of Abner and Rachel Robertson Ball, January 2, 1803. They had eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters. Samuel Horace, the subject of this sketch, their seventh child, was born March 11, 1815, was reared on the old homestead, and received a limited education in the district schools. On the 29th of December, 1839, he was united in marriage to Hannah Maria Edwards, who died on the 22d of December, 1866; was married a second time, namely, to Louisa J. Collins, on the 2d of July, 1887. Six children were born to the first wife, namely: Betsy, the wife of George Emmons, of this county; Samuel, residing in Livingston township, who was twice married and had two sons, Wallace W. and Samuel, Jr.; Hannah, who married Peter Meeker, of Roseland; Enoch E., of Livingston; Sarah Frances, the wife of Thomas G. McQuade; and Moses, who died when eighteen months old. Mr. Burnet's maternal grandfather, Abner Ball, and great-grandfather, Thomas Ball, served during the whole of the Revolutionary war. Thomas Ball was sergeant in Captain Isaac Gillam's company.

In his political faith Mr. Burnet is a Republican. He first served as a constable of Livingston and was town committeeman for many years. While constable he secured the passage of the law through the legislature, exempting two hundred dollars' worth of property from execution. This was a great boon to the poor of cities. In 1861 he was elected chosen freeholder; and, the quota of Livingston township being but twenty, he introduced a bill providing for the paying of a bounty of five hundred dollars for every volunteer in the

county. He was chosen to pay bounties, his services being accepted without bonds, and he handled the money most judiciously, Mr. Burnet going to Morristown and there taking charge of the matter without asking any compensation from the county. This project succeeded in securing a large number of men from Bloomfield and thirty-one from Irvington, all of whom were placed in the navy. Mr. Burnet has served in nearly all the township offices, he was instrumental in obtaining the erection of a new school-house in his district by a special act of legislation, and in securing the passage of the skim-milk law, and owing to his efforts a law was passed providing for voting by ballot at town meetings. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in Livingston township, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits he was formerly engaged in the shoe business. Mrs. Burnet is a member of the Baptist church.

PIERRE BLACK

was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, on the 11th of December, 1867, and is a son of James Valentine and Elizabeth (Vreeland) Black, the former of whom was a machinist by occupation. Our subject acquired his educational discipline in the public schools of Belleville, where he remained until fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to the trade of mason, which he subsequently adopted as a vocation, and at present he is associated with J. J. Tucker, an extensive contractor.

In his political affiliations Mr. Black is a stanch Republican, giving his energetic support to that party, and he has been a member of the town committee. He was re-elected on the township committee in 1898, by a larger majority than that received by any other candidate in the town. In his religious belief he is an adherent of the Dutch Reformed church, and socially he is a popular member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. On the 17th of April, 1889, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Ida J. Kent, a daughter of William and Jemima (Zendall) Kent, and they are the parents of one child, Chauncy Black.

WALTER R. BRUYERE, M. D.,

was born in Princeton, New Jersey, July 3, 1852. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1874 the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1878 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon after became a medical practitioner in Newark, New Jersey, where he still resides and pursues the work of his profession.

ROBERT P. SCHLEGEL.

The early progenitors of the Schlegel family have been at various times prominently identified with the educational and political interests of the central German states. To this family belonged the eminent German philosopher Schlegel, who is frequently mentioned in the history of the fatherland in connection with the importance of his researches as given to the world in his writings. Among his lineal descendants was Phillip Schlegel, a worthy and respected citizen of the ortschaft of Papanau, a small town near the line of Baden and Wurtemberg. He was a miller by trade

and became the owner of a considerable estate. With a strong belief in Democratic principles he advocated a free and independent government for the people and taught such views to his two sons, Michael and Phillip, the former of whom was among the revolutionists of 1848. As history relates, these brave men failed in winning their cause, owing to the largely superior numbers of the army of Prussia, and in consequence were termed "rebels" by the government. Their property was also confiscated, and several members of the Schlegel family then fled to France, locating in Strasburg, their descendants being now among the successful residents of that historic city.

Michael Schlegel, who was among the revolutionists, came to America and spent his remaining days in the New World. His brother Phillip, who learned the miller's trade, and after his father's death inherited a portion of the old homestead, located in the village of Dietlingen in the district of Pfortsheim, Baden, and purchased the old mill property of that village carrying on business there for a number of years. Although not a college graduate he was a man of excellent common sense and sound judgment, and his name was synonymous with honorable dealing, while among all who knew him his word was as good as his bond. He was born in 1798 and died in 1862. His wife bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Bürgle, and her father was for many years a school-teacher in the village of Dietlingen, Baden.

Phillip and Wilhelmina Schlegel had a large number of children. William, the eldest, married Catharine Koehler, a daughter of Johannis Koehler, and in 1848 they came to America, locating near Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The husband died in October, 1892, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife in March, 1883, at the age of fifty-seven years. Their children were Anna Mary, who became the wife of David P. Humes and had three children—William D., Katie G. and Albert T.; Caroline R., wife of Nicholas Jenney, by whom she has two children—Annie and Leah; William, who died at the age of seven years; John P., who married Elizabeth McBride and had one son, William; Charles W., who married Katie Kent; Albert T., who died in October, 1883, at the age of twenty-one years.

Lorenz, the second child of Phillip Schlegel, came to America and took up his residence in Wilmington, Delaware. He married but had no children.

Christian, the third of the family, came to the United States in July, 1851, locating in Newark. He had learned the jeweler's trade in the celebrated town of Pfortsheim, Baden, and followed that pursuit throughout his life. He served for two years in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and participated in the hard-fought battle of Bull Run and other engagements. He was later taken ill and after some time spent in the military hospital in Baltimore was discharged for disability.

He then returned to Newark, New Jersey, where he spent his remaining days, passing away May 19, 1880, at the age of fifty-six, his birth having occurred in 1824. He married Frederica Wilhelmina Hohweiler, born October 29, 1826, daughter of Jacob Frederick and Catherine (Bower) Hohweiler, natives of Baden, Germany, and to them were born the following: Charles W., born June 8, 1847; Emilie, born in 1848, and died in 1851; Louise, born in

April, 1851, became the wife of A. Radenmacher and died December 4, 1880; Robert P., of this sketch; Mina, born October 12, 1858, wife of Frank Tremper; Caroline, born September 1, 1860, wife of Otto Scholz; Herman, born December 31, 1863, and Edward, who was born March 23, 1866, and died October 8, 1889.

The fourth child of Phillip Schlegel was Christina, who crossed the Atlantic to this country, married William Thies and located in Philadelphia, where they both died, leaving three children; Caroline, the next of the family, married John Schneider and located in Wilmington, Delaware. They had one son, Christopher, who married and resides in Philadelphia.

Christopher Schlegel, the sixth of the family, on coming to America located in Pennsylvania with his brother William, but his death occurred in Wilmington, Delaware, where his remains were then interred.

George Frederick, the seventh of the family, enlisted in the Union army during the civil war and is supposed to have been taken prisoner or probably was killed in a battle, for nothing has since been heard of him.

Edward Schlegel, the eighth of the family, died unmarried.

John, the next younger, joined the boys in blue but served only a short time. He then returned to the land of his nativity, was married and again came to the United States in 1880, locating in Wilmington, Delaware.

Florinda, the tenth of the family, married a Mr. Whitman and for a number of years resided on the Schlegel homestead in Dietlingen, Baden.

Charles W. Schlegel, the eldest child of Christian Schlegel, married Elizabeth Puerschner, who was born August 11, 1851, a daughter of George and Catherine (Jung) Puerschner, of Kenoza Lake, Sullivan county, New York. Her parents had a family of seven children, as follows: Catherine, born March 10, 1850; John, who was born June 22, 1855, and married a Miss Krauten; Mary, born November 24, 1857, wife of John Michel, of Brooklyn, New York; Susan, born October 1, 1859, wife of Otto Fuchs, of Newark, New Jersey; Margaret, born July 1, 1861; George, who was born September 8, 1863, and resides in New York city; and Phillip, who was born December 19, 1869, and married Elizabeth Fruburger: she died February 4, 1898, leaving one son, George: Phillip is still living in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Schlegel were the parents of four children: Willis E., who was born February 14, 1875; Edward L., who was born June 5, 1878, and died June 17, 1896; Charles Phillip, born January 10, 1889; and Clara C., who was born February 7, 1894, and died July 7th, following.

Robert P. Schlegel, whose name begins this review, was born at the old family homestead on Walnut street, in Newark, April 26, 1856, and is still living there with his mother. His education was acquired in the public schools and the New Jersey Business College, which he attended at night. He was also privately instructed by Professor Kamerer, of Newark, and in this way acquired a practical and liberal education. In February, 1870, he entered the city surveyor's office and devoted his time to the city for two years without pay, after which he was given a compensation for his services, which were continued there until 1876. In the meantime he had

given ample evidence of excellent ability and had shown marked fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care, so that in 1876 he was placed in charge of the work of the commissioners of assessments, appointed by the circuit court: he served in a similar capacity for all commissions and furnished maps until 1892, when the permanent board was appointed. He also devoted his time to work in the tax office until 1890, when the tax board appointed him chief surveyor, having served under City Surveyors Peter Witzel, Gustav Lehlbach, John S. Schaeffer and Ernest Adam. He was instrumental in having the law passed to compel all people to register deeds at the city hall, as well as at the register's office. His idea, as carried out to the present day, has resulted in greatly facilitating the work. The state board of taxation, referring to his system, said: "The system of changing maps and owners can be taken as a model for every city and taxing district in the state." When the county board of equalization of taxes was appointed by the county board of assessors in 1892, they called upon Mr. Schlegel for assistance, and he furnished all the data, maps, descriptions, etc. In 1894 the commission appointed to divide the city into wards and districts selected Mr. Schlegel as their surveyor, and he divided the city in such a fair and proportionate manner that both political parties were thoroughly satisfied. In the discharge of his official duties he serves Democrats and Republicans alike and has therefore made many friends in both parties.

Mr. Schlegel's political belief, however, leads him to strongly endorse the principles of the Republican party, and he is not only well informed on the issues of the day but is always ready to give an excellent reason for his belief. He is a member of the Republican Club, North End, and other leading clubs. He has a wide acquaintance in the county, and his pleasant, genial manner, his fidelity to duty and his excellencies of character have made him highly regarded.

EDWIN J. HOWE, M. D.,

was born in Orange, New Jersey, July 2, 1849. He was educated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1873 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, having previously graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. Some years ago (1873) he settled in Newark, New Jersey, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. Dr. Howe is secretary of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is the inventor of the "Howe Filter and Cooler" for purifying drinking water.

JOHN J. HANNAN,

of Belleville, is a native of Ireland, his birth taking place in county Galway, on the 4th of November, 1865. When three years old he was brought to the United States by his parents, who located in Avondale, but subsequently removed to Belleville. The subject of this review obtained his literary education in Franklin, after which he learned the wire-drawing and carpenter's trades. In 1897 he erected the Hannan building, at No. 35 Washington avenue, Belleville, and established himself in the grocery business, and in this line of industry he has met with distinct success.

Mr. Hannan is a public-spirited citizen of Belleville, takes an active interest in affairs in general, and renders a hearty support to the Democratic party, having been honored by his fellow citizens with the official preferment of township clerk, and for two years he was clerk of the election board.

Patrick Hannan, the father of John J., was born on the Emerald Isle about sixty-five years ago, and there married, in county Galway, Miss Ellen Lyons, the children of this union being the following: Mary, Katy, John J., Patrick S., all of whom were born in Ireland; Julia A., Thomas F. C., Joseph, James, and William, born in Avondale; and Frank, born in Belleville. Patrick Hannan is an adherent of the Democratic party, and for several years he was engaged in the Avondale brown-stone quarries.

LUDWIG R. SATTLER, D. V. S.,

of Newark, proprietor of the Sattler Infirmary and Veterinary Hospital, on Boyd street, was born in the old city of Reichenbach, in Saxony, Germany, and is a son of Robert and Minna Augusta (Weiser) Sattler. His paternal grandparents were Ernst and Clara (Dix) Sattler, natives of Saxony, and to them were born five children. Ida, the eldest, married Charles Eisenschmidt, and in 1851 they came to America, locating in Morristown, New Jersey, where they reared five children, namely: Emil, Ida, Hermina, Charles and Louisa, the last named now the wife of Edward Durling, the present sheriff of Morris county, New Jersey. Richard, the second son of Ernst and Clara Sattler, was married, and brought his family to this country in 1854, taking up his residence in Newark, where he died in 1888, leaving four children,—Louisa, Richard, Lena and Rosie. Mary, the third of the family, became the wife of Dr. Oberlander, a practicing veterinary surgeon, and both died, within a week, in 1887. They had three children: Albin, who is a graduate of the Royal Saxon Veterinary College, of Dresden; Paul; and Ernest, who is also a graduate of the same school as his brother and is now practicing his profession. The fourth member of the family is Robert Sattler, father of our subject, and the youngest, Louisa, died at the age of twenty-one years.

Dr. Sattler's maternal grandparents were Heinrich and Augusta E. (Kluge) Weiser. The former by trade was a confectioner and baker and was a prominent and representative citizen of Reichenbach, where for many years he served as mayor, and when not in office his advice and counsel were frequently sought by those who had charge of municipal affairs. He was a man of considerable wealth and much influence, and had the respect of all who knew him. He died in February, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years. His family numbered five children, as follows: Minna A., the mother of our subject; Otto, a resident of the town of Loschwitz, Saxony, who is married and has two children; Dr. Albert, a graduate of the Royal Saxon Veterinary College of Dresden, Saxony, now practicing his profession in Glauchau, Saxony, where he resides with his wife and three children; Moritz, a graduate of the Royal Technical College, of Dresden, studied engineering, came to America in 1879 and was an architect of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he and his wife died in 1891, leaving two children;

and Elizabeth, who resides with her brother Otto. The mother of this family died in 1893, at the age of seventy years.

Robert Sattler, the Doctor's father, was left an orphan at an early age and was educated in the schools of Weida, his native town. In early manhood he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was married in Saxony and in 1866 came with his wife and two children to the United States, locating in Newark, where he engaged in merchandizing for some time. He finally became identified with the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company and was an active member of that corporation for over twenty years. He founded and established Sattler Park, located between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Sixteenth and Eighteenth avenues, in Newark, and was always deeply interested in the improvement and progress of the city and contributed liberally to charitable and benevolent enterprises. In politics he was a Republican. His birth occurred October 11, 1838, and he was married in 1861, in Reichenbach, Saxony, to Minna Augusta Weiser, by whom he had two children, the younger being Clara Augusta, wife of Joseph H. Fritsche, of Newark, by whom she has three children,—Elsa, Joseph and Herman.

Dr. Sattler, of this review, acquired his literary education in the public schools of Newark, having been brought to this city by his parents when only five years of age, his birth having occurred December 27, 1861. At the age of eighteen years he returned to his native land and became a student in the Royal Saxon Veterinary College, of Dresden, where he was graduated in 1883. In 1886, while in Europe, he studied under the renowned Professor Pasteur at the Pasteur Institute, and at Berlin under the celebrated Professor Koch. He then again came to the United States, located in Newark and entered upon what has proven to be a most extensive and profitable practice in his chosen calling. In 1889 he erected his modern and well equipped veterinary hospital on Boyd street, which is probably the finest establishment of the kind in New Jersey. He is chairman of the State Veterinary Society. He is the veterinarian for the Newark fire department.

In Newark, January 29, 1889, the Doctor married Miss Johanna Margaretta Geiger, who was born March 3, 1869, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Duenkel) Geiger, both of German descent. Three children grace the union of the Doctor and his wife: Ella, born December 27, 1889; Ludwig, born November 30, 1891; and Anna, born January 7, 1895. The family attend the Lutheran church, and the Doctor is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., of Newark, also the Newark Turn Verein. In his political views he is a Republican.

ADRIAN VREELAND,

of Nutley, was born in Richfield (formerly called Centerville), in Passaic county, on the 31st of March, 1839, a son of Elias A. and Jane A. (Van Houten) Vreeland. His early years were passed upon a farm, fulfilling the duties incident thereto and taking advantage of his spare moments to attend the district schools, in which he acquired a fair education. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow, and is now engaged extensively in building and contracting. He is one of the progressive business men of Nutley and

stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Vreeland is a stanch Republican and is a firm advocate of the principles and policies of that party, in the interests of which he has been quite active, has been town committeeman one year, and for five years has held the incumbency of town clerk. In his social relations he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which orders he has attained a high degree of popularity.

The marriage of Mr. Vreeland was celebrated on the 4th of March, 1860, when he was united to Miss Sarah C. Vreeland, who was born at Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey, in August, 1839, a daughter of John R. and Anna Vreeland.

JOHN MILTON RAND, M. D.,

has been prominently before the people of Newark for many years, and in professional, public and private life commands the fullest respect and confidence. Unassuming, conservative, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he has always been regarded in an eminent degree as reliable in every relation in which he might be placed. He served his country with patriotic ardor during the civil war, and through the days of peace has been as loyal to the nation's good. He represents a profession wherein merit only can win advancement and has gained a leading place in its ranks. In the unfolding of his life record it will be seen to contain many lessons of value to him who would walk in the paths of progress and honor.

Dr. Rand was born on the 1st of December, in the town of Lyndsboro, New Hampshire, which town was founded by the Rev. Richard Rand, his great-grandfather. The latter was one of four brothers who at an early epoch in American history left their home in England and crossed the Atlantic to America. The great-grandfather was a Presbyterian minister who valiantly aided the colonists in their struggle for independence, and for his loyal service on the field of battle was granted a tract of land upon which he founded the town of Lyndsboro, serving as the first minister of the gospel there. He had one son, Nehemiah Rand, who became a teacher of music and penmanship. His son, John Rand, the father of our subject, married Fanny Demerius Symonds, and followed the occupation of farming. Both were natives of the old Granite state.

Reared in New Hampshire, Dr. Rand supplemented his early education with a course in Dartmouth College and was graduated in the medical department of that institution in 1858. Soon after receiving his degree of M. D., he spent three years in traveling through South America, Mexico and Europe, and gained thereby that broad knowledge and culture which only travel can bring.

Returning to his native land about the time the war of the Rebellion had its inception, he offered his services to his country and was assigned to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. With that command, as assistant surgeon, he went to the front, but ere long was made executive medical officer of the field hospital of the Tenth Corps, which position he retained for several months, when he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Corps, and simultaneously recommended to the president for promotion to the rank of major. After the fall of Richmond he was placed in charge of the mili-

John M. Laner

tary hospital in that city, and subsequently was ordered to accompany General Weitzel to Texas in the capacity of executive medical officer. There he remained until the regiment was mustered out of service.

In the year 1866 Dr. Rand established an office in Newark, where he is at present practicing with great success. He is thoroughly informed on the various branches of medical science and investigates clearly all theories put forth for the advancement of his chosen work. His extensive and accurate knowledge and his skill in applying it to the needs of suffering humanity have given him prestige as a practitioner and won him an enviable success.

The Doctor is a man of bright intellect, and his knowledge is by no means limited to his profession, but covers a wide range. He is also a man of broad humanitarian principles and benevolent impulses, and is ever ready to do everything in his power to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate ones of earth. He is connected with the Essex county Medical Association; is one of the trustees of the Home of the Friendless, president of the medical board of the Women's and Children's Hospital and is the senior surgeon and founder of that hospital, which has grown to such proportions that a very extensive building is now in process of erection. For several years he has also been a useful member of the board of education of Newark. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the American Mechanics, and Garfield Post, G. A. R. He was a charter member of the first lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Newark.

The Doctor married Miss Orline Wilson, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Wesley Wilson, a leading citizen of Bennington and a descendant of one of the early families of the Granite state. Dr. Rand and his wife share in many of the brilliant social functions of Newark, and their own home is one of the most hospitable of the city.

JOHN MOLLER,

who stands foremost among the builders and contractors of East Orange, where he is an enterprising and progressive citizen, is a native of Germany, where he was born, in Elmshorn, which is situated near the city of Hamburg, in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, on the 2d of December, 1843, a son of John and Catherine Möller. He received a common-school education in his native town and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the trade of carpentering with his uncle Jasper. Upon completing his apprenticeship he worked for a short time as a journeyman and was then drafted into military service, in consequence of which he decided to come to America, and accordingly took passage on a sailing vessel and landed at New York, October 15, 1867, soon after finding employment at his trade both in that city and in Brooklyn. In the following December he came to Orange and became associated with Edwin Meeker for a period of ten years, when, owing to the impaired health of his uncle Jasper, he accompanied him to Germany, and upon our subject's return he again entered the employ of Mr. Meeker, in the capacity of foreman, retaining that position until 1874, when he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing the interests of his

employer at No. 17 Washington street. Mr. Möller began his career in this country without capital or influence and by perseverance, thrift and industry he has succeeded in making a place for himself and is now regarded as one of the successful and prosperous contractors of East Orange. He has constructed many new and modern houses in the Oranges and possesses the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. In 1874 he erected his commodious, modern residence on Dodd street, East Orange, where he now lives and extends a cordial hospitality to his many friends.

Socially considered, Mr. Möller has attained a high degree of popularity in the following fraternities: Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons; Hillside Council, No. 1329, Royal Arcanum; Garfield Lodge, No. 2775, Knights of Honor; and Lodge No. 135, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, all of Orange. He is also a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of East Orange, with which he has been connected since its organization, and for many years was foreman of the same. Politically, Mr. Möller has always been an active member of the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Möller was solemnized in 1874, in which year he was united to Miss Wilhelmina Struck, and three children have been born to them, namely, Cecilia, Marie and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Möller are both members of the Bethel Presbyterian church on Dodd street, East Orange.

John Möller, our subject's father, was born in Holstein, Germany, received his education in the public schools of his native town and later learned the carpenter's trade under the able instruction of his father, continuing to follow that vocation during his lifetime. In 1842 he was married and he has had six children, three of whom died in early life and three lived to maturity, as follows: Cecilia, who came to America and married Henry Struck, of West Orange, their issue being one son, August C. W.: the mother died in 1873; Jasper came to this country and resided with his brother John in East Orange until 1873, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to return to his native land, and he was accompanied by our subject but died three weeks after arriving at their old home; John is the immediate subject of this mention. The father died in 1849 or 1850, and was survived by his wife until 1880, when she departed this life, at the age of sixty-three. They were both Christian people and members of the Lutheran church.

Peter Möller, the grandfather, was a carpenter and builder, and successfully followed that line of enterprise during his life. He was a just and conscientious man and enjoyed the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact. After his death, which occurred at the age of sixty, his two sons, Jasper and John, succeeded him in his business of carpentering and building.

CHARLES F. UNDERWOOD, M. D.,

was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 1, 1849. Having received a good preliminary education in his native city, he entered Williams College, from which he received his degree of A. B. In 1874 he was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Underwood is a mem-

ber of Essex District Medical Society and of the Newark Medical Association, of which latter body he was at one time president.

WILLIAM E. SANDFORD,

an honored veteran of the civil war, who manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by faithful service on the field of battle, is numbered among the leading citizens of Belleville, for in times of peace as in days of war, he does all in his power to promote the public good and advocates all measures tending to advance the general welfare. He was born in Belleville, a son of Peter W. and Jane Sandford, both natives of Hudson county, New Jersey. He acquired his education in the schools of his native city, and on leaving the school-room to take up the more practical duties of life he entered the employ of the De Witt Wire Cloth Company, with which he was connected until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south.

It was on the 1st of October, 1861, that Mr. Sandford enrolled his name among the boys in blue of Company K, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. With his command he went to the front and participated in a number of engagements, serving under General Sheridan for a part of the time. At the battle of Gainesville, in 1862, he was wounded and on the 1st of October, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service, he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Sandford then returned to his home and embarked in the meat-market business, which he has followed continuously since, covering a third of a century. He has a neat store, carries a good line of goods, and by his honorable business methods, his enterprise, and his courtesy to his customers has built up a large trade which insures to him a good income. The success that he has achieved has resulted entirely from his own efforts and has come through the legitimate channels of trade.

On the 22d of December, 1869, Mr. Sandford was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Biela, and to them have been born three children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Jeanne, Sarah M. and John D. In his social relations Mr. Sandford is connected with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 108. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and in religious faith is an Episcopalian.

THOMAS ANDREW CHALMERS,

one of the old established plumbers of Orange and a well known citizen of that city, is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred at Linwood, near the celebrated manufacturing town of Paisley, Renfrewshire, on the 3d of November, 1828, a son of Andrew and Ann (Andrews) Chalmers. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of Linwood and he remained at his parental home until attaining the age of twenty years, when he began to learn the trade of tinsmith. After reaching his twenty-fourth year he decided to seek his fortunes in the New World, and with this aim in view he set sail August 6, 1852, landing at New York on the 16th of September following. Here he engaged in his trade, subsequently moving to Orange, New Jersey, and there found employment with John Banta, remaining with him as a journeyman for a number of years.

In 1864 Mr. Chalmers became associated with his brother Matthew, in the plumbing, gas and steam-fitting business, under the firm name of M. & T. A. Chalmers, and continued successfully in that line of enterprise until the death of Matthew, in 1893, after which our subject carried on the business alone. He is progressive, energetic and ambitious, and these elements, combined with a strict integrity of character and industry, have contributed to his present prosperity and gained for him a comfortable competence. In his social connections he is a member in good standing of Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and in his political faith he is a stanch Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Chalmers was consummated in 1854, when he was united to Miss Jeanette Fife, born at Johnston, Scotland, June 20, 1837, a daughter of John and Mary (King) Fife, and seven children were born to them, of whom the following record is given: Alexander, born March 19, 1855, married Miss Ann McCullum, and died January 12, 1889: of their children three survive,—Junius, Annie and Archibald; Andrew; Mary, born October 16, 1859, married Frederick Hooley, and died October 21, 1884, leaving one child, Jennie; Annie resides at home; Jennie became the wife of Abraham Mosler, and three children were born to them,—Douglas, Margaret and Thomas; Margaret is at home; and Matthew, who is associated with his father. Mrs. Chalmers departed this life March 17, 1885. Mr. Chalmers and his children are adherents of the Baptist church.

Matthew Chalmers, grandfather of our subject, married Miss Margaret Brydon, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Andrew, the father of our subject; Agnes, who married James Malcolm and resides in Scotland, three children being born to them, James and Katharine, who grew to maturity, and married, and Mary, who died in early womanhood; Ann married William Robinson and remained in Scotland, where she became the mother of these children: William, Archibald, Margaret, Ann, Miriam and Elizabeth; Elizabeth lived to a mature age, unmarried; and a daughter who came to America, settled in Canada and married a Mr. McGee, by whom she had several children.

Andrew Chalmers married Miss Ann Andrews and they reared the following children: Matthew, who married Miss Ellen King, and of their children four survive; Margaret became the wife of Charles Jordan; Ellen married Frank Pierce; Catherine married Charles Cross; Sarah resides with her mother in Orange; Annie came to America and died here in 1854, aged thirty-two years; Margaret married John Edwards at Paterson, New Jersey, and settled in Chicago, where they became the parents of several children; Thomas Andrews, the subject of this sketch; Andrew enlisted in the Union army, participated in numerous engagements, was wounded and at the close of the war was honorably discharged and subsequently married a native of Tennessee, by whom he had one son, Andrew; Hugh married Miss Martha Lee, of Orange, and the issue was one daughter, Eliza. Hugh enlisted in the Union army under Captain (later General) Kilpatrick, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Andrew Chalmers departed this life in 1846, at the age of fifty-four, his death be-

ing due to a complaint contracted while serving in the British army during the peninsular war between France and England. His wife was called to her eternal rest in November, 1845, in her forty-ninth year. They were devout Christians and were communicants of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES B. BURNET, M. D.,

was born at Newark, New Jersey, December 2, 1842. He is an alumnus of New York University, from which institution he received his degrees of A. B. and A. M. After a suitable preparation he entered the medical department of the same, and having been graduated in 1866, he settled in his native city, where he has continued to practice during the last sixteen years, making a specialty of diseases of the nasal passages, throat and lungs. Dr. Burnet is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

ISAAC V. SKINNER,

a cigar manufacturer who ranks among the leading and honored residents of East Orange, was born August 2, 1828, on the family homestead, which is situated at the corner of Harrison and Main streets.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Benjamin Skinner, who resided in Springfield, Long Island. Those of the name before him came from the north German provinces and established a home in Connecticut in early colonial days. Tradition says that one of the name enlisted in the Continental army and was promoted to a captaincy for gallant service, but while seeking shelter in an old building used for a school-house near Rahway, New Jersey, he was shot and captured by the British. Benjamin Skinner learned the blacksmith's trade in Connecticut prior to his removal to Long Island, and followed that occupation throughout the greater part of his life. During the war of the Revolution his shop was taken possession of by the British and he was forced into the English service during their stay on the island. He married a Miss Ammerman, by whom he had two children: John and Sarah. The mother died when her son was only two years of age and Benjamin Skinner afterward wedded Mrs. Mott, a widow, by whom he had two children, Amy and William, whose descendants now reside at Lafayette, Long Island.

John Skinner, the father of our subject, when nine years of age went to Newark to live with his aunt, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Nutman. Two years later his aunt died and he was apprenticed to Stephen Tichenor and Matthias Pierson to learn the trade of a tobacconist and cigar-maker, which he followed until failing health compelled him to abandon that business. He then began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1841, when he again turned his attention to the tobacco business, which he followed on his own account on Gross street, East Orange, near where our subject is now carrying on operations. He was very successful, conducting a large and profitable business up to the time of his death, which occurred September 24, 1862, at the age of seventy-one years, his birth having occurred August 2, 1792. He married Julia Rowe and they became the parents of seven children: John R., who was born August 11, 1820, and died December 6, 1836; Ann Eliza, who was born Febru-

ary 22, 1822, and is the wife of Joseph Kirly, of Brooklyn, New York; Ira, a retired tobacconist of East Orange; Sarah Amanda, who was born September 13, 1826, and became the wife of William Hopkins, of Brooklyn, New York, but is now deceased; Isaac Vanarsdale; Harriet, who became the wife of William Hopkins, by whom she had a son and daughter, and after his death became the wife of Samuel Green, who died, leaving her a widow: and for her third husband she married Joseph Hopkins, a brother of her first husband; Horace F., who was born February 27, 1834, and died at the age of six years. The parents were both consistent members of the Brick Presbyterian church, of Orange, and throughout the community in which they lived had many warm friends.

Isaac V. Skinner, whose name introduces this article, acquired his education in the district schools near his home and in early life learned the cigar-maker's trade in his father's factory. He has since been engaged in that industry, and since his father's death, in 1861, he has conducted the business on his own account. He has a very liberal patronage and enjoys a large and profitable trade. The excellent quality of the goods which he places on the market insures a continuance of the public support, while his straightforward dealing commends him to the confidence of all.

Mr. Skinner was married in Newark, May 22, 1862, the lady of his choice being Miss Henrietta Moore, who was born near Lafayette, Sussex county, and is a daughter of Noah Moore. Their union has been blessed with six children: Edgar, now deceased; Wilbur, who resides in East Orange; Mary Moore; Lilian; Frank H.; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Skinner is a charter member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is very liberal, voting for the interest of the people rather than the candidate. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but the family now attend the Congregational church.

WILLIAM J. ANDREWS, M. D.,

was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and was educated at Cincinnati. He was for some time a medical cadet in a military hospital of his native state, and in 1865 was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1860 he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he is now practicing his profession.

The position of Dr. Andrews in his profession is one of prominence; he has held many important positions in the city and has served upon the medical staff of several prominent institutions.

HENRY A. ACKERMAN,

a highly respected and well known citizen of Nutley, is a son of Gorlind D. and Sophia (Paulison) Ackerman, and was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 17th of June, 1835. His education was received in the public schools of his native town, after leaving which he engaged in the mason's trade at Newark, and in October, 1866, removed to Nutley, where he has since continued, attaining a high degree of success in his chosen calling. His father was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and was married in and was town committeeman for several years and school

trustee of that place. His father, Henry Ackerman, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the father of the last mentioned participated in the Revolutionary war.

On the 25th of October, 1866, Mr. Ackerman, our subject, was married to Miss Ellen J. Vreeland, and their two children are named Henrietta and Mortimer D. Henrietta married F. W. Baldwin and they have two children,—Ida B. and Edna F. Mrs. Ackerman's parents, John R. and Ann (Stoger) Vreeland, were natives of Essex county. Mrs. Ackerman died January 16, 1892. Mr. Ackerman and family attend the Dutch Reformed church, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN M. FORREST,

one of the well known and representative carpenters and stair-builders of Orange, is a native of Ireland, his birth having taken place in the county of Tyrone, on the 16th of July, 1850, and is the youngest of ten children born to Henry and Jane (McKay) Forrest. The parental ancestry was originally English-Scotch, but members of both families settled in the northern part of the Emerald Isle at a very early period, the paternal progenitor locating in the village of Tullyhogue about the year 1688, from which time until about 1880 the family were continuous residents of that section of the county.

The paternal great-grandfather, David Forrest, and the grandfather, also named David, were tailors and farmers, and were worthy and exemplary citizens of the county in which they lived and where they passed their entire existence, each of them dying at a venerable age. David (the second) reared a family of six children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being: David; Ellen, who married James Hawthorne; Margaret, who became the wife of John Barker; Ann, who married Thomas Barker; and Henry, the father of our subject. All of them are now deceased.

Henry Forrest was born in the village of Tullyhogue, county Tyrone, Ireland, on the 2d of February, 1800, and continued to reside there until his death. He was the owner of extensive lands, was also engaged in contracting and building, and took an active part in public matters, filling at one time the position of clerk to the high sheriff of the county, and occupying other offices of importance. His death occurred on the 10th of April, 1894, he having attained the advanced age of ninety-four years. His wife, Jane (McKay) Forrest, was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1815, and there departed this life in 1876. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, David died at the age of forty-four years; Jane married Robert J. Smith, and died when thirty-six years old; Margaret married Alexander Montgomery and resides in Salem, Massachusetts; Ann is the wife of John Shaw, and is living in her native land; Ellen is the wife of Hugh Johnston, and lives in Ohio; Eliza married John Steenson, and is a resident of Ireland; Miss Mary Jane, also living in Ireland.

The early life of John M. Forrest was passed on the Emerald Isle, his literary education being acquired in pay schools and in an academy, after completing which he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and a year or two later he became a partner with his father in business, this association continuing until August, 1885, when, desiring to seek broader fields of endeavor, he embarked for America, arriving at New

York about the 8th of September. After a residence of a few months in the eastern metropolis, he moved to New Jersey, locating in Orange, where for the past twelve years he has been a resident, five years of which he has been engaged in business for himself, and has achieved a widespread reputation for honorable methods, ability and the execution of high-class work.

The marriage of Mr. Forrest was celebrated in Cooktown, county of Tyrone, on Tuesday, July 4, 1871, when he was united to Miss Martha Burnett, a daughter of James and Ann (Burnett) Burnett, and the following seven children have been born to them: Annie Jane, who died at the age of twenty years; John, James, David, William McKay, Edward and Jennie.

In his social relations Mr. Forrest is a member of Lodge No. 171, Orange Institution of the United States of America, and politically he is an affiliate of the Republican party. He and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal church and render it a liberal support.

JAMES VAN HORN,

president of the Van Horn Furniture Company, of Newark, was born in Danville, Warren county, New Jersey, on the 26th of April, 1844. He began his education in the public schools there and later continued his studies in the schools of Newark. When he was sixteen years of age he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Daily Advertiser, of Newark, where he remained until August 9, 1862, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government and as one of the "boys in blue" went to the front in defense of his country.

Mr. Van Horn was assigned to Company A, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, was mustered in August 25, 1862, and was honorably discharged at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 20th of June, 1865. His regiment was organized at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, during the months of July and August, its officers being Ezra A. Carman, colonel; Robert S. Swords, lieutenant colonel; and Samuel Chadwick, major. He left the state August 31, 1862, served in Gordon's Third Brigade, Second Division, Banks' army corps, until September 6, 1862, when the brigade was made a part of Williams' division, Second Army Corps, of the Army of Virginia. On the 12th of September, 1862, Mr. Van Horn with his command was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps; from January 1, 1863, to February 5, 1863, was a member of the Reserve Division, Army of the Potomac; then a member of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, from October, 1863; next a member of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, military Division of the Mississippi, from April, 1864; and the left wing, Army of Georgia, from January, 1865.

Mr. Van Horn participated in the Maryland campaign from September 6 to 20, 1862, and on the 14th of September marched to the support of the troops at South Mountain. He participated in the battle of Antietam on the 17th of September, was on duty at Maryland Heights from September 23 to September 30, was near Shepardstown and Sharpsburg from October 30 to December 10, and at Fairfax Station, Virginia, until December 26, operating near Wold river shoals and the Occoquan river until January 20, 1863.

James Van Horn

He was on duty at Stafford Court House January 26 to April 27, 1863; participated in the skirmishes at Germania Ford, April 30, and United States Ford, May 1, the battle of Chancellorsville from May 1 to May 3; and with his command held the intrenchments at Scott's Dam from the 3d to the 5th of May. The regiment then marched from Stafford Court House to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, starting on the 13th of June, and reaching their destination on the 1st of July in time to participate in that ever memorable battle which raged through the first four days of that month. The Thirteenth New Jersey then followed in pursuit of the enemy from the 7th to the 31st of July and participated in the skirmish at Falling Waters, July 14. He was on duty at Kelly's Ford, Virginia, until September 17, and at Raccoon Ford until September 24; moved to Stevenson, Alabama, where they remained from September 27 to October 3; was on duty at Tullahoma and Elk river, and on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad until April 26, 1864. This was followed by the expedition to Mulberry, Tennessee, and from January 30 to February 11, 1864, Mr. Van Horn served on detached duty. He then joined his regiment, which participated in the operations at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, from the 8th to the 11th of May, including the battles of Buzzard's Roost and Snake creek; took part in the battle of Resaca from the 13th to the 15th of May, the skirmish at Cassville on the 16th of May, the skirmish near Calhoun May 17, the battle of Dallas May 25, and the skirmish near Pickett Mills on the 2d and 3d of June. Then came the hard-fought battle of Kenesaw mountain, continuing much of the time from June 11 to July 2, 1864; the action at Pine Knot on the 16th of June; Muddy creek and Marietta, June 17; Noyes creek, June 18; and supported the artillery at Kenesaw June 27. From the 4th to the 17th of July the Thirteenth New Jersey, with Mr. Van Horn as one of its loyal members, were at Nickajack creek and Chattahoochee river; at Nancy's creek July 18, and participated in the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 20, followed by the siege of Atlanta from the 22d of July to the 2d of September; the demonstration on Marietta road July 27; advance to Burnt House and skirmish, July 30; the occupation of Atlanta, September 2. Then came the expeditions to Flat Shoals, the first from the 11th to the 14th of October, the second from the 22d to the 24th of the same month; after which the engagement of Turner's Ferry was fought November 9, and on the 15th of November the memorable march to the sea was begun, Atlanta being reached on the 26th of that month. There was a skirmish near Savannah on the 6th of December, at Monteith Swamp, December 9 and 10, and the siege of Savannah the 10th of December to the 21st; the occupation of Argyle island and skirmish at Izzard's Mill, December 19; the skirmish at Chesterfield Court House, North Carolina, March 2, 1865; the occupation of Fayetteville and destruction of the United States arsenal, March 13; battle of Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19 and 20; skirmish at Moccasin creek, April 10; surrender of Johnston's army, April 26; started for Washington, April 30, reaching the capital city May 19; participated in the grand review, May 24; and on the 8th of June, 1865, after this honorable war record, Mr. Van Horn was mustered out.

Returning to his home he took up the pursuits of civil life, turning his attention to the furniture business, which he has since followed. He was the founder of the Van Horn Furniture Company, which was organized in 1891, and from the beginning he has served as its president. Its success is due to his able management, keen foresight, splendid executive ability, earnest purpose and fidelity to the most honorable business principles; and the house is now enjoying an era of prosperity which is well merited by the members of the company.

Mr. Van Horn has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Annie M. Waterhouse, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Waterhouse, and to them were born three children: William, who died at the age of three years and three months; George, who died at the age of eleven months; and Charles W., who was born in 1866, and died October 15, 1892, in Littleton, Colorado. He was for several years the vice-president of the Van Horn Furniture Company. The faithful wife and mother of these children died in 1873, she and her two youngest sons all dying within nine months. Mr. Van Horn was again married, at Newark, January 18, 1875, to Emma Douglas Cox, widow of Thomas M. Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn are consistent members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political belief he is a stanch Republican. He belongs to the Newark Republican Club, and to the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association of Newark, and thus renews the associations formed with the old comrades of the tented field in the days when he followed the starry banner until the glorious ensign was planted in the capital of the Confederacy.

GEORGE H. SUYDAM.

The ancestry of the Suydam family can be traced back to Holland, whence, in 1658, came Hendrick Rycken, who made the voyage across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel of which he was the owner. He located in New Amsterdam, at what was known as the Smith's Fly, in 1678, and afterward removed to Flatbush, Long Island, where his death occurred in 1701. About 1710 his sons, Jacob, Hendrick and Ryck, adopted the name of Suydam, a corruption of the name Scheidam or Saardam, in Holland, which had been the old home of their father. From these three brothers all of the Suydams in the United States are descended.

Hendrick Suydam, the second son of Hendrick Rycken, became a farmer and settled at Bedford, near Brooklyn, Long Island, in 1698: he died subsequently, in 1743. He had two sons, Lambert and Hendrick. In 1749 the former was commissioned captain of the Kings county troop of horse. The latter was born December 2, 1706, carried on agricultural pursuits at Bedford, and died there July 16, 1768. His sons were Henry, Jacob and Lambert.

Lambert Suydam, the third son, was born August 30, 1743, and made his home in Bedford. He was captain of the Kings county troop of horse and at the opening of the Revolution, being a Whig, entered the Colonial army and did good service for his native land. He died April 1, 1833, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Hendrick Suydam, the only son of Lambert who reached years of maturity, was born March 13, 1767. His second wife was Margaret Rapelye, widow of Abram

Snediker. He died subsequent to 1855. His sons were Abram, Hendrick and Daniel.

Hendrick Suydam, better known as Henry Suydam, Jr., the second son in the family just mentioned, was born August 29, 1806, and died April 26, 1858, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Almira Van Nostrand, daughter of John and Abigail Van Nostrand, of New York city. Mr. Suydam lived in Brooklyn and New York city and afterward took up his residence in Newark, New Jersey, but spent the greater part of his life in New York. He engaged in merchandizing and was at the head of the well known firm of Suydam, Read & Company, wholesale grocers and dealers in flour. He was one of twenty-four prominent merchants who finally completed the New York & Erie Railroad, and was also interested in many corporations and extensive business interests. He was one of the early trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company; one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Bank; also prominently connected with the North River and the Merchants' Exchange Banks, the Atlantic and Commercial Fire Insurance Companies, and the Produce Exchange. One of the leaders in the financial world, he was a man who won the highest confidence and was respected and beloved by all who knew him. His sons were John Henry, Charles Crook, George H., James Van Nostrand and Stuart Marsh.

The second son of this family, now a prominent attorney of New York, was one of the valiant defenders of the starry banner during the civil war. He was born June 15, 1835, and married Elizabeth Halsey, a granddaughter of Charles King, president of Columbia College, New York. He was practicing law in the metropolis when the war broke out and in the early part of the struggle he assisted in raising the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, in which body he served as first lieutenant. The command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he was made assistant adjutant general to General E. D. Keyes, commander of the Fourth Corps. He was also assistant adjutant general to General Alfred Pleasanton when he organized the cavalry corps. In 1863 Mr. Suydam returned home and was active in raising the Third New Jersey Cavalry, in which he served as lieutenant colonel until after the battle of Cedar creek. His regiment was attached to McIntosh's brigade, Wilson's division, under Sheridan in the Valley campaign. The Third New Jersey, under Colonel Suydam, was especially active in the capture of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry Regiment, securing one hundred and thirty-six men, ten officers and the battle flag. Colonel Suydam resigned after leading his regiment at Cedar creek, on account of the great injustice done him in the appointment of Captain Pennington, of the United States artillery service, to the vacant colonelcy by Governor Parker, of New Jersey. Returning to New York, Colonel Suydam resumed the practice of law in connection with General Henry E. Davies, who commanded a brigade in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and Irvin Whitehead, who was associated with him as a member of General Pleasanton's staff. He now resides in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Other members of the two families from which our subject is descended were also loyal defenders of their country on the

field of battle. Abram Suydam, a cousin of George H. and a son of Abram Suydam, the eldest brother of Hendrick Suydam, Jr., joined a New York volunteer regiment in 1861 and was with McClellan's army at Yorktown, Virginia. He was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, and returned home, but after his recovery rejoined his regiment and was with the Army of the Potomac under General Burnside. He was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

John James Van Nostrand, a second cousin of George H. Suydam, and a son of James Van Nostrand, of Brooklyn, a prominent New York merchant, joined the Long Island volunteers in 1861, served under McClellan in the peninsular campaign and was promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. After resigning from this regiment he enlisted in the Third New Jersey Cavalry, became a sergeant and was wounded on the 17th of August, 1863, at Winchester, Virginia. McIntosh's brigade covered the rear of the army when it retired through Winchester and the engagement was fought after dark. Mr. Van Nostrand was left on the ground in the confusion of battle, was taken prisoner and was sent to Lynchburg and died in prison. He was a gallant soldier, and Colonel Suydam had recommended him for promotion as a reward for his bravery in many actions.

George Henry Suydam, whose name introduces this review, was also numbered among those who valiantly fought for the Union. He was born on the 14th of November, 1842, in New York city, and has been a resident of New Jersey almost continuously since 1857. He first lived on his father's place on the Bloomfield turnpike, and when his mother purchased a home in Roseville he removed to Brooklyn, Long Island. During the civil war he responded to his country's call for troops, donned the blue and went forth in defense of the Union as second lieutenant of Company C of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers. He served under General N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf, in the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. His regiment reached New Orleans, in December, 1862, and at once proceeded up the Mississippi to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where the winter and spring were passed in drilling and preparing for the campaign of 1863. In May of that year General Banks concentrated the troops of his department for the advance on Port Hudson. His regiment served at the siege and capture of the stronghold, which surrendered July 8. While on duty before Port Hudson, July 14, he received his commission as first lieutenant. He was with the expedition sent to the relief of Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and took part in the battle at Cox' plantation, where his regiment lost about fifty men and officers. He served through the Red river campaign, where his regiment, the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York (consolidated with the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth), lost three hundred men out of a total of six hundred and six at the commencement of the campaign. They marched from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to Sabine Cross Roads, where Banks' cavalry advance met their final repulse. The rout was stopped and the victorious enemy defeated by the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Emory. The next day, April 9, 1864, Banks' army concentrated at Pleasant Hill,

having fallen back about ten miles. There a terrific battle was fought, the Nineteenth and the Seventeenth Army Corps dividing the honors of the day. The One Hundred and Sixty-second New York regiment in the engagement lost one hundred and fifty-eight men, including nine of their fourteen officers. Several officers were promoted after this battle, and Mr. Suydam received his commission as captain of Company H. The whole army was withdrawn to the Mississippi, the One Hundred and Sixty-second taking part in several engagements on the way down the Red river.

Once more at Algiers the Nineteenth Army Corps embarked for the north. Mr. Suydam's brigade joined Grant at Petersburg and was stationed on the extreme right of the line across the James river at Deep Bottom, where they did picket duty in the woods bordering the Newmarket road and Strawberry Plains. They participated in the action that occurred in the latter part of July, when, late in the evening, the brigade was attacked by the Confederates under General Kershaw, the One Hundred and Sixty-second losing fifty men and one officer, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The next day General Hancock crossed the river with the Second and Third Corps under cover of a heavy cannonade of about twenty-five or thirty pieces of artillery, which shelled the woods for an hour or more. Hancock pressed through the woods, pushing the enemy before him while the cavalry under Sheridan proceeded to Strawberry Plains and completed the defeat of the Confederate commander. Later in August the brigade to which Mr. Suydam's regiment was attached joined the Nineteenth Army Corps which was with General Sheridan at Monocacy Junction preparing for the valley campaign and served under him until the early part of 1865.

Mr. Suydam was present at the grand review of the western and eastern armies in Washington, and in July, 1865, his brigade was transferred to the command of General Brannan, at Savannah, Georgia, and stationed at Hawkinsville, Georgia. On the 12th of October he was mustered out of service and with the regiment sent to New York by steamer, receiving his final pay there on the 23d of October. Mr. Suydam served continuously for more than three years and was off duty for only thirty days, nineteen of which was on a leave of absence. He was a loyal, devoted soldier, and his army record is one of which he may be justly proud.

For a period following the war Mr. Suydam was engaged in business in Salisbury, North Carolina, but in 1868 returned to Newark, New Jersey, where he still maintains his residence, having a very pleasant and commodious home on Roseville avenue. He was employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, in New York city, and on the 17th of February, 1892, was appointed by John A. McCall, the president, to the position of assistant comptroller, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1894, when he resigned in order to engage in the real-estate business. He established himself first in New York city and removed to East Orange in the spring of 1896. He is a man of excellent business capacity, superior management, keen foresight and great energy, and the combination of these qualities has made him very successful.

Mr. Suydam was married in Salisbury, North Carolina, October 29, 1866, to Miss

White, daughter of John and Margaret (McRorie) White, of that city, descendants of Scotch ancestors. Their children are Maria McRorie; Margaret S.; John McRorie, deceased; Almira V. N.; George Henry, deceased; Henry; Frank Wilmarth; George Herbert and Stephen Granberry. The family attend St. Thomas' church, Protestant Episcopal, in Roseville, of which Mr. Suydam has served as vestryman from its organization, while others of his family were with him among its charter members.

Our subject cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, when a soldier in the field, by means of a soldier's vote, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and deposited in a ballot box in Brooklyn by his cousin, John Van Nostrand: this vote was challenged by a "copper head." Since that time he has been unwavering in support of Republican principles.

Mr. Suydam is prominent in Masonic circles and first became a member of the order in 1866, being raised to the degree of Master Mason in Fulton Lodge, No. 99, of Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 18th of March. For one year he served as senior deacon. He joined the Royal Arch Chapter at Salisbury, October 17, 1866, and became a member of Adoniram Council, of Salisbury, the same year. He became a charter member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, which was organized at East Orange, in 1872, with T. D. Topham as the first worshipful master, and became a charter member of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, which was organized at Roseville, February 26, 1875, the first master being Charles B. Day. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic, May 14, 1868, and was mustered in at Salisbury, North Carolina, under authority from headquarters, North Carolina. On the 7th of November, 1890, he joined Lafayette Post, No. 140, of New York city, Colonel Mills, commander. Mr. Suydam became a member of the Holland Society of New York, December 29, 1892, joined the Roseville Athletic Club, August 16, 1886, and was made a member of the Lincoln Club, of Roseville, April 2, 1891. He ranks among the foremost business men in this part of the state, and in social circles his pleasing personality, culture and geniality have won him many friends.

TIMOTHY H. BAKER,

who has throughout the greater part of his life been connected with the business and social interests of Orange, was born in that part of the city now called Maplewood, on the 12th of November, 1824, and is a son of Thomas and Susan (Hadley) Baker. The family has for many years been identified with the history of Essex county. The grandfather, Norris Baker, removed from Philadelphia to New Jersey when twenty years of age and located at what was at that time called Jefferson Village, but is now Maplewood. There he spent the remainder of his life, and for many years engaged in teaching school.

Thomas Baker, the father of our subject, was born in Maplewood, which continued to be his place of residence throughout his life; he was a farmer by occupation. He died in the home in which he was born, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He had eight children: Mary Ann, deceased wife of Caleb Smith; Donald N., deceased; Timothy; Martha, deceased wife of Stephen Stiles; Jane E.; Phoebe, deceased wife of Edward Collins; Susan, wife

of Warren A. Vandevere; Thomas C., who is now assessor of South Orange.

Timothy H. Baker remained in Maplewood until twenty-seven years of age, and in his youth devoted his time to the pleasures of the playground and the studies of the schoolroom. When he had laid aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons of experience, his attention was next directed toward the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until leaving Maplewood, at the age of twenty-seven years. In 1851 he removed to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, where he learned the trade of paper-making and also mastered the duties of engineer. Remaining in the Empire state until 1876, he removed to Newark, where he was employed for six years as engineer in the establishment of Thomas Kinney, tobacconist. In 1882 he returned to Maplewood and worked at his trade of paper-making for five years, and since 1887 he has been engineer in the hat factory of Austin Drew & Company, his long continued service indicating his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him by his employers.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage, in Connecticut Farms, New Jersey, to Miss Phoebe Sylands, who was born in Springfield, Essex county, a daughter of Richard R. and Esther (Parcel) Sylands. Their union has been blessed with the following named children: Anna, wife of Archibald Ostrum, of Rhinebeck, New York; Florence, wife of Augustus Vancuren, of Rhinebeck; Sarah; Jane, widow of William Ferren; Carrie, wife of Walter Laidlaw, of West Orange; Mary, wife of Arthur Robinson, of Orange; Susan, wife of Milton S. Dare, of Maplewood; and Florence, who died in Maplewood, at the age of seven years. In his political views Mr. Baker is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

PHILIPPE RICORD, M. D.,

was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 5, 1843. Being of delicate constitution as a child and youth, his education was mainly conducted in private, and almost exclusively under the direction of his father. At a suitable age he entered, as a student, the office of Drs. Abraham Coles and Bethuel L. Dodd, Newark, New Jersey, and soon after the establishment of the United States Ward Military Hospital, became a medical cadet in that institution, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1868 he was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and soon afterward began the practice of medicine in Newark, New Jersey, where he is still located. He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society.

CHARLES BERG.

One of the most important industries of Essex county is that of hat-manufacturing. Its products from the hat factories are shipped to all parts of the country and the extensive trade thereby built up adds not a little to the commercial activity and material prosperity of this section of the state. As a member of the firm of F. Berg & Company, our subject is a representative of this enterprise and is numbered among the wide-awake, progressive young business men of the locality.

Born in Orange, on the 12th of February, 1867, he is a son of Frederick and Anna Berg. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of his native city, and afterward pursued a business course in the New Jersey Commercial College, of Newark. He put his knowledge to the practical test in his father's hat factory, where he learned the business in every department, and on the 21st of October, 1888, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of F. Berg & Company. He devotes his time and attention assiduously to his business, neglects no detail, however unimportant it may seem, and by his careful management has contributed not a little to the success which has attended his undertakings.

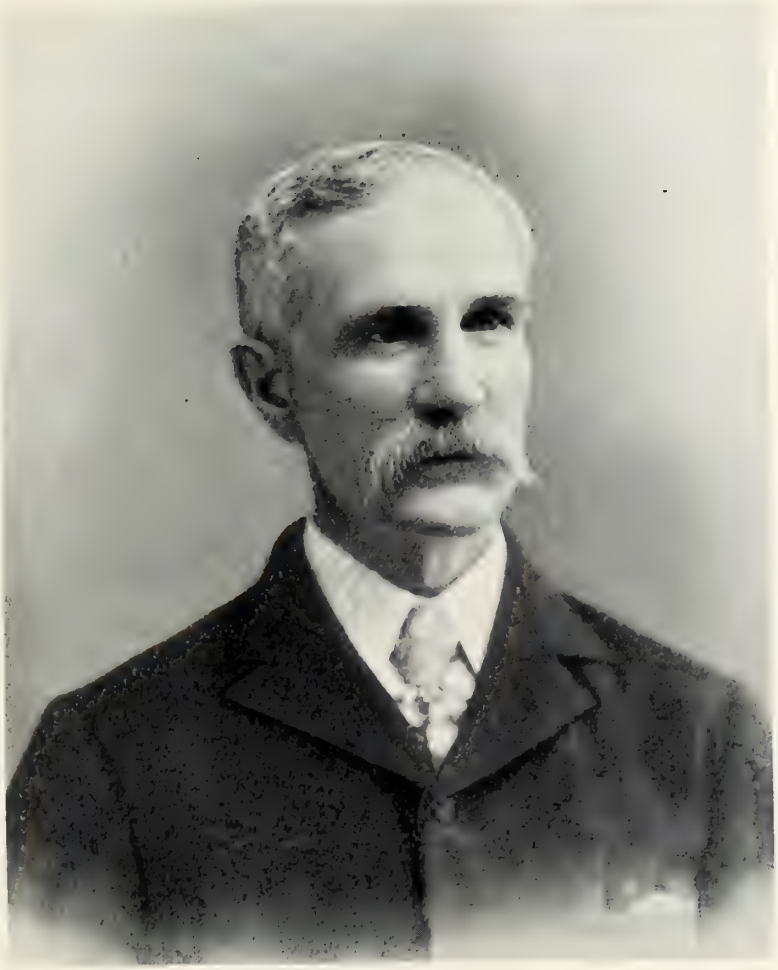
In Orange, New Jersey, in February, 1888, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Charles Berg and Miss Lucy May Miller, a native of Norwalk, Ohio, and a daughter of Wickliffe and Jennie (Burneft) Miller. They have two children,—Charles F. and Anna Jeanette. Mr. Berg is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, A. F. &. A. M., of Orange, and in his political views is a Republican.

J. EDGAR WILLIAMS,

of Verona, whose business activity has made him an important factor in the world of affairs in his section of Essex county, was born in Verona township, October 27, 1836, and is a son of Jonathan S. Williams, of West Orange. He is indebted to the public-school system for his educational privileges, which ably fitted him for life's practical duties. On laying aside his textbooks he entered the employ of Durand & Company, of Newark, where he learned the trade of watch-case finishing. He was retired from this work by the reduction of the force, resulting from the panic of 1857, after a two-years service, and then turned his attention to the manufacture of shoes, which he continued until 1861, when he entered the employ of Benedict, Hall & Company, of New York, following this with a term of years in the house of Andrew Britton, and ending his three years with Joseph A. Condit, of West Orange.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Williams removed to Verona and in partnership with his father-in-law, Charles Smith, engaged in handling paper and paper stock. By mutual consent this connection was discontinued after three years, and Mr. Williams, assuming charge of one branch of the business, conducted it until his embarkation in the sale of remnants in 1878,—an enterprise which he has since followed with marked success. He possesses great energy, keen discrimination and sound judgment in matters of business, and his careful conduct of this industry has made it very profitable and satisfactory. He is also a director in the Montclair Bank and one of the managers of the Montclair Savings Bank, and is a man of broad capability whose connection with any enterprise contributes materially to its success.

On the 4th of October, 1860, Mr. Williams led to the marriage altar Miss Martha Ellen Smith, a daughter of Charles and Martha (Hardham) Smith. The only surviving child of this union is Anna V., wife of Anson A. B. Vorhees, a member of the firm of J. E. Williams & Company. A son, J. Edgar Williams, Jr., died May 9, 1881, at the age of two years. There are now two grandchildren,—J. Edgar and Anson W. Vorhees.



J. Edgar Williams

Mr. Williams is a public-spirited and progressive citizen who manifests his interest in the general welfare by faithfully performing his duties of citizenship and supporting all measures for the public good. His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office, he having served for two years as committeeman of Caldwell township, as a member of the board of freeholders for four years; and when Verona township was set off, he was made chairman of the first town committee. He is president of the Verona Club and is one of the trustees of the Verona Congregational church. His many excellencies of character and pleasing personality make him a popular citizen and well worthy of representation in the history of his native county.

ELMER E. HORTON,

senior member of the firm of Horton & Richardson, manufacturers of mineral and soda waters at the corner of New York avenue and McWhorter street, Newark, was born in Fairmont, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 24th of October, 1863. His parents were Milton G. and Martha (Sutton) Horton. The father was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1819, and comes of a family connected with that county from pioneer days, the town of Hortonstown being named in their honor. The father was a tanner by trade and for more than forty years was in the employ of one firm,—a fact which well indicates his efficient service, his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him by his employers. He served throughout the late war as a member of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers and was a loyal defender of the Union. His wife died when our subject was only about a year old.

Elmer E. Horton was educated in the common schools and in September, 1880, came to Newark, entering the employ of the Celluloid Novelty Company, with which he continued as one of the expert workmen and trusted employes of the house until 1888, when he formed his present partnership with William Richardson, under the firm name of Horton & Richardson, for the manufacture of mineral and soda waters. Their office and factory are located at the corner of New York avenue and McWhorter street, and the plant is equipped with the latest improved and best facilities for the production of high-grade goods in their line. The business is conducted on sound principles and the energy and enterprise of the owners have brought a well deserved success.

In his political views Mr. Horton is a stalwart Republican, who warmly advocates the principles of the party, and in local politics he takes considerable interest. In the spring of 1896 he was elected a member of the board of education from the tenth ward, and upon the organization of the board in 1897 he was chosen chairman of the sanitary committee, thus having in charge a very important part of the work devolving upon that body. Socially, Mr. Horton is connected with Lucern Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F.; America Lodge, No. 143, K. P.; Newark Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W., and General Putnam Council, No. 137, J. O. U. A. M.

On the 19th of March, 1884, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Ella Clauson, of Newark, daughter of Elias and Mary Clauson. Of this union have been

born two children,—Edith M. and Ada Belle. The parents are members of the New York Avenue Reformed church and are prominent people of the community, having a large circle of warm friends in Newark.

G. A. LE BOEUF,

one of the prominent and well known business men of East Orange, was born in Littry les Mines, Calvados, France, on the 25th of April, 1851, and is a son of Germain and Victorine (De Melum) Le Boeuf. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and after finishing there he went to Paris, where he was engaged as a salesman in a wholesale wine establishment, retaining that position for several years.

At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Le Boeuf valiantly responded to the call of his country for volunteers, and served in the French army throughout the entire conflict. At the battle of Buzenval, on the 19th of January, 1871, he was wounded in the right breast, which caused his confinement in the hospital for several weeks; and upon his recovery, learning that the war had ended, he went to the south of France to recuperate his health. At Villa Franca he set sail in the war ship Plymouth, for a cruise, and at the expiration of the same he was landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1871, whence he at once proceeded to Boston, and there remained four years, subsequently traveling extensively in all parts of the United States until 1886, since which time he has been a continuous resident of East Orange. Here he engaged in his present business,—that of dyeing, cleaning and finishing,—and by diligence, strict integrity of character and a careful personal attention to the desires of his patrons he has built up a large and lucrative business, his success being the result of his individual efforts and honesty of purpose.

The marriage of Mr. Le Boeuf was celebrated in New York city on the 4th of May, 1879, when he was united to Miss Rosalie Perillard, who was born in Neufchatel, Switzerland, on the 5th of March, 1855, a daughter of Fritz and Marie (Hertzig) Perillard. This union has been blessed with the following children: Alfred, born June 18, 1880, and died June 28, 1880; Alice, June 20, 1883; Lucie, June 14, 1885; Louise, June 8, 1887; Amelie, October 24, 1889; Gustave, June 23, 1891, and died December 2, 1891; and Mathilde, May 26, 1893.

In his political views Mr. Le Boeuf is independent, and in its religious faith the family attends the Trinity Congregational church of East Orange.

JOSEPH H. ROBINSON.

Among the well known and successful business men of East Orange who are well worthy of mention in this work is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, and who occupies a foremost rank among the merchant tailors of his home city. A son of John and Sarah A. (Hattersley) Robinson, he was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 13th of January, 1863, his ancestors on both sides of the family being of English origin, and his father is supposedly the first of the Robinsons to locate in America. The latter was born in England in August, 1827, and early in life he emigrated to the United States and settled in Newark, where for some thirty

years he engaged in the merchant-tailoring business, and after moving to East Orange he continued in that line of enterprise for fifteen years. He was twice married, his first union resulting in three children: Annie, who resides in her native land; Margaret, the widow of the late Richard Connery, of Newark, New Jersey; and Charlotte, the wife of E. I. Condit, residing in East Orange. After the death of his wife Mr. Robinson consummated a marriage with Miss Sarah A. Hattersley, and two sons were born to them: John R., now residing in Orange, and the subject of this sketch. John Robinson died in East Orange on the 17th of February, 1894; his wife having preceded him to her eternal rest in December, 1883.

The youth of Joseph H. Robinson was passed in Newark and East Orange. He attained his literary education in the public schools of the latter place, and after completing his studies there he inaugurated his business career in the tailor shop of his father, where he acquired the art of cutting and fitting, besides which he spent seven years in the employ of the Edison Electrical Company. Upon the death of his father he assumed entire control of the present business, which has been most successfully conducted by him since that date, the honorable reputation of the father being fully sustained by the son.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage at Weavertown, New York, on the 17th of October, 1888, to Miss Catherine M. McCarthy, a daughter of Dennis and Mary McCarthy, and the following children have blessed this union: Nellie M., born October 2, 1889; Mary G., October 17, 1891; Henry W., October 4, 1893; and Irene E., May 20, 1897.

Socially, Mr. Robinson is a member of East Orange Conclave, No. 274, Independent Order of Heptasophs, and in his political views he is affiliated with the Republican party. His family attend the Roman Catholic church, although the Robinsons have always been adherents of the Episcopalian church.

JOHN ALBERT McGOWN,

one of the prominent attorneys of Newark, is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Glasgow, on the 23d of January, 1865. After taking a preparatory course of studies he entered Paisley Academy, at which he was graduated with high honors in 1879, and subsequently entered Glasgow University for a five-years course, including the law course necessary for his admission to the bar. He completed his studies there in 1886, being one of the honor men in the class of conveyancing, and receiving the fifth prize in a two-days competitive examination conducted by the Procurators' Society of Glasgow. At the same time Mr. McGown attended a prominent law office in Glasgow, receiving his practical education there.

Deciding to choose a wider field for his endeavors, Mr. McGown came to America in October, 1886, and located in Newark, where he entered the law office of Edward M. Colie in March, 1887, continuing his studies until June, 1891, when he was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice in March of the following year, since which time he has met with flattering success, his undoubted abilities and acquired knowledge gaining for him success and prosperity, the logical results of well applied efforts.

Mr. McGown is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Alexander) McGown, both of whom reside in Scotland. The father is an expert accountant, and the mother is a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Alexander, who was referred to by Sir Walter Scott in his Waverly novels.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1891, when he was united to Miss Martha Gallagher, a daughter of James and Charlotte (Bolton) Gallagher, both natives of bonnie Scotland who came to America over thirty years ago.

WILLIAM HENRY WARREN, M. D.,

a physician and druggist of Forest Hill, Newark, was born on the 14th of November, 1867, in Newark, and is a son of Adam Warren, who was born in the neighborhood of Pompton Plains, New Jersey. The grandfather, John Warren, was a native of this state, born in 1807. In 1860 Adam Warren removed to Newark, where he has since made his home, following the vocation of silver-plating, chiefly in connection with saddlery and harness-making equipments. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Martin, a native of New York city. Her parents, both natives of Germany, are now deceased. Her father was a cabinet-maker and had a place of business on Brown street, when that now populous district was but sparsely settled.

Dr. Warren was reared in Newark and acquired his literary education here, attending the Walnut street school, the Oliver street school and later the high school. He entered upon his business career as an apprentice in a drug store and was licensed to engage in that business by the New Jersey state board of pharmacy in 1886. The following year he began reading medicine and entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1894. He then embarked in practice at No. 181 Verona avenue, Forest Hill, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. He established a drug store in June, 1890, and on the 18th of February, 1894, it was entirely destroyed by fire; but fifty-four hours afterward he was again in business in temporary quarters, removing to his present handsome and finely equipped store on the 18th of June, 1894.

On the 4th of June, 1890, the Doctor was joined in wedlock to Miss Cora B. Soden, of Newark, a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Soden. They have one child, a daughter named Norma Chipman.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren are members of the Forest Hill Presbyterian church and have an ever broadening circle of friends in this locality. The Doctor belongs to the Essex County Medical Society and the Esculapian Society, and holds a membership with several fraternal and benevolent organizations, including the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the United American Mechanics and the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES K. LEMOND.

Scotland has contributed to this country its share of enterprising, wide-awake business men, men who have come to the front in the various lines of occupation they have chosen, and among this class of Scotch-Americans is found James K. Lemond, of Newark, New Jersey, with whose name we are pleased to introduce this sketch.

Mr. Lemond was born in Kircudbright-

shire, Scotland, November 17, 1862, and is a son of James and Ann (Kennedy) Lemond, the former purely Scotch as far back as the history of the family can be traced; the latter descended from ancestors who were residents of the north of Ireland. Little, however, is known of the ancestry on either side.

James Lemond, the father of James K., was born in Kirkcowan, Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, and resided in his native land until 1896, when he crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Suffern, New York. His occupation has been that of granite quarryman. He and his wife are the parents of ten children, viz.: Susan, wife of Berkett Brown, Burnley, Lancashire, England; James K., the subject of this review; Arthur, who died in 1892, at the age of twenty-seven years; Margaret, wife of Frank Buens, Bridge O'Dee, Scotland; John, a resident of Suffern, New York; Robert, also of Suffern; Catherine, a resident of London, England; William, Newark, New Jersey; and Alfred and Birkett, both of Suffern and residing with their parents.

James K. Lemond passed his boyhood days in his native land, receiving his education in the public schools, and in early life learning the trade of granite-monument maker. He served a six-years apprenticeship to this trade in the establishment of D. D. Fenning & Company, of Shap, Westmoreland county, England, and after the expiration of that term worked for the firm about one year. In 1880 he came to America. He traveled throughout the New England states, working at his trade, and finally came to Newark, New Jersey, where he has since resided. Here, December 1, 1895, he purchased his present business from George A. Williams, who had conducted the same from 1870.

Mr. Lemond was married in Newark, April 26, 1887, to Miss Jennie Kirk, daughter of George and Mary (Marshall) Kirk, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Lemond was born in Greenock, Scotland, June 27, 1864, and their union has been blessed in the birth of five children, namely: Mary T., born February 6, 1888; James and William C. (twins), January 30, 1891, the latter dying in infancy; Arthur, May 24, 1894; and Jennie, July 14, 1895.

Mr. Lemond is a member of La Mancha Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., of Newark, and the Newark Caledonian Club. He affiliates, politically, with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife attend the Presbyterian church.

HENRY POWLES

is the vice-president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark, and one of the honored citizens of Essex county. To him is due that tribute of respect and admiration which is always given—and justly so—to those men who have worked their way upward to positions of prominence through their own efforts, who have accumulated means through their own labors, and by their honorable, straightforward dealing commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been thrown in contact. Of genuine worth, yet modest and unassuming in demeanor, he well deserves the respect and admiration so freely accorded him.

Mr. Powles is a representative of one of the old families of Essex county and was born in Orange in 1827. His father, Martin P. Powles, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, and was a contractor and

builder, erecting many of the residences in Orange and other sections of Essex county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jemima Harrison, was born in this county, belonging to one of its old and honored families.

Henry Powles spent his boyhood days in the city of Newark and attended a private school taught by Nathan Hedges. Later he was a student in a private school in Newark, where his literary training was completed. On laying aside his textbooks he secured a position in the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser and for several years was connected with that journal. Later he secured a position as bookkeeper in the office of a firm of coal dealers, where he continued up to the time of the gold excitement in California. In 1849 he joined the argonauts en route for that Eldorado, and by the way of the Isthmus of Panama made the journey to the Pacific slope, where he was engaged in mining and merchandizing for two years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Powles returned to Newark, and soon afterward formed a partnership with E. A. Smith under the firm name of Powles & Smith, dealers in general merchandise, which connection was continued until 1861. They enjoyed a good business, and their enterprise brought to them excellent financial returns. It was in this way that Mr. Powles got his real start in life. On his retirement from the store he joined the Merchants' Insurance Company, which had been organized in 1858, and has since been connected therewith. He was elected to the position of secretary, in which capacity he served until the death of Silas Merchant, who was the incorporator of the company, when Mr. Powles succeeded him in the presidency. Thus at the head of the company he successfully managed its affairs until 1894, when, wishing to retire from the active control, he accepted the position of vice-president, while G. Lee Stout became president. In his present position the company yet has the benefit of his wise counsel and advice, and at the same time he is relieved of the more arduous duties of the enterprise. He has certainly been one of the most important factors in insuring the success of the concern, his ripe judgment, keen discrimination and splendid executive ability enabling him to place the business on a very paying basis, making it of advantage to the stockholders and the policy-holders as well.

Mr. Powles is also connected with other important industries of Essex county which have promoted the commercial activity and advanced the general prosperity, and is now a director in the Newark Gas Company, a position which he has held from the incorporation. He carries to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his connection with any enterprise insures its profitable management.

In 1852 Mr. Powles was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Harrison, a daughter of Aaron B. Harrison. They have six children living; seven were born to them. Henry, the third in order of birth, died at the age of four years; Harriet, wife of C. F. Lontrel, of South Orange; Ella, wife of Charles Earl, of New York city; Edward C., now president of the Castle Silk Ribbon Company, of Avondale, New Jersey; Matilda, wife of L. F. Castle, a merchant of Chicago, Illinois; Lena, wife of H. G. Chur, who is engaged in the manufacture of Castle silk ribbon, at Avondale, New Jersey; and Edith, at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Powles was originally an old-line Whig of the Henry Clay type, and on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, since which time he has been one of its active advocates. He served for several years as committeeman of Orange township, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success.

EDWIN M. WARD, M. D.,

is a representative of one of the old families of New Jersey, whose connection with the events which form the history of the state covers a period of much more than a century. The family is of English origin, and at an early period in the development of New England was founded in America, by his great-great-grandfather, Bethuel Ward. The great-grandfather, Bethuel Ward, Sr., was born in New Jersey, and the grandfather, Bethuel Ward, Jr., was also born in Essex county, New Jersey. He was the father of Eleazar D. Ward (father of our subject) and for many years was a prominent physician and surgeon of Bloomfield, practicing there successfully for more than half a century. He married Urania Wheeler, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Gideon Wheeler, who was born in the Nutmeg state and was a descendant of the Revolutionary stock. Our subject's father died in 1868 and his mother in 1876. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian church and were people of prominence and influence whose circle of friends in this community was very extensive.

Dr. Ward, whose name begins this review, was born in Bloomfield, in the house in which he is now living, February 1, 1840, and spent his boyhood days at his parental home. His early educational training was acquired in private schools, where he prepared for college. He then matriculated in the literary department of Princeton College and was graduated at that institution in the class of 1859. With a broad general knowledge to fit him for rapid advancement in special educational work, he took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father and later pursued a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, where he was graduated in the class of 1862. The Doctor began practice in the town of his nativity and continued in Bloomfield until 1864, when he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, in the department of the Gulf. He served in the hospital until near the close of the war, and when peace was restored he returned to the north to resume his interrupted duties as one of Bloomfield's successful medical practitioners. He devotes his entire time and attention to his practice. He is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the Orange Mountain Medical Society and is attending physician to the Mountain Side Hospital.

WILLIAM W. COLLYER,

senior member of the firm of Collyer & Coddington, contractors and builders, East Orange, New Jersey, was born in the city of Newark, this state, July 10, 1855, and is a son of the late Oscar F. Collyer and Catherine (Conklin) Collyer.

The Collyers have been residents of Es-

sex county, New Jersey, for several generations. Samuel C. Collyer, the grandfather of William W., was born in Essex county and was for many years one of the well known citizens of Newark. He served as tax collector of that city for years. Oscar F. Collyer was born in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and in early life located in Newark, where he spent the rest of his life; he was a carpenter and builder. For a number of years he worked at this trade with his father, Samuel C. Collyer, and subsequently he and his brother John purchased their father's interest, the business for some time thereafter being conducted under the firm name of S. C. Collyer's Sons. Oscar F. Collyer wedded Catherine Conklin, who was of Holland extraction, and to them were given eight children, namely: Helen K., wife of Stephen A. Hedden, has one child living, Edna, and two deceased; William W., whose name initiates this review; Laura I., deceased; Mary A., wife of Philip Sommers, has four children,—Lilie, William W., Flora and Natalie; Christiana R., a resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, who married Wright C. Davis, and has three children,—Irene, Ruth and Clarence; and Samuel C., Oscar F. and Catherine, deceased.

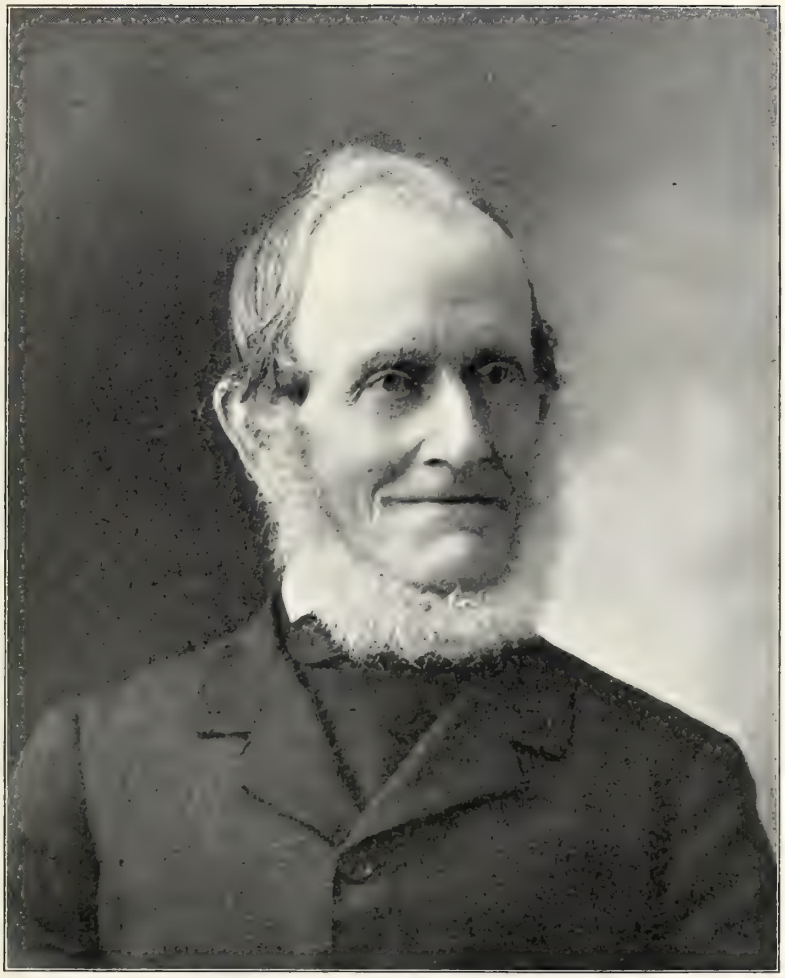
William W. Collyer spent his boyhood days and received his education in Newark. After leaving school he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, working under his father's instructions, as his father had under his father, and has continued to work at this trade. After his father's death he entered the employ of his uncle, with whom he remained until 1889, when he began business for himself. In 1891 a stock company was formed by Mr. Collyer, which was styled the W. W. Collyer Company (limited), the executive officers being E. W. Coddington, chairman; R. L. Hopkins, secretary; and W. W. Collyer, treasurer. This company existed until 1894, and since September of that year the business has been conducted solely by W. W. Collyer and E. W. Coddington.

October 31, 1896, Mr. Collyer was married in Newark to Miss Ada L. Griesemer, daughter of John Griesemer and a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Frank Kinsey Collyer. Mr. Collyer is a Republican.

JOB BROWN TILLOU.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed.

Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this review. He is a representative of one of the old families of the county whose history links the formative period with the latter-day progress and development. He is still living on a part of the old Tillou homestead, where his birth occurred March 3, 1815, and his entire life has been passed in



JOB B. TILLOU

South Orange. His father was Joseph B. Tillou, a prominent citizen of the community, and with him our subject resided until the father's death. He then came into possession of the old homestead, purchasing the interest of the other heirs and carried on farming for many years in a quiet way, neatness and thrift characterizing his work, which was prosecuted with diligence and brought to him a fair return for his labor. The old homestead, however, is now largely covered with beautiful residences. New York people becoming aware of the beautiful building sites contained in South Orange, the property along Ridgewood road was taken up for residence purposes and thus the Tillou farm was divided into town lots and is now dotted with lovely homes. This made the property very valuable and Mr. Tillou sold to a good advantage, realizing a handsome competence therefrom. His own home is situated on the slope of the Orange mountains, overlooking the beautiful Rahway valley, and is one of the most desirable sites in the locality.

On the 17th of September, 1862, Mr. Tillou was united in marriage to Miss Hester Mandeville, a daughter of Henry Mandeville, a native of Beavertown and a representative of an old New Jersey family. Mr. and Mrs. Tillou are members of the Presbyterian church and in this locality, where their entire lives have been passed, they have a very large circle of friends whose regard is given them in recognition of their many excellencies of character. In his political views, in early life, Mr. Tillou was formerly an old-line Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its earnest advocates. He has held the office of village trustee and overseer of roads, and has ever given his support to all measures calculated for the public good. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, a man whose devotion to all the duties of life has been most marked, he is one of the honored and valued residents of South Orange.

THE CROWELL FAMILY.

The genealogical record of this family in America establishes a direct lineage from the beginning of the eighteenth century, and although the progenitors were originally English, many of the members later became prominently identified with affairs of paramount importance in this country, while others gallantly participated in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Crowell, founder of the family in America, married a Miss Ward, sister of Abel and Elihu Ward, and his four sons and two grandsons were loyal soldiers in the Revolution. His children were Joseph, Daniel, Samuel and Aaron. Colonel R. C. Crowell, of Kansas City, Missouri, has a rare old Bible once owned by Joseph, who, in 1777, at the age of seventeen, was living upon his farm in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and fled from a Tory invasion, seeking refuge from the British on Staten Island. Upon the title-page of the Bible is printed, in heavy old English type, the following: "London. Printed by Mark Baskett, printer to ye King's Most Excellent Majesty by ye Assigns of Robert Baskett. mdcclvii." The corners of the book are faded and time-worn, the corners of the paper are dog-eared and the pages are yellow with age. Its history in America is connected with a romantic love affair, an account of which is handed down in the family with strict detail.

Aaron Crowell was born in 1750, and as a member of the Second Regiment, which was raised in Essex county, New Jersey, he took an active part in the Revolution. He married Miss Abigail Brown, who was born on the 8th of April, 1750, and they reared the following children: James, born April, 1777, married Miss Sarah Bruen, died March 29, 1854, and was buried in South Orange cemetery; Job, June 19, 1779, married Miss Caroline Beach, and died May 20, 1859; Huldah, December 18, 1781, married David J. Beach, March 29, 1854; Esther, March 5, 1784, died January 15, 1862, buried in South Orange; Hannah, September 16, 1786, died May 17, 1858, buried in South Orange; Phebe, October, 1788, married Abraham Harrison on June 9, 1827, died January 28, 1874.

Job Crowell married Miss Caroline Beach and their children were: Abby, born November 26, 1812, died in her infancy; Aaron B., February 9, 1814; Caroline Jane, November 7, 1815; Catherine M., April, 1817, married Aaron Brown; Isaac Newton, November 15, 1818, died March 22, 1895; Martha, June 10, 1820, died young; Charles Ross, July 24, 1822; Abby M., January 6, 1828.

Isaac Newton Crowell, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead and spent his boyhood in attending the public schools and performing such duties as were required of him on the home place, occupying his spare time in learning the carpenter's trade under the tuition of Allen McKinney. On the 20th of May, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Freeman, a native of South Orange and a daughter of Amos Freeman, who was born on Ridgewood Road, South Orange. The issue of this union consists of the following children: Edward L.; Anna E.; Myron, who married J. L. Ketchel, of Whippany, Morris county; and Florence H. Crowell, now living in California. The father's death occurred on the 22d of March, 1895.

Edward L. Crowell was born in South Orange, New Jersey, on the 20th of May, 1847,—the anniversary of his parents' marriage,—and was educated in the public schools of his native city, subsequently taking possession of the old homestead on which five generations of his family had lived, where he ever afterward followed the vocation of farming and the manufacture of cider.

On the 5th of October, 1870, he was married to Miss Carrie Dodd, of Bloomfield, a daughter of Horace Dodd, who was of English origin and whose death took place on the 15th of November, 1896. The following children resulted from this union: Frederick N., Bertie, Louis D., Edith L., Grace, who died at the age of twelve years, and Burton, who died in infancy. Mr. Crowell died November 16, 1896.

B. FRANKLIN YOUMANS.

In the early settlement of New York there crossed the Atlantic from Holland the founders of the Youmans family in America, and throughout the colonial period, as well as in our later civilization, representatives of the name have been prominently connected with the events which form the history of the country. The original American ancestors resided in the Knickerbocker city, but later members of the family located on the Mohawk river

above Albany. The great-great-grandfather lost his life in that river while trying to save a lady from drowning. The great-grandfather, Isaac Youmans, was born on the banks of the Mohawk, in 1747, and served for eight years in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the colonies in their struggle for independence. After the establishment of the republic, he came to New Jersey in company with Joseph Lyons and Squire Cocker, locating in Orange, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he returned to Albany, New York, where he remained for about six years, when he again removed to Orange, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in May, 1833. His remains are interred in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Orange. He married Nancy Cocker, in 1788, a daughter of John Cocker. Six children were born of this union: Squire, who married Phoebe Earl; Ira, who married Dorcas Corby; Samuel, who married a Miss Holland; Isaac, who married Margaret Mesler; Nancy, who became the wife of Nicholas Cookerro; and Hannah. All the members of this family are now deceased.

Isaac Youmans, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 2, 1802, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He received the limited educational advantages of that time, attending school through the winter months, and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed throughout the greater part of his life. He spent his last years, however, in retirement from labor. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Mesler and was a daughter of John and Amelia (Miller) Mesler, who resided at Stone House Plains. Mrs. Youmans was born there in May, 1806. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Charles L.; William Marcus, and Harriet, wife of Henry Baxter. Only the first named is now living. The father of this family died August 13, 1872, and his wife departed this life March 17, 1880. They were laid to rest in the family lot in the churchyard in Orange.

Charles L. Youmans, the father of our subject, was born in Orange, October 2, 1828, and spent his boyhood days on the homestead farm. His educational privileges were meager. He attended the district schools in the winter for a few months, but his training was mostly received in the country night schools. When he had attained the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship at the hat-maker's trade and has made that business his vocation through life. He has now attained the age of three-score and ten years, but is still well preserved and yet follows the pursuit which he learned in his youth, being now in his son's factory. He was married in Orange, July 3, 1853, to Miss Catherine Little, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Charles Little. She was born near Liberty Corner, in May, 1833, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Compton) Little. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Youmans are Mary, wife of John Stacey; Benjamin Franklin; Edward, who died at the age of seventeen years; Charles L. and Warren, who died in childhood; William, who is living in Orange; and Walter, who died in childhood. The family was formerly connected with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Youmans was a Whig in his political belief in early life, and after the dissolution of that party he joined

the ranks of the new Republican party, which he still supports.

B. Franklin Youmans, whose name introduces this review, was born in Orange, May 10, 1856, and has spent his entire life in his native city. To the public schools he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His business training began at the age of fourteen years, at which time he began learning the hat-maker's trade, which he has followed continuously since. For the past sixteen years he has engaged in business on his own account and is now numbered among the leading hat-manufacturers of eastern New Jersey. He began operations on a small scale, but has increased his facilities to meet the growing demands of his trade and now has a large factory, well equipped with the latest improved machinery for turning out high-grade work. He has gained an enviable reputation for reliability and excellent workmanship, and in consequence has secured a liberal patronage, which brings to him good financial returns. He is a very enterprising, progressive business man who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his prosperity is well merited.

On the 5th of December, 1879, Mr. Youmans was united in marriage to Miss Mary Morrow, who was born in Orange, February 14, 1856, and is a daughter of Richard and Mary (Allen) Morrow, now deceased. They have two children: Franklin E., born November 17, 1883; and Ethel, born January 15, 1887. They lost their eldest child, Grace, who died at the age of eight years and twelve days. The family is one of prominence in the community, and Mr. and Mrs. Youmans have a large circle of friends in Orange. They attend the Congregational church. His political support is given the Republican party, but he has neither sought nor desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests.

William Youmans, a younger brother of our subject, was born in West Orange, April 1, 1866, and was educated in the common schools, after which he was apprenticed to the hat-maker's trade at the age of sixteen years. Like others of the family, he makes this his life work and is a skilled workman, with a thorough understanding of the business. He is a fine vocalist, which makes his services much in demand in musical circles, and he is now a member of the choir of Grace Episcopal church. He belongs, however, to the Presbyterian church, and in his political belief he is a Republican. He is very prominent and popular in social circles and is a worthy representative of an honored family.

DAVID F. HILL,

of the firm of Van Orden & Hill, carriage and wagon manufacturers of East Orange, was born in Edinburg, Mercer county, New Jersey, on the 17th of October, 1853, and is a son of David B. and Margaret (Conover) Hill, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. The father was born December 30, 1805, resided in Mercer county throughout the greater part of his life, and died in 1888. The mother is still living in that county, at the advanced age of ninety years, her birth having occurred in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the 4th of December, 1807. Their family numbered eleven children, namely: Julia, widow of Joseph Applegate and a resident of Lawrenceville, Mercer county; James, who makes his home in Edinburg, Mercer

county; Catherine, wife of Jacob Snedeker, of Hamilton Square, Mercer county; William Henry, who makes his home in Princeton, New Jersey; Emily B., wife of William Clarke, a resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Ellen, widow of Dr. Lewis P. Grover, of Plainsboro, New Jersey; Sarah, deceased wife of William T. Grover; George, deceased; Andrew J., a resident of Asbury Park, New Jersey; Adelaide E., wife of Jasper Cubberley, of Hamilton Square, Mercer county; and David F.

Mr. Hill, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his early life in the place of his nativity and acquired his education in its public schools. When about seventeen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carriage-maker's trade and has followed that pursuit as a life work. In March, 1889, he located in East Orange, and in May, 1895, formed a partnership with Frank Van Orden for the purpose of manufacturing carriages and buggies. In the two years and a half which have since passed, they have built up an excellent trade, the volume of their business steadily increasing. The excellent quality of their workmanship, their evident desire to please their patrons and their honorable dealings have been the principal factors in their success and have caused them to be numbered among the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Hill was married October 17, 1875, to Miss Mary M. Burns, and their union has been blessed with six children, namely: Harvey G., now deceased; William Q., born March 29, 1878; Elsie May, who was born May 21, 1880, and died January 12, 1889; George E., born March 13, 1885; Lewis D., born June 15, 1890; and James M., born November 7, 1893.

Mr. Hill is a valued member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., of Hamilton Square, New Jersey; and of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, K. of P., of South Amboy; also East Orange Conclave, No. 274, Independent Order of Heptasophs. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. His family attend the Baptist church, but he holds membership in the Presbyterian church of East Orange. His time is largely devoted to his business interests, in which he is now meeting with signal success, but in social circles he is known as a genial, pleasant gentleman, having a host of friends.

ROBERT F. BIRDSALL.

The statement of Carlyle that "biography is the most interesting and the most profitable of all studies" is borne out by the fact that through all ages the lives of the great, the good and the heroic have been held up in history as an example and inspiration to the younger generations, that they might follow in the footsteps of those thus honored. It is the lives of the practical business men, however, that today contain the most valuable lessons. This is the age of commercial activity, and the qualities which are most needed are conscientious purpose, persistent effort, unflagging industry and honorable dealing. It is these qualities which have made Mr. Birdsall one of the most respected and leading citizens of Essex county, and make it fitting that mention should be made of him in the annals of the state.

Born in Westchester county, New York, he entered upon the scene of earth's activities, October 25, 1825. The paternal ancestry was English, and tradition says that

the family was founded in America by three brothers who left their native land to seek a home beyond the water and that one of them entered the Colonial army when the attempt was made to throw off the yoke of British tyranny, fighting valiantly for independence. One brother lost his life in battle. William Birdsall, the father of our subject, was probably a native of Dutchess county, New York. He served in the war of 1812, and after the cessation of hostilities took up his residence in Westchester county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His death, however, occurred in Newark, New Jersey, about 1837. He wedded May King, who was of Holland descent. Her father at one time resided on the Passaic river near the Gully road, but little is known concerning the early history of the family. To William and Mary Birdsall were born six children, namely: Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Jeremiah Van Iderstine; Robert F.; George M., who is probably a resident of Chicago; Phoebe A., who became the wife of John K. Simon and died in April, 1897; William, deceased; and Lydia, deceased wife of James A. Bannister, a boot and shoe merchant of Newark.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the monotony of the farm life during the boyhood of our subject. He worked in the fields and meadows, assisting in the cultivation of the land as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow. When crops were harvested in the autumn, he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, walking four miles to and from school, and there pursued his studies until, with the opening of spring, work began on the farm again. When about thirteen years of age he removed to Newark with his parents and was there apprenticed to William King, a painter, under whose direction he learned the business. He afterward worked at his trade as a journeyman for some years and later bought out his former employer. For the past twenty-seven years he has engaged in business in Orange, taking contracts for painting work and being employed on many of the most important buildings of the town. The work done under his supervision is always satisfactory and insures a continuance of a liberal patronage.

Mr. Birdsall was married in Newark, April 9, 1848, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary E. Speer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Corbett, at that time pastor of the Halsted Street church. Her parents were John and Rachel Speer, who were natives of Pine Brook, New Jersey, but spent the autumn of their lives in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall were born these children: Mary, wife of James A. Clark, died October 22, 1894. Those still living are George M., William T., Kate H., Anna S., Julia A., Grace C. (wife of George Brokaw), and Ida F. (wife of Frank Keach).

Mr. Birdsall was for many years a worthy member of Northern Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark, and was also at one time connected with the Order of Red Men, but is not now actively associated with any civic societies. He served for nine years as a member of the school board of Orange and for seven years was connected with the Orange Fire Department, efficiently serving as its chief for two years. He cast his first presidential vote for Taylor and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been one of its stal-

wart supporters. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Orange, and Mr. Birdsall is serving as a member of the board of trustees. He assisted in building the first church of that denomination in Roseville and also the first Methodist church in East Newark. He has always been a quiet, unassuming man, not demonstrative, but in the enjoyment of the highest esteem and the utmost trust and respect of all who know him.

JOTHAM H. CONDIT,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange (now East Orange), January 19, 1822, the youngest of the eight children of Jotham Condit and Hephzibah, daughter of Benjamin Munn, the Orange ancestor. She was the youngest of a family of eleven children. Mr. Condit is the sixth in descent from John Condit, known first as a resident of Newark, New Jersey, in 1678, and who was the ancestor of all of the name of Condit, or Condict, in this country.

Mr. Condit received his education in the public school of his town and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. In 1847 he began business for himself and continued in the building trade until 1873, when he relinquished it to his eldest son, Edward I.

In 1847 Mr. Condit married Abby A., daughter of Cheveral Condit and Lydia, nee Dodd. By this union there were six children,—four sons and two daughters. The youngest son and oldest daughter died in infancy and childhood. Mrs. Condit died in 1882. In politics Mr. Condit was a Whig, and on the disruption of that party identified himself with the Republican party. While ever ardent in love of country and party he never sought preferment. With the exception of one year in the board of county freeholders his official public life is embraced in six years,—three as township collector and three as a member of the town committee.

In early married life Mr. Condit and his wife joined on confession the Second Presbyterian (Brick) church, in which in 1864 he was elected an elder. On the formation, in 1875, of the Reformed (Dutch) church he and his family identified themselves with that body. Elected at its first official meeting one of its elders, he has endeavored in his humble way to promote at all times the spiritual and temporal affairs of that religious organization.

In 1880 Mr. Condit, associated with his nephew, Eben Condit, commenced the compilation of a Condit genealogy, which was published in 1885, after five years of unwearied research. The family history discloses the fact that loyalty to church and state is a predominant character of the family. Many, past and present, are pastors and elders, while others are found in state government and in both branches of the United States congress. In the roll of officers and privates in the war of the Revolution is the record of twenty-four names.

FREDERICK HEMMER,

the second son of William Hemmer (whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work), was born August 2, 1838, and February 14, 1863, married Phillopina Buschle, a daughter of Solomon and Justina (Schwartz) Buschle. She was born November 11, 1841, in the ortschaft of Stettin, an old village situated on the river Danube in the district of the Black Forest, of Wurtemberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemmer had

nine children, as follows: Peter, of Newark, born February 14, 1864, married Paulina Weichert, and they have three surviving children,—Lena, Rose and Peter, Jr.; Rose, born February 4, 1866, is the wife of Frederick Schall, of Newark, and their children are Frederick, Edgar, Raymond, Peter and Lawrence; Frederick, Jr., born August 10, 1870, and living in Newark, married Katie Lott and has one son, Albert Frederick; Lena, born December 25, 1872, is the wife of Augustus Harther, of Newark, and has one daughter, Verina; Anna, born May 29, 1876; Maximillian, February 28, 1878; August, April 7, 1880; Dorothea, September 23, 1882; and Edward, December 9, 1884.

JOHN RASSBACH,

a florist of Bloomfield, was born in Germany, July 26, 1829, a son of Ernest and Elizabeth (Grabner) Rassbach. He attended the common schools until eleven years of age and then entered an academy of his native town, after which he continued his education in the National College. When his school life was ended he spent four years as florist in the service of a gentleman of rank, and during this time began his preparation for the business in which he is now engaged. He was apprenticed to a florist in this employ for a four-years term, and in that time mastered the business with a thoroughness seldom seen except in the fatherland. He also studied landscape gardening and gained a high degree of proficiency in one of the most ennobling and interesting occupations to which man can give his energies.

May 1, 1853, Mr. Rassbach, hearing of the opportunities afforded young men in the New World and the possibilities for advancement, crossed the briny deep to the New World, landing in New York city after a voyage of thirty-five days. He came direct to Essex county, and soon secured employment on the farm of David Cairns, who resided on the Orange road. He continued in his service for five years, and afterward spent five years on the farm of John Gould, who had bought the place from Mr. Cairns. On the expiration of that period he began business on his own account, with the capital that he acquired during his years of labor on the farm. Returning to the profession which he had mastered in his native land, he purchased suitable grounds, which he transformed into fine flower beds. He also erected commodious greenhouses, supplied with steam pipes and hot-water heating apparatus and fitted out with every facility and accessory for the conduct of a successful business. His proximity to the city supplies a market for the beautiful products of his land, and he ranks among the leading florists in this section of the country. The choicest and rarest as well as the most beautiful varieties of flowers are found upon his place, and his cultured taste enables him to arrange and group these in a most artistic and pleasing manner. He is now enjoying a liberal patronage, which he well deserves. A few years ago Mr. Rassbach took his son John A. into partnership, the firm name now being John Rassbach & Son. In addition to this they have opened a plant and florist's store in the center of the village of Bloomfield.

Mr. Rassbach was married in Germany to Miss Augusta Schorch, who died in Bloomfield in 1874, leaving five children: Emma; Henry S., who is now with the Booth Furniture Company, of Cripple

John R. Stark

Creek, Colorado; Annie, Lizzie and John A. The father of this family was again married in 1882, in Bloomfield, his second union being with Miss Mary Beck. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Bloomfield, in which he is serving as deacon and trustee. Socially he is connected with Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., also Excelsior Lodge, No. 2342, Knights of Honor, which was organized in 1881. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, his first vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln, his last for Major McKinley.

In the land of the free he has found ample opportunity to exercise his business talents, and by taking advantage of the possibilities with which all are surrounded, as well as by enterprise, perseverance and honorable dealing, he has won a comfortable competence.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS,

stair-builder of East Orange, New Jersey, and well known as an expert in his line of business, is a native of this state and belongs to a family long resident here. He was born in West Orange, November 16, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Mary Jane (Smith) Williams.

Henry Williams, also a native of West Orange, was born on the old Williams homestead now occupied by Theodore Williams. He was a hatter by trade. When well along in years he removed to what is now called the Orange Valley, and there he spent the rest of his life and died. His wife also is deceased. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following eight are still living: William S., whose name forms the heading of this sketch; Mary Ann, wife of Stephen Slack; Winfield S.; Nancy M., wife of a Mr. Pruden; Isaac M., Lydia C., Margaret S. and Virginia L.

The early life of William Smith Williams was spent at the old homestead, his education being received during the winter months in a private school. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade at Newark, and completed his trade in Orange. Then he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1862, and since that date has devoted his attention to stair-building.

Mr. Williams was married in East Orange, May 14, 1857, to Miss Ann Eliza Gruett, a daughter of Peter and Mary J. (Harrison) Gruett; and to them have been born four children, viz.: Mary J., wife of William C. Durand; Anna E., Walter S. and Eugene G. (deceased). The family are attendants upon divine worship at the Reformed church of East Orange.

Politically, Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

REV. ABRAHAM PIERSON

appears to have been a man of God, in the truest sense of the term. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, was a graduate of Cambridge (in 1632), was "ordained episcopally," as it is said, and preached in the town of Newark, England, some years before he left the old for the new world. He arrived in Boston in the year 1639, and joined the church there. A year later he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Lynn. Four years afterward he removed to Branford, Connecticut, where was organized the church of which he was pastor twenty-three years, until his re-

moval to Newark with the Branford settlers, in the fall of 1666.

Mr. Pierson, while at Branford, was distinguished as a zealous and successful minister among the New England Indians. The better to carry on the work of Christianizing the "children of the forest" he acquired a knowledge of their language, and compiled for their advantage a catechism in the Indian tongue. This work was printed in 1660. Mr. Pierson's missionary labors were under the auspices of the commissioners for the New England colonies, organized at New Haven in 1643, in conjunction with a society in England to promote Christianity in New England. The work of his life was mainly accomplished before Newark was settled; the "godly-learned man" did his full measure of work for his Master and his fellowmen during the evening portion of his life in Newark. Mr. Pierson was a man of decided ability as a preacher. It is evident, also, that he was a studious as well as a prudent man. He had a library of four hundred and forty volumes—an exceedingly large one for his period and place and circumstances of his abode. Mr. Pierson's estate was valued, and at the time of his death it was worth about eight hundred and twenty-two pounds.

As already stated Mr. Pierson was far advanced in years in 1666. Six years later, according to a vote of the town taken in a meeting held March 4, 1672, it was agreed to call in an assistant pastor, the choice falling on Mr. Abraham Pierson, junior, the pious and talented son of the first pastor. A short time prior to this, the elder Pierson began setting his house in order for the final removal to an abode not made with hands. He made his will August 10, 1671, and breathed his last just seven years later, lacking one day, on August 9, 1678, leaving behind him "the character of a pious and prudent man, a true child of Abraham, and now safely lodged in Abraham's bosom." The exact place of his sepulchre, like the exact place of his birth, is unknown.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Newark appears to be the oldest fully organized church of Christ of any denomination within the state of New Jersey. There were small Swedish churches on the banks of the Delaware, but these were on the west side of the river, within the boundaries of Delaware and Pennsylvania. "A few Dutch congregations may have existed temporarily in some parts of the state, but except the old First Dutch church in Bergen, I cannot learn," says Dr. J. F. Sterns, "that any remnants of them now survive; and though the old First Dutch justly claims priority by a few years over all others by its occupancy of this territory, it had no minister, and of course had but an incomplete organization until after a lapse of several generations."

The only organization for divine worship in the English language which can compare at all with this in point of age is the venerable sister church in Elizabeth. But that can furnish no historical proofs prior to 1682, when the church in Newark had erected and completed its house of worship. It is true that the settlement of Elizabethtown was commenced earlier than that of Newark. It must be remembered that up to the month of August, 1665, only four families, if so many—some say only two—had found their residence there, and the next ac-

cession to their numbers was that of Governor Philip Carteret and his thirty English gentlemen and servants, a company not likely, from their antecedents, to readily coalesce with the four other families in forming an establishment of Puritan worship and ordinances. Therefore it is clear that this was the pioneer fully organized and equipped religious organization in the state.

The pioneers of the settlement on the low banks of the "Passayak" were a sturdy, law-loving, God-fearing, church-going people, bringing with them all the traditions of the Puritan fathers, and would no more think of locating without their minister than they would without the common necessaries of life; therefore they brought with them the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who for many years ministered to their spiritual wants.

No sooner had the pioneers planted their standard upon the soil than they began to look around for a place where to erect an altar to the Most High. The first movement, however, toward the erection of a house of worship was made September 10, 1668, when the town voted to "build a meeting-house as soon as may be," and, for the better carrying it to an end, made choice of Deacon Ward, Sergeant Harrison and his son John, Sergeant Edward Riggs and Michael Tompkins, "with full power for the management of the building," promising "to lend their best help according to their proportions" whenever due warning should be given, and requiring each man to work at least two days if called out, or give satisfactory reason to the contrary.

Soon after this, a bargain was made with three of the committee, viz., Deacon Ward, Sergeant Harrison and Sergeant Riggs, to build the house for a certain sum, and build it soon and well, "with some abatement in the price if they can afford it." The building was to be of very humble dimensions, thirty-six feet in length, twenty-six feet in breadth, and thirteen feet between the joints, "with a lenter to it all the length, which will make it thirty-six feet square."

By the 12th of March following the timber was cut and hewn and the frame of the house ready to be raised and Thomas Luddington and Thomas Johnson were contracted with for five pounds to accomplish that part of the work, with the town's help. Then a supply of nails must be provided "for the closing-in of the meeting-house," and this was determined to be done by joint contributions, each man being required to say how many he would undertake to furnish. The whole business was now put into the hands of the "townsmen," but it was not till more than a year and a half later that the house was ready to receive a permanent floor, and even then it seems to have been but partially completed.

This quaint old edifice stood on the west side of Broad street, for that was the principal street then, as now, nearly opposite what is now Mechanic street, or in the corner of what is known as the old town burying-ground, in rear of the Hook and Ladder house. There it stood, with the gable ends to the north and south, and the broadside "nigh pointing on a square with the street," in the precise spot which Mr. Pierson, the elder, Deacon Ward and Mr. Treat had assigned for it. It was Newark's first church edifice, and first place of general business,—the theater of all important transactions, religious, civil or military, during the first half century of its existence. There the townsmen "after lecture" held

their stated meetings, and there, on any alarm, the brave soldiers of the little community assembled with their arms at the beat of the drum, to defend their homes and altars, their wives and their little ones.

There were two rudely constructed appendages at two corners of the sacred edifice, called "flankers," made with palisades, or sharpened sticks driven in the ground near together, and so placed that the soldiers sheltered behind them might command the sides of the house in every direction. These "flankers" were constructed in 1675, when Philip's war was raging in New England, and the terror of Indian butcheries so alarmed this settlement that precautionary measures were taken. The house itself was fitted up for defense; for at the same period the town gave orders to have it lathed, and the walls "filled up with thin stone and mortar as high as the girts," a work on which all the men of the town above sixteen years of age, in companies of twelve, each day wrought in their turn, carrying their arms with them. That was not only the house of God, but the house of refuge, where the people were to assemble at the beat of the drum.

We have seen when and how the first house of worship was built, and for what purposes it was occupied. It was indeed a "house of refuge" in every sense of the word. For many decades the old frame building answered the purpose for which it was erected. It stood also for many years as a monument to the Christian and patriotic fidelity of its founders and builders, and as one by one the old pioneers of Newark passed away to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," it finally became old and incapacitated to the necessities of a growing community, and, slowly and reluctantly as it were, gave place to another structure of more modern pretensions and conveniences.

HENRY DECKER,

a florist of Orange, who has built up a good business and is a recognized leader in his line, was born in the province of Wiesbaden, Germany, on the 12th of April, 1845, and is a son of Nicholas and Theresa (Wilhelm) Decker. On both the paternal and maternal side he is descended from ancestry long connected with the fatherland. The grandmother Decker was a woman of unusual stature, being six feet, six inches in height, and she lived to the age of one hundred and six years. She was the mother of five children, Nicholas and Peter being the first two. Paul, the next, emigrated to America about 1853 and was at one time engaged in the hotel business. In his native land he was a keeper of a club house belonging to some of the nobility, and his wife was the nurse of the grand duke of Baden. Philip spent his entire life in his native land, where he was a prominent mason and builder. A daughter completed this family.

Nicholas Decker, the father of our subject, spent his entire life in his native land, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was an architect and civil engineer and for about fifty years was in the service of the German government as architect and superintendent. He married Theresa Wilhelm, who was born October 13, 1801, and died December 26, 1892, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of six children: Theresa, widow of Peter Joseph Hill; Apollonia, wife of John Jageman; Kathrine, who died

at the age of twelve years; Henry; Carl, and Philip, all of whom are still in the fatherland with the exception of our subject.

Henry Decker attended the public schools near his home for two years, and for six years subsequently was a student in a preparatory school for college. He then entered a horticultural college and studied botany for two years, and for a similar period continued his studies in the botanical gardens in Carlsruhe. Entering upon his business career as a florist he has since followed that pursuit and has attained a high degree of perfection in this calling. After spending one year in Spain, he left his native land for America in 1866, crossing the briny deep to New York, where he arrived on the 26th of June, 1866. He at once proceeded to Orange and for thirty-one years has been a continuous and honored resident of this city, while for twenty-three years he has been engaged in business on his own account here. He has most beautiful gardens, hot-houses and conservatories, containing the greatest variety of plants, and the beauty of his blossoms is far-famed. His business has steadily increased until his trade has now assumed extensive proportions, and as the result of his industrious and honorable effort he now enjoys a good income from his enterprise.

Mr. Decker was married in Brooklyn, New York, on the 21st of March, 1868, to Miss Augusta Miller, who was born in Friedland, Germany, on the 16th of December, 1851. Their union was blessed with a family of twelve children, of whom four died in infancy, and Susan died at the age of nineteen years and six months. The following are the surviving members of the family: Emil; Annie, wife of George W. Abbot, of Passaic; Elizabeth; Louis; Henry; Minnie, and Madaline. The family is widely and favorably known in Orange, and the circle of their friends is very extensive. In his political views Mr. Decker is a stanch Republican, and he and his family attend the First Presbyterian church. He needs never to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has won success, his efforts being crowned with a high degree of prosperity. He is deeply attached to his adopted country and is regarded as one of the valued citizens of Orange.

STEPHEN M. PECK,

deceased, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, on the 2d of April, 1801, a son of John and Phoebe (Matthews) Peck, his grandfather being Judge Peck, who was one of the founders of East Orange. Stephen M. was reared to farm life and received a common-school education, subsequently engaging in the dairy business for several years. He carried on farming in East Orange until the spring of 1865, when he disposed of his interests and came to Livingston, purchasing the farm on which his family now reside. This contains seventy-five acres and has been improved and cultivated until it has become one of the most attractive places in the township.

In 1825 Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Martha Baldwin, and these children were born to them: Louisa, who became the wife of William Williams, of Orange; Elizabeth, single; Theodore M., now deceased, who married Susan Howell, of Madison, New Jersey; Mary, at home; and Sarah, who married William Jefferys, died July 3, 1878. Mr. Peck's second

marriage was solemnized in 1842, when he was united to Miss Margaret Pierce, a native of Fairfield, Essex county, and a daughter of George and Rachel (Riggs) Pierce. Her father came from England with a brother, Edward, and settled in Essex county. The paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland and married a Miss Spear, a member of one of the early families. Mr. and Mrs. Peck became the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Henry C., departed this life at the age of eighteen years. Martha is the widow of Rev. Benjamin F. Simpson, who enlisted in the Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and later was made chaplain of the Fortieth New York Infantry, serving as such until the close of the war. He was a native of York, Maine, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, occupying a pulpit in Essex county for many years and also one at Rockland Lake, New York, and at Rockaway, New Jersey. To him and his wife were born two children: Willis H., of Orange; Lyman F., of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Emma, the youngest daughter of Mr. Peck, married William Jefferys, of East Orange. The death of Mr. Simpson occurred in 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck adopted a son, Edward, who is a prominent physician now practicing at Caldwell, New Jersey. Mr. Peck departed this life on the 2d of July, 1887, his demise being mourned by a large number of friends, who deeply regretted the loss to the community.

WILLIAM LUFF,

a jeweler of East Orange, New Jersey, has been a resident of this place for thirty years and for some years past has been classed with the representative business men of the town.

Mr. Luff is a native of New York city. He was born January 16, 1837, and is a son of William P. and Elizabeth W. (Edwards) Luff, the former now a resident of Newark; the latter died in New York in 1845. The Luffs are of Holland Dutch descent and the Edwards family trace their origin to England. John V. Luff, the grandfather of our subject, was the first of the Luffs to come to America, the date of his arrival here being prior to the Revolutionary war, in which war he took a prominent part on the Colonial side. He located in New York city, and there passed the rest of his life and died. Prominent in Masonic circles, he was a member of the same lodge to which General Washington belonged.

William P. Luff, the father of William, was born in New York city, June 7, 1810, and made that place his home until 1863, when he removed to Newark, where he has since resided and where he is now living retired. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for many years. Like his father before him, he is identified with the Masonic order and takes a deep interest therein. Politically, he was formerly a Whig; gave his support to the Republican party at its organization and has ever since been in accord with the principles advocated by it. He has been married four times. By his first wife, nee Elizabeth W. Edwards, he became the father of five children, one of whom died in infancy, those surviving being as follows: Mrs. Margaret Winfield, a widow; Phoebe E., wife of Wallace Long; Abbie E., widow of William Edwards; and William, the subject of this review. By his second wife,

nee Frances Louise Farrington, he had four sons, all still living: Thomas F., Francis Louis, Oscar H. and Charles S. There were no children by the last two marriages.

William Luff spent his early life in New York city, receiving his education in the public schools, and after leaving school learned the trade of jeweler. He located in East Orange in 1867, and since 1889 he has been in business here for himself.

Mr. Luff was married in New York, January 15, 1861, to Mary F. Reeve, daughter of John and Elizabeth Reeve; and their only child, William H., a promising young man, died at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. Luff is identified with the East Orange Social Club, the A. P. A., and the Republican party. He and his wife attend the Baptist church.

JOSIAH OGDEN.

Colonel Josiah Ogden was a leading member of the community, a pillar of the First church. He was a man of energy, wealth and influence. His father was David Ogden, who came from Elizabethtown and settled in Newark about the year 1676. The Colonel's mother was the noted Elizabeth Swaine, whose first husband, the gallant Josiah Ward, died soon after the settlement of the town, leaving her a comely widow. From 1716 to 1721 the Colonel represented the town in the general assembly. He appears to have been a man of strong individuality, holding positive and decided views regarding things spiritual as well as things temporal. On a certain Sunday in the fall of some year close to 1733, Colonel Ogden, contrary to a rule of the First church, went into his field and saved his wheat, which was exposed to serious loss from long-continued rains. En passant, it may be remarked that Colonel Josiah seems to have been, like many truly good and worthy Christian people of the present day, a firm believer in the new dispensation which says the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. For his daring conduct he was subjected to the discipline of the church, accused of having violated the sanctity of the Lord's day, and was publicly censured. The Presbytery reversed the decision of the church, righteously deeming the act of Colonel Ogden one of imperative necessity, and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters. It was too late. Around Colonel Ogden rallied a considerable body, who openly began to declare themselves dissatisfied with the Presbyterian form of church government. A bitter controversy ensued. Colonel Ogden carried the matter to the Philadelphia synod. For several years an animated correspondence took place. Jonathan Dickinson, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, was called to the pulpit to controvert certain strong points in Episcopacy, and controversial pamphlets passed between him and Rev. John Beach, a Connecticut Episcopalian.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Out of this trivial matter sprang the Episcopal church in Newark, and a conflagration of local feeling which it took nearly half a century to entirely extinguish. "This separation," says Dr. McWhorter, "was the origin of the greatest animosity and alienation between friends, townsmen, Christians, neighbors and relatives that the town ever beheld. The storm of religious separation and rigor wrought tumultuously. The openly declared Episcopalians were few in comparison with the Presbyterians;

yet there were two leaders, one on each side, who were pretty equally poised in point of abilities, wealth, connections and ambition. "This religious brand," adds the doctor, "kindled a flame which was not extinguished till the conclusion of the late war" (the Revolutionary war).

Colonel Ogden, the founder of Trinity church, died in 1763, at a ripe old age. He was buried somewhere in the old burying ground. In emulation of Azariah Crane and his bequest to the First church, Colonel Ogden said, in his will: "I give to the rector, church wardens and vestry of Trinity church, in Newark, my silver cup or porringer with two handles to the same, for and to the only use of said church." His tombstone, which still preserves itself in the old burying-ground pile of such memorials, despite the vandals, bears the following simple inscription:

"Here Lyes interred
ye body of
COL. JOSIAH OGDEN
Who died May 17th, 1763,
In the 84th year of his age."

THOMAS MORITZ,

postmaster and station agent at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, is one of America's citizens of foreign birth who, coming to the New World, have adapted themselves to the changed conditions and customs, and utilizing the opportunities that have surrounded them have achieved success and won the respect of their fellow citizens by earnest application and straightforward methods. Mr. Moritz came to the United States from the fatherland, where he was born, in Bavaria, a son of Thomas and Anna (Fischer) Moritz. His grandfather also bore the name of Thomas, which name has been handed down in the family from father to son for many generations. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in Germany. He obtained his education in its public schools, and in 1860 crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in New York. Soon afterward he went to Brooklyn, but later returned to New York city, whence he removed to Newark, New Jersey. In 1872 he came to Glen Ridge and secured the appointment of station agent, which position he has held up to the present time, in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

In 1883 Mr. Moritz was appointed by President Arthur to the office of postmaster of Glen Ridge, and under each succeeding administration has continued in that position, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity which win him the commendation of all concerned. The office is located in the depot building, thus enabling him to perform the work of both positions without neglect of either. He is assisted by his son, Thomas J. Moritz, in the postoffice and the railroad station, and both have found favor with the traveling public by their uniform courtesy and consideration.

Mr. Moritz was married in 1863 to Miss Johanna Brand, and their only child is Thomas J., who has studied telegraphy and follows that profession in connection with the duties previously mentioned. Mr. Moritz has a comfortable home at No. 226 Ridgewood avenue. He has never had occasion to regret his emigration to America, for here he has made a good living, secured a pleasant home and gained many true friends, who esteem him highly for his sterling qualities.

THOMAS MORITZ

SETH BOYDEN.

During all the important years of Newark's industrial growth, there was, among its noblest sons of toil, one brain, more than all others, that teemed with inventive genius, and of a character as singularly varied as it was marvelously active; one body that rested from severe labor, mental and physical, only when nature commanded. That restless, ever-busy brain, that vigorous, tireless physical organization, belonged to Seth Boyden. Born at Foxborough, Massachusetts, November 17, 1798, Boyden removed to Newark in 1815. On a farm his earliest years of toil were spent, but soon his quick and active mind and nature yearned for wider fields of development. He abandoned farming, and at the age of fifteen turned his attention to the repairing of watches. Half a dozen years later he invented a machine for making wrought nails. Soon after that, in 1813, machines for cutting files sprang from his imagination. Then came his inventions for cutting brads and machines for cutting and heading tacks. About the latter part of the year 1818 a piece of patent leather of German manufacture—a military cap-front, it is said,—came into Mr. Boyden's possession. From this sample he produced the first side of patent leather ever manufactured in this country. He was engaged in its manufacture for several years, his first year's sales being $4,521, and his sales for 1824 being $9,703.06.

To give a list of the many branches of industry which Mr. Boyden brought to perfection would occupy a larger space than can be afforded in this work. He was the pioneer in producing in this country brads for joiners, patent leather, malleable iron (his first success in this being upon the 4th of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of American independence), daguerreotypes, and locomotives and steam machinery. He also greatly aided Professor Morse in his perfection of the electric telegraph. His later years were devoted to horticulture at his home at Middleville, Irvington, the strawberry being particularly the subject of his wondrously improving attention; size—and he brought the rich fruit to enormous growths—being entirely secondary to flavor. He died March 31, 1870, aged eighty-two years, and was interred at Mount Pleasant cemetery. His funeral, which took place on Sunday, April 3d, from the Fair Street Universalist church, was an exceedingly imposing demonstration, and an impressive tribute to the memory of the dead inventor. It was no exaggeration for his funeral eulogist, Rev. A. A. Thayer, to say, in the course of his eulogy: "The memory of Seth Boyden belongs to the American people. Nearly every family throughout the land have had their labors lightened by his inventions. It would be difficult to find a cunning workman in brass or iron whose toil has not been made lighter by Boyden's discoveries. The iron horses and chariots, with their thousands of travelers, which follow the iron threads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, feel the touch of his genius, at every vibration. As a man and a citizen, his praise was on every lip. He was absolutely without avarice, as he was without wealth." "His grand ideas," wrote another at the time of his death, "were scarcely perfected before they were applied, frequently with profit, to others. His was a quiet, natural life, without great trouble or sorrow. He was respected by every one that knew him, his kindly nature

and genial disposition rendering him a friend to all." And yet another has said, with equal justice: "Few men have lived lives of more unobtrusive usefulness, or been more regretfully remembered at death, than he." To the exceptionally remarkable genius of Seth Boyden Newark is indebted in a degree at least equal to that in which the world esteems James Watts, Isaac Newton, Robert Fulton and Professor Morse; and it is creditable to her sense of what is owed him that there has been erected to his memory a suitable monument in one of the city's principal parks.

GARDNER ROBERTS COLBY,

the eldest son of Gardner and Mary Low Colby, was born in Boston, in April, 1837. He received his educational discipline in a private school at Newton, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen years he entered a dry-goods jobbing house in Boston, in a clerical capacity. Subsequently he joined his father in business, and eventually became his partner, representing the firm in New York city. In the year 1863 he entered into partnership with Jarvis Slade, under the title of Slade & Colby, and the successor of this firm was that of Harding, Colby & Company, with which he was actively identified until the time of his death.

Gardner R. Colby was married in the 6th of October, 1859, to Martha Louise Hutchins, who, with their three sons, survives him. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Colby took up their residence in the beautiful suburban district of East Orange, New Jersey, where he early became prominent in religious affairs and closely identified with all matters pertaining to the welfare of the township in which he lived, as well as with the interests of all the Oranges. In 1874-75 he served as chairman of the township committee, and he was one of the organizers and later president of the New England Society of the Oranges, being prominent in every public movement in that section of the state. In politics he was an ardent Republican and an active worker in the cause of the party. For two years he served on the state committee, and though frequently importuned to accept the nomination for congress, he always refused the honor. In 1886 he was a prominent candidate for governor of the state of New Jersey, receiving next to the highest vote at the Republican state convention.

As a business man Gardner R. Colby was prominently identified with the dry-goods commission interests of New York city. He was cool, shrewd and sagacious and was an excellent judge of human nature. His specific business ability is shown by the fact that he was vice-president of the Ninth National Bank, a director in the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce of New York city. In behalf of the body last mentioned he undertook the work of presenting to congress the necessity of a general reform in the bankruptcy laws of the United States. He was a trustee of Colby University and of the Newton Theological Institution.

Mr. Colby was possessed of a strong personality and a generous disposition. He was quick to detect fraud and insincerity, but where the object presented was worthy he gave liberally and unostentatiously. The amount of his private benefactions will never be known, as he shunned publicity.

Throughout the entire period in which he lived in Orange he was actively identified with the North Orange Baptist church, which he served in the capacity of trustee and deacon, contributing liberally to its support. His sudden death, which occurred on the 20th of June, 1889, was a great shock to all his friends, of whom he had a large number, in religious, business and political circles, and their sincere grief was attested by a great number of personal letters and by many resolutions passed by the associations and corporations with which he had been identified.

RICHARD TOWNLEY.

Twenty years' experience in the dairy business has placed this gentleman at the head of his calling and made him one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of the community. Personal effort has brought to him a well deserved success, and his life demonstrates the possibilities which are open to the enterprising, progressive young men in this republic.

Born in Newark on the 21st of September, 1850, Mr. Townley is a son of Baldwin and Frances (Littell) Townley, the former a son of Isaac Baldwin Townley. Mrs. Frances Townley was a daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Stenbeck) Littell, the Littells being one of the oldest families in Essex county. Her father died in Livingston township, at the age of seventy-four years. Baldwin Townley, the father of our subject, was a hatter by trade and followed that occupation for a number of years in New York city, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings. He died in middle life, but his widow is still living on the old Littell homestead, which belonged to her grandfather, who was a centenarian. He gave the land which was used for cemetery purposes, and his grave was the first one made therein. Mr. and Mrs. Townley were the parents of five children: Henry C., who married Harriet Max and is living in Livingston township; Baldwin, who wedded Minnie Brazen and resides in Orange Valley; Mary and Lonzo, both deceased.

Richard Townley spent his boyhood amid rural scenes, assisting in the labors of the farm and attending the common schools of the neighborhood. For twenty years he has been engaged in the dairy business, embarking in that enterprise with a very limited capital, but with strong determination to win success if it could be done by unflagging industry and honorable methods. From time to time he has added to his land, extending the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises three hundred acres, constituting a very valuable and desirable place. The farm has been divided into fields and meadows, and the former are richly cultivated. The latter afford pasturage for his fifty head of cattle. He raises only stock of high grades and his dairy and its modern and highly improved facilities form one of the best establishments of the kind in the county. Neatness and purity pervade the buildings used for dairy purposes and the products find a ready sale on the market. Mr. Townley has also made many improvements on his barns for the shelter of grain and stock, and has a good residence upon his place. In twenty years he has never missed but one morning in delivering milk to his customers, and though in winter he has faced hard storms and braved many hardships he has always continued faithful to his duties and has thereby won a very liberal patronage.

He votes with the Republican party and feels an interest in its success, but never desires office for himself.

Mr. Townley was married March 24, 1878, to Miss Bertha M. Lupons, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Mitchel) Lupons, who are residents of Livingston township. They have two children: Richard, born January 11, 1880, and Clarence, born April 20, 1894.

EDWARD AUSTIN,

a substantial and worthy citizen of West Orange, and senior member of the firm of Austin & Sons, dealers in coal, wood and ice, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1828, and is a son of Edward and Katharine (Preston) Austin, the latter of whom was a daughter of Richard and Susan Preston. Edward Austin, Sr., was reared to manhood in county Longford, Ireland, and was for many years employed in the local government service. After his death, which occurred in county Longford in the early '30s, his wife came to America and located at Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, where she remained until her death.

Edward Austin, Jr., obtained his literary education in the public schools of his native country, remaining with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the hatter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and then decided to seek his fortunes in the New World. In 1842 or 1843 he came to America with his brother and sister, landing in New York, and young Austin soon found employment at his trade with J. H. Prentice, in Brooklyn. After working at several other places for a number of years he located at Orange and entered into partnership with Frederick Berg, engaging in the hat-manufacturing enterprise, which, under the able management of these two gentlemen, proved to be most successful. At the end of three years Mr. Austin disposed of his interests and erected a building for himself in the Orange valley, where he commenced the manufacture of hats, being associated with Dr. Lasner, and he conducted the business successfully for a number of years, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Austin next contracted a business association with Robert N. Drew, and in 1886 William E. Austin, the eldest son of our subject, was admitted into partnership, the firm name being changed to Austin, Drew & Company. This concern has since continued with eminent success, and is one of the prominent manufacturing enterprises of New Jersey.

In 1886 Mr. Austin established a coal and wood yard on Spring street, in Orange, in partnership with Robert N. Drew, and in 1892, Mr. Drew having withdrawn his interest, our subject admitted his sons, Irving and Robert, to the firm, and continued to deal in coal and wood, in connection with which he retails ice, the firm name being known as Austin & Sons. Under the wise and prudent management of these gentlemen the business has attained a high order of prosperity and is ranked as one of the most successful in Orange. Mr. Austin's present position in life is the direct result of his personal efforts, he having begun life without capital other than that furnished him by nature, and he has secured a comfortable competency by the practical application of thrift, industry and economy. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement and welfare of the community, and has been a liberal contributor

to all charitable enterprises. In his political faith he is a stanch Republican and has been more or less identified with local affairs and has served on the board of various town committees.

The marriage of Mr. Austin was consummated in May, 1858, when he was united to Miss Mary Jane Allen, a daughter of William and Anna Allen, and to Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been born the following children: William Edward; Susie, who married Walter Leek, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Robert Lincoln; Marion, who died at the age of two years; Irving, who married Miss Rachel M. Armstrong, two children resulting from this union, Grace and Irving Edward; Herbert; Harry, residing at home. Mr. Austin and his family attend the Congregational church at Orange.

Robert Lincoln Austin, an enterprising young business man of West Orange and a member of the firm of Austin & Sons, dealers in coal, wood and ice, was born in Orange, on the 25th of December, 1866, the son of Edward and Mary Jane (Allen) Austin. His preliminary mental discipline was received in the district schools of Orange, supplemented by a course of study in the New Jersey Business College, at Newark, and subsequently he learned the hat business with his father, following that occupation for a period of seven years. In 1890 Mr. Austin became associated with his father in the present firm and has since continued in this connection. On the 4th of August, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Marian Hunter, a daughter of Alexander and Annie Hunter, and they have one child, Mildred, who was born on the 2d of July, 1896.

Herbert Austin, a progressive and active young merchant of Orange, was born in his home city on the 12th of August, 1871, a son of Edward and Mary Jane (Allen) Austin. He attended the public schools of Orange and then prepared himself for a mercantile career by entering Coleman's Business College, at Newark, after which he was taken into his father's hat manufactory and there served a full apprenticeship. At the age of twenty he began business on his own responsibility as a general merchandise dealer, locating on Main street, West Orange. He also has a branch store on Main street, Orange, where he makes a specialty of men's furnishing goods and keeps a well assorted stock of the latest styles in hats. Mr. Austin was married on the 25th of January, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Ziegler, a daughter of Jacob and Louisa Ziegler, and of this union two children have been born, namely: Florence Louise and Helen May. Mrs. Austin is a member of St. Mark's church, at West Orange, which the family also attends. In his political affiliations Mr. Austin is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and upholds all its principles and policies.

OSCAR H. CONDIT,

a prominent citizen of East Orange, New Jersey, is a representative of a family long resident of this country. In the agnatic line he traces his ancestry back through many generations to John Condit, who was the progenitor of the American branch of the Condit family. Before proceeding to sketch the life history of Oscar H. Condit we wish to refer briefly to his ancestry.

John Condit, above mentioned, was of Norman descent. He came to America from Wales in 1678, and died in Newark,

New Jersey, in 1713. Peter Condit, a son of John, died in 1714. His wife was before marriage Mary Harrison. Samuel, son of Peter and Mary Condit, was born December 6, 1696, and died July 18, 1777. Samuel, in 1722, married Mary Dodd, who was born November 8, 1698, and died May 28, 1755. In 1774, for his second wife he married Martha Carter, who died November 4, 1815. Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary Condit, was born January 13, 1729, and died November 18, 1776. John Condit, son of Samuel and Mary Condit, was born March 27, 1775; died August 25, 1862. His wife, Hephzibah Munn, was born May 9, 1778, and died March 21, 1859. Aaron M. Condit, grandfather of Oscar H., the direct subject of this review, was a son of Jotham Condit and was born September 15, 1779, and died September 6, 1890. His wife, nee Louisa Pierson, was born October 24, 1800, and died August 15, 1867; and Amzi Condit, our subject's father, a son of Aaron, was born June 18, 1830, and died February 6, 1865. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Halstead, was born December 31, 1830, and is still living.

Oscar Halstead Condit was born in Orange, New Jersey, February 27, 1861, and has lived here all his life. He was educated in the public schools of East Orange. After leaving school he launched out in the insurance business, and was cashier of a prominent insurance company until 1892. At the organization of the East Orange National Bank that year he became identified with it as teller, a position he still holds.

Mr. Condit was married at Caldwell, New Jersey, November 12, 1884, to Miss Fannie C. Harrison, daughter of Phillip H. and Hester (Crane) Harrison, descendants of some of the oldest settlers of Essex county. The Harrisons were represented in Revolutionary ranks. Of the children of Oscar H. Condit and wife, we record that Kenneth H. was born March 1, 1888; Amy D., December 4, 1891; and Phillip H., December 3, 1893.

Mr. Condit is a gentleman of well known high standing in the town—in business, social and fraternal circles, the fraternal organizations to which he belongs being many. He is identified with Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M.; is Past Regent of Longfellow Council, No. 675, Royal Arcanum; and has a membership in Newark Lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W., of Newark; Essex Council, No. 27, Loyal Additional Benefit Association; and East Orange Conclave, No, 274, Improved Order of Heptasophs. Other organizations with which he is prominently connected are the Ashland Hook & Ladder Company of East Orange, of which he is secretary; the Exempt Firemen's Association; the East Orange Firemen's Relief Association, of which he is treasurer; East Orange Improvement Society; New Jersey Historical Society; and the East Orange Building & Loan Association, of which he is secretary. A Republican politically, he is active and efficient in work for the party, and is a member of the East Orange Republican Club. Both he and his wife are members of the Brick Presbyterian church, of East Orange, and he is one of its trustees.

As above stated, Mr. Condit's forefathers fought on Revolutionary battlefields, and both his father and grandfather were connected with military organizations. Thus coming from military stock, it is but natural that he should show a bent in this direction. He is second lieutenant and

treasurer of Gatling Gun Company "A," New Jersey National Guard, positions which he has filled and is filling with credit alike to himself and the organization. Like his brother officers, he is deeply interested in the welfare of the company and has given much of his time and means toward promoting its interests. Lieutenant Condit made an excellent record as a member of the gun detachment of the Second Regiment, he then being corporal, and was considered one of the best howitzer gunners in the state.

Such, in brief, is the life history of one of the leading men of East Orange.

HENRY DAUM.

One of the progressive and enterprising citizens and artistic florists of Orange is the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who has been established in the rose-growing industry in this city since 1893. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the town of Wimpfen im Tahl, county of Hippenheim, state of Hessian, on the 26th of September, 1872. He was a son of Adam and Catherine (Karle) Daum, the latter of whom was of French Huguenot ancestry.

Adam Daum was born in the county of Eppbach, in the state of Hessen, Germany, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he began the study of sculpture under his father's tuition, who had also made that art his life work, and later entered the Technic Institute at Darmstadt. During his career as a sculptor Mr. Daum executed some excellent work, a portion of which appears in the Sepot building at Heilbrun, Germany, and a number of other pieces of his are to be found in various cities throughout his native state. He died on the 6th of October, 1889, at the age of sixty-two years, and is survived by his wife, who resides on the old homestead in Wimpfen im Tahl. To Mr. and Mrs. Daum were born the following children: Ludwig, who came to America in 1882, married, and now resides in Newark, New Jersey, where he has reared two children, Anna and Ludwig, Jr.; August is married and lives in Wurtemberg, Germany; Charles emigrated to this country in June, 1884, married Miss Louisa Yeager, and they have five children; Oscar came to America in April, 1893, and here married Louisa Snell; Henry, our subject; Frederick also came to the United States in April, 1893, and now resides in South Orange; Ann lives at home with her mother; Rudolph, William and Theodore died in early childhood. Mr. Daum died in the Lutheran faith and his wife is a devout adherent of that church.

Henry Daum received a common-school education in his native country and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the gardener's trade. Upon attaining his twentieth year he decided to come to America and seek a broader field for his labors, and accordingly embarked on the 20th of December, 1892, landing at New York on the 13th of January, 1893. He located in Orange, New Jersey, and here found employment with a Mr. De Forrest, continuing with that gentleman until the following August, when our subject and his brother Charles purchased the tract of land on Williams street, West Orange, and thereon erected a number of greenhouses, which were equipped with all the most modern improvements and appliances for the successful growing of roses and other

flowers. This partnership continued until 1895, when Henry purchased his brother's interest in the business, added still further improvements, and is now profitably conducting the cultivation of plants, flowers and other products of the greenhouse. He is energetic and conscientious in all his dealings and enjoys a large patronage throughout the Oranges.

PETER D. ACKERMAN,

a well known architect and contractor of Belleville, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Suffern, New York, on the 13th of December, 1847. His parents were David K. and Catherine (Moore) Ackerman, and the father followed farming as a means of livelihood. The subject of this review was reared under the parental roof and early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow. His education was acquired in the schools of Ramsey Station and on laying aside his text-books to assume the arduous duties of business life his attention was directed to the carpenter's trade and to architectural designing, which pursuits he mastered in Paterson. At length he came to Belleville and embarked in business on his own account and has since been prominently connected with the industrial interests of the town. He is an expert in his line, and his proficient services, honorable business methods and promptness have been the salient features in his success. He has now a liberal patronage and his continued business prosperity seems assured.

An important event in the life of Mr. Ackerman occurred in 1868, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Eunice Kelley, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Kahill) Kelley, both residents of Paterson. Three children were born of this union, but one is now deceased. Those still living are Daisy Evlyn, now a young lady of eighteen summers; and Edwin R., a lad of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman have a wide acquaintance in this locality and their pleasant home is noted for the hospitality which is ever extended to their many friends. In his political views Mr. Ackerman is a Democrat, and he has served as school commissioner and also as engineer of Belleville. He belongs to the Reformed church and his upright life makes him a worthy and respected member.

JOHN K. GORE.

John Kinsey Gore, son of George Witherden Gore and Mary Lewis Kinsey, his wife, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 3, 1864. The ancestors of Mr. Gore, upon his father's side, were English. His paternal grandfather was Israel Gore, M. D., whose wife was Mary Witherden, both of Margate, England. A curious coincidence, respecting the surnames of Gore and Witherden, connects them both, at a remote period, with property holdings. Early authorities claim that when surnames were first used in England the family of Gore took its name from a piece of property called Gore; the Witherdens from a manor in Ticehurst, county Sussex. Be this as it may, both families are of remote origin. The Kinseys, from whom John Kinsey Gore is descended upon his mother's side, were people prominent in Revolutionary history. Some authorities claim that Kilnsey, county York, England, derived its name from the Kinseys, for which claim there appears reasonable grounds. Other authorities give the name a Welsh origin. Joel and Nancy Kinsey, of Newark, New

Thos. McGee

Jersey, were the grandparents of the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Gore received his early education in his native city, where he attended both public and private schools. It is upon record that the boy was one of the youngest pupils ever admitted to the Newark public high school, where also his record is that of a student. In 1883 Mr. Gore was graduated at Columbia. During his collegiate days his desire for all possible advance was so great that, in addition to his college work, he not only taught in evening school but he also found employment as a bookkeeper, thus adding actual business training to the double vocations of pupil and teacher. From the date of his graduation, in 1883, to that of 1892 Mr. Gore was engaged in New York city, as preparatory schoolteacher, vice-principal and manager.

In 1892 he entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, located in Newark, New Jersey. His rise, through various positions in this great and world-known institution, was rapid. Entered as a clerk in 1892, the following year he was given a place as mathematician; two years later he became assistant actuary, and in 1897, accepted the important official position tendered to him, of actuary of the company. From 1895 to 1897 he was school commissioner. Honors and responsibilities of this kind do not often come to a man so early in his life history, and it is but due to Mr. Gore to say that to his peculiar fitness for this position, and for each preceding one,—a fitness that his associates recognized, and could not pass by, —to his fidelity, his application and thorough equipment, his business success is undoubtedly owing.

Mr. Gore is interested in the best advance of his fellow man; he is a believer in and a promoter of education. He has served his native city upon its board of education, and in athletic affairs has held prominent positions, as he appreciates the wise development of physical powers. As an early member and organizer of the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, New Jersey, and its president from 1890 to 1895, this association owes much of its success, financially and otherwise, to him. In him also, the Omega Association of Phi Gamma Delta, of New York city, of which he is now president, recognized one of its most valued members.

It is well when, amid the pressure and responsibility of business care, a man does take time for human interest, and systematically gives to his fellows something of himself, socially, intellectually and spiritually. This thought of others seems to have characterized Mr. Gore's life from his boyhood. In the little club, or society for study and mental improvement, in the larger interests of young manhood, and when burdened later with the graver responsibility of life work, the same thought of family and friend, of the best good of others, both private and public, has marked his life, and, drawing him to his brother man in human interest, has been perhaps the true secret of his power. In public life he has not sought office, and in accepting positions, it has been rather opportunity than office for which he has cared.

In politics Mr. Gore is a Republican. He is a member of various literary and other clubs and societies, as the Essex Club, and the Omega Alumni Club, the American Mathematical Society and the Actuarial Society of America, the last three of New York city.

Mr. Gore married, February 16, 1898, Jeanette Amelia Littell, daughter of John M. Littell, of Newark, New Jersey.

GEORGE THOMPSON BALDWIN.

The Baldwin family is supposed to have originated in the city of Belfast, Ireland, although the earliest record of the American branch shows that John Baldwin, the progenitor of the name in this country, came from England about the year 1648 and located in Milford, Connecticut. His son, John Baldwin (2d), came to Newark, New Jersey. There were two John Baldwins, uncle and nephew, who came to Newark, and they were designated as senior and junior. It is from the uncle that the lineal descent is traced to the subject of this review, through Samuel, Nehemiah, Caleb and George. Nehemiah Baldwin was born in Newark and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. Caleb was born in Newark, on the 13th of August, 1765, and on the 6th of May, 1787, he married Miss Nancy Nesbit, of Newark. George Baldwin, the father of our subject, was likewise a native of Newark, his birth taking place on the 11th of April, 1804, and in this city he was reared and educated, later engaging in a variety of vocations and becoming prominently identified with the public improvements of the city. He was the last superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Company at the time the city purchased that property. After the sale had been effected he moved with his family to Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, and resided there until his demise, which occurred on the 20th of April, 1889. He married Miss Amanda Baldwin, a daughter of Caleb Baldwin, of West Bloomfield, now Montclair, New Jersey, whose ancestors originated from the same branch of the family as did our subject.

George Thompson Baldwin was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 28th day of February, 1831, and was here reared to manhood, obtaining his mental training in private schools. After completing his studies he entered his father's employ in the crockery and glassware business, and remained with him until the discontinuance of the business, after which he engaged in the clothing trade, with a partner. Retiring from this after a short time, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a large mercantile house. Leaving this he became an assistant to his father in the management of the business of the Newark Aqueduct Company. Afterward he again engaged in the clothing business until the commencement of the Rebellion. Then he for a time filled a position in which he had the disbursement of the state funds for the soldiers' families, amounting to a considerable sum every month. Upon retiring from this office Mr. Baldwin gave his attention to the care of his personal business, and he is no longer actively connected with public matters. He has lived at 757 High street since 1860. He is interested in some valuable property, is a stockholder in several of the city banks and other moneyed institutions, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Newark.

Mr. Baldwin was married on the 30th of July, 1860, to Miss Anna E. Corey, a daughter of Ashbel W. and Anna E. (Bruen) Corey. The latter was a daughter of Caleb and Rachel (Camp) Bruen, and a granddaughter of Captain Nathaniel Camp, who was a resident of Newark during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Baldwin was born

in Newark on the 7th of September, 1832, and on the 6th of October, 1888, she was called to her eternal rest, leaving one daughter, Anna E., who is at home. Mrs. Baldwin was a devoted wife and mother and a devout member of the First Presbyterian church.

In his political faith Mr. Baldwin is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Religiously he is connected with the First Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder since 1883. The Baldwin family has always attended the First Presbyterian church, and for four successive generations its representatives have served as elders in the session of the old mother church.

JACOB WISS,

deceased, was for many years an honored resident of Newark, New Jersey, and prominently connected with the industrial interests of the city, and the record of his life is justly given a place in the history of Essex county. The study of biography yields to no other in point of interest and profit. It tells of the success and defeat of men, the difficulties they have met and overcome, and gives us an insight into the methods and plans which they have followed. The obvious lessons therein taught would prove of great benefit if carried into practice, and the example of the self-made man should certainly encourage others to press forward.

Mr. Wiss, who attained a gratifying and honorable success as the result of his well directed efforts in the affairs of business life, was a native of Switzerland, born in the town and canton of Soleure, on the 1st of December, 1817. His parents, Christian and Catharine (Zeltner) Wiss, were also natives of that town, and the father devoted his energies to the useful vocation of farming. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Roman Catholic church and lived to an advanced age. They reared seven children, of whom Jacob was the only one that sought a home on this side of the Atlantic.

In the public schools of his native town, Jacob Wiss acquired his early education, and at the age of fourteen entered a school of technics in one of the cities of Switzerland, where he completed a course of study. He then learned the trade of surgical-instrument maker in the town of Soleure, and after the completion of his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman in the principal towns of France, Denmark, Belgium and Germany, his broad and varied experience making him well qualified for his profession, in which he soon became thoroughly skilled and proficient.

Hoping that the New World would furnish a broader field and better opportunities for advancement, he determined to seek a home in America, and in August, 1847, he sailed for New York. Soon after landing in the eastern metropolis, he came to Newark, where he secured work at his trade. It was not long, however, before he began business on his own account, opening a factory in Bank street, near Broad street, on a part of the ground now occupied by the Prudential Insurance building. There he engaged in the manufacture of shears and cutlery. In the operation of his lathes and other machinery for his motive power, Mr. Wiss used a treadmill propelled by a large St. Bernard dog. From the beginning his business steadily increased, and in 1853 he was forced to seek more commodious quarters,

which he found at No. 26 Bank street, at the corner of Library court. Here steam power was put in use for the operation of the machinery, and again the business grew in volume and importance until in 1869 Mr. Wiss was again forced to enlarge his accommodations. This once more occurred in 1872, owing to a steadily increasing patronage, which resulted from his industry, honorable business methods and the skill with which he performed his work. He kept fully abreast with all the improvements of the times and the quality of his products soon won for the establishment a reputation which it has never forfeited.

In 1849, in Newark, Mr. Wiss married Miss Marie Kaiser, a daughter of Jacob and Marie (Wartly) Kaiser. They became the parents of six children, of whom Jacob and Ferdinand died in early life, the others being: Mary D., who became the wife of Martin Ungrich, of New York city and has five children,—Martin J., Mary Louise, Lulu, Walter and Edward; Frederick C. J.; Louis T.; and Augusta A. S., wife of Robert B. Sincler, of Clinton, Iowa.

For almost a third of a century the father of this family was connected with the industrial interests of Newark. He occupied a prominent position in business circles by reason of the importance of the industry which he managed and by his trustworthiness in all transactions. Success crowned his well directed efforts and his upright life brought to him a large circle of friends who esteemed him highly for his sterling worth. He passed away June 25, 1880, and the community thereby lost one of its substantial and valued citizens.

Frederick C. J. Wiss, the fourth member of the family of Jacob Wiss, was born January 23, 1858, and in his youth attended the public schools and was instructed by a private tutor. Later he pursued a two-years course of study in the high school of Newark, after which he entered his father's manufactory. Having mastered the business in every detail he was admitted to a share in the management in 1875, and in connection with his brother Louis T. he succeeded to the ownership of the concern upon his father's death. Louis T. Wiss was born November 6, 1860, in Newark, where he acquired his education, being graduated at the high school with the class of 1877. He then entered his father's manufacturing establishment, where he soon became a valuable assistant, since which time he has been prominently connected with the enterprise. The brothers were well fitted to take up the work where the father laid it down, and like him they are men of excellent business ability and executive capacity, who are known for their prudent management, superior workmanship and strict integrity. Their patronage has constantly increased, and in 1887 they erected the large and thoroughly equipped buildings on Littleton avenue, where they have extensive and complete facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery. Their establishment is the largest of the kind in the country, and the products thereof are noted for their superiority throughout the entire American continent.

Both F. C. J. and L. T. Wiss are supporters of the Republican party. The former was married in 1886 to Miss Charlotte S. Lange, a daughter of John and Catharine (Bierwirth) Lange, by whom he has had four children: Frederick W., who died in early life; Florence S.; J. Robert, and Norman F. Mr. Wiss and his family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. The

younger brother, Louis T. Wiss, was married in Newark, March 14, 1892, to Miss Fanny E. Baker, and they have two children, Margarethe and Jerome. He is a member of the First Reformed church and his wife belongs to the South Park Presbyterian church. The families occupy enviable positions in social circles and enjoy the hospitality of many of Newark's best homes.

JAMES WILLIAM SARGENT,

deceased, was a citizen of Nutley, Essex county. He was a native of England, his birth having occurred in Rye-Sussex, a village about twenty miles from London, on the 1st of April, 1828. When he was eighteen months old he was brought to the United States by his parents, about the year 1830, who took up their abode at Spring Garden (now Nutley), and there the father, who was a carpenter, worked at his trade until our subject was sixteen years old, when the family moved upon a farm. Stephen Sargent, the father, was born in England and there married Barbara ——, also a native of England, and they reared six children.

James W. obtained his education in the public schools of Spring Garden, after completing which he engaged in various occupations until attaining his twenty-third year, when he settled down on the farm and continued to direct his efforts toward agricultural enterprises. He was first married in 1853, being then united to Miss Hester Van Houten, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Barbara Ella, May Louise and Stephen William. After the death of his wife Mr. Sargent married Miss Rachel Ann Banto, on the 29th of May, 1859, and five children were born of this union, as follows: John Banto, Fannie, James Walter, Euphemia Frederick and Calvin Doremus.

During the late war Mr. Sargent was drafted into service, but was rejected. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party, in behalf of which he was ever an energetic worker, and he was honored with several official preferments, being a member of the court of appeals, a member of the town committee for a number of terms, and held the incumbency of road commissioner for the last forty years of his life. In his religious faith he was a consistent adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the work of which he was a liberal contributor. For some time prior to his death, which occurred April 11, 1898, he had been retired from active life, owning considerable property, and having a fine home at Nutley, where he dispensed a cordial hospitality to his many friends.

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